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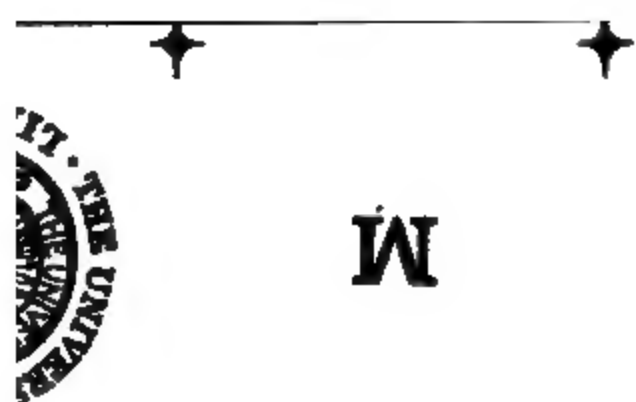


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THE
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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AND
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ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1848,
FOR THE
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ON THE
ANCIENT ARTS AND MONUMENTS
OF THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

VOLUME VII.

1891.

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Secretary, Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird.

RULES OF THE Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archæology and Natural History of the District.
2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.

5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.

9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any Member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.

11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

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Winthrop, The Hon. R. C., President of the Massachusetts Historical Society

The Council are not answerable for any opinions put forth in this Work. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks. Authors would greatly further the interests of the Institute, and save much unnecessary expense in the correction of proofs, if they would be good enough to write clearly and on only one side of the paper.

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Corrected to May, 1889.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/-, due January 1st. LIFE COMPOSITION, £5.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to send in their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary.

* * Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinction, etc., be found in the List of Members, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the

REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A., *Hon. Sec. and Editor,*

S. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich.

REPORT, 1887—1888.

On entering upon the fortieth year of its existence, the Council of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology," beg to congratulate its members upon the increasing interest which is being generally felt in the study of antiquities relating to the County. Suffolk offers a grand scope for research in this branch of Literature, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that though few counties possess such a large mass of material suitable for a general History, no author has yet been bold enough to compile therefrom a digest worthy of the enterprise, excepting Gage in his History of the Hundred of Thingoe. This circumstance is sufficient proof that the Suffolk Institute does well in prosecuting its researches, and placing in the hands of its members such records as it can relating to the general history of the County.

The past year has been by no means barren in results, for the programme arranged for the summer excursion was satisfactorily carried out, and an enjoyable expedition was made to Denston, Wickhambrook, Denham, and Little Saxham. Residents in this neighbourhood evinced a lively interest in the excursion, and as a result several new members were enrolled.

Your Council have been enabled to fulfil the promise contained in their last report in regard to the issue of another Part. Volume vi. is now complete, and contains 472 pages, part three with index having been issued.

The Council believe that many of the older members of the Institute will hail with satisfaction the re-appearance of its official seal upon the cover of its Proceedings. The original had been lost for several years, after the death of Mr. Samuel Tymms, whose printing works were at Lowestoft. An entirely new die has been cut and electrotyped for the future use of the Institute. It may be remembered that the Seal was designed for the Society by T. W. King, Esq., York Herald. It is circular in form, and represents the crown of S. Edmund the King, with two arrows in saltire, passing through the circlet (in reference to his martyrdom, taken from the ancient armorial bearings of the Abbey at Bury), within a circle of trefoils, bearing allusion to the noble patron of the Institute, the Marquess of Bristol. The legend is ✠ S: Antiquariorvm. Suffolciensivm (Vol. II., p. 222). The seal was first employed in Part 5, Vol. II., and published 1856. By the kindness of one or two individuals the last part of the Proceedings has been enriched by several illustrations, which the funds of the Institute would not otherwise have allowed. Members are indebted to Dr. Fairbank, of

Doncaster, for the loan of the Monumental Brass to Sir R. de Bures, A.D. 1302, in Acton Church; and another gentleman generously provided two woodcuts; whilst by the courtesy of B. P. Grimsey, Deputy-Mayor, 1886-7, our volume has been permitted to include the Armorial Insignia of the Borough of Ipswich. Whilst acknowledging help of this kind, the Council desire to express their indebtedness to Messrs. John S. Corder, of Ipswich, and H. Watling, of Stonham, for their services, as well as to Rev. C. G. R. Birch, LL.M., for his rubbings of brasses in Denston Church.

Among recent additions to our Library, your Council have pleasure in announcing, that the first volume of Domesday Studies, has been presented by Lord John Hervey, who has kindly promised a second volume as soon as it is published.

In regard to Finance, the Council are happy to report that the Institute has no outstanding debts.

There is every reason to hope that the Work of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology" will continue to flourish, as several interesting papers are already in the hands of the Secretaries, and others promised by able writers for future parts, which will be issued to members as regularly as the funds will permit. Perhaps those whose subscriptions are in arrear will kindly forward the same, and thus enable the Institute to carry on its work without financial embarrassment.

Our last printed list contained the names of 143 Members, so that by the election of forty new ones at the first meeting of 1888, your Council have pleasure in announcing that the Institute now consists of 183 Members.

Having regard, therefore, to these facts, as well as to the nature of the papers promised, or in hand ready for the printer, your Council have no reason to apprehend, either any diminution of the number of members, or any deterioration in the character of its publications.

REPORT, 1888—1889.

The Council of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology" have once more to congratulate its members upon its flourishing condition. An increasing interest in its operations, is being felt throughout the county, a fact rendered evident by so many new members having recently been enrolled.

A very successful excursion was made in June, 1888, to explore the neighbourhood of Fressingfield, according to the programme approved by the Council. Hoxne was visited en route, where an interesting paper by Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., was read upon the Church. Wingfield Castle and Church were next explored, the Rev. Dr. Raven giving some account of the De la Poles at the Castle, and Mr. Manning describing the history of the place, and also the remarkably fine Church.

At Fressingfield, the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Raven, had kindly arranged an excellent museum in one of the rooms of the "Fox and Goose Inn," part of the Old Guildhall, wherein the excursionists had a luncheon admirably served. When the repast was ended certain business was transacted, and several new members were proposed for election. From the recently erected pulpit, Dr. Raven gave some account of the Sancrofts, and briefly described his church. Members afterwards adjourned to the Vicarage, where tea and coffee were generously provided. Upon the homeward journey, Hoxne Priory and S. Edmund's Hall were visited. At the latter place Dr. Taylor, of Ipswich, gave a brief description of some geological specimens lent for exhibition.

In regard to the finances of the Institute, it will be seen from our Statement of Accounts, that only a small Balance was in hand at the commencement of 1888; the writing off of old accounts, and publication of Part 3, Vol. vi., having greatly reduced our funds.

An effort having been made to collect all subscriptions in arrear, as well as those due from old and new members, our condition has been so far improved, that your Council will shortly be enabled to issue Part 1 of Vol. vii., which it is believed will not be inferior to its predecessors, either in regard to illustrations or general interest.

The Balance Sheet represents a larger sum in hand than usual, but the printer's bill for the present Part will absorb a considerable portion of the funds now available.

Your Council cannot fail to express their sense of the loss which they have sustained, since the issue of the last Report, by the death of the Rev. Dr. Churchill Babington, one of its most active members, and a large contributor to the publications of the Institute.

An enjoyable Evening Meeting of Members and their friends, ~~was~~ held in the Council Chamber, at Ipswich, on Tuesday, February 26, 1889, by the kind permission of the Mayor, who in the unavoidable absence of the noble President, consented to preside.

Papers were read :

On Sand-glasses, their rise and use, by the Rev. W. H. Sewell, M.A.

The Borough Arms, Ipswich, by Mr. H. Watling.

An Old Orford Lantern, by George E. Crisp, Esq. ; and upon Suffolk Folk-lore, by Rev. Cecil Deedes, M.A.

Several objects of interest were exhibited by Messrs. G. E. Crisp, J. Wiggin, Watling, and others, also the old Stocks formerly in use in the Borough.

Through the courtesy of the Mayor (J. H. Josselyn, Esq.), tea and coffee were provided.

At the close of meeting, the Mayor, and six other gentlemen were elected members of the Institute.

A Council Meeting was held at 12.30 on Thursday, May 2, 1889, at Bury, when Mr. Beckford Bevan, presided. Eight members were present.

It was proposed that Mr. E. M. Dewing, who tendered his resignation as Honorary Secretary, after having kindly and ably filled that office so many years, should be recommended as one of the Vice-Presidents ; and also that the name of the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., should be included in the number, in the room of the late Rev. Dr. Babington.

Arrangements were made for the summer excursion, the Council deciding to visit Lavenham, and places *en route* from Stowmarket.

EXHIBITS AT THE EVENING MEETING, FEB. 26, 1889.

Hands of the old Clock formerly on the Westgate, Ipswich, by Mr. J. Harrison.

By T. WRIGHT.

A piece of oak from Torwood Forest, being part of the tree in which Wallace concealed himself when he fled from the Battle of Falkirk in 1298.

Coins and Tokens. Medal of Green, the celebrated aeronaut, who made his 405th ascent from Needham Market, in 1848.

Snuff box, 1721, inscribed "Quid gravivs capta."

Copies of the *Times*, containing Lord Nelson's account of the battle of the Nile, 1798 : (His lordship was for several years high steward of the borough, and purchased a place called the Roundwood, near Ipswich,)

Also the Duke of Wellington's account of the battle of Waterloo, 1815. (His grace was presented with the freedom of the borough, January 7, 1821.)

By MISS MILLS.

Ancient Powder Horn. Pocket Tinder Box.

By MR. TURNER.

Belt for ammunition, time of Cromwell. Curious woodwork.

Ancient military accoutrements.

By N. TRACY, ESQ.

Stone Vase, probably Roman, found whilst excavating foundations for Alms Houses, Tooley Street, Ipswich.

MR. GEORGE E. CRISP, of Playford Hall, exhibited ancient armour, also two large cases containing, among other curiosities :—

An old glass bottle dredged up near Felixstowe.

Group of Hawks' hoods, with silver chain and whistle attached.

Instrument used, in the time of Henry VIII. for cutting off the ears, as a penalty for not attending public worship three times a year.

Curious old Forester's knife found between two walls at Framlingham Castle.

Cavaliers stirrup found near Bury.

Old tin box containing a pair of cock's spurs.

Helmet of Tudor period found by a contractor when clearing out the Moat at Framlingham Castle.

MR. H. WATLING's coloured drawings of painted glass and rood screens, existing in various Churches in the county, were greatly appreciated. The walls of the Council Chamber being hung with his beautiful collections.

ABSTRACT OF EXCURSIONS, 1848 to 1888.

Our Society, originally known as, "The Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute," was established March, 1848, for the collection and publication of information, on the ancient Arts and Monuments of the Western Division of Suffolk, and Archdeaconry of Sudbury.

The first Quarterly General Meeting was held June 8, 1848, when the Rev. Henry Hasted occupied the chair.

The first volume of Proceedings was printed at Bury S. Edmund's in 1853.

PLACES AT WHICH THE INSTITUTE HAS MET SINCE 1848.

Meetings at, and Excursions to, the following places have been arranged at the dates hereunder given.

1848	June	8	Bury ; when and where the Society was formed.
	Sep.	14	Clare ; Common, Castle, and Church.
	Dec.	14	Paper read on Ickworth Manor House, by Arthur Hervey, when Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, M.A., V.P., in chair.
1849	Mar.	15	Bury ; Annual Meeting.
	June	14	Ixworth ; Pakenham Church.
	Sep.	27	Thetford.
	Dec.	20	Papers read.
1850	June	13	Newmarket, Cheveley, Woodditton.
	Sep.	25	Sudbury.
1851	June	5	Icklingham and Mildenhall.
	Sep.	4	Ely Cathedral.
1852	July	22	West Stow and Hengrave.
1853	June	17	Hawsted and Hardwick House.
	Sep.	29	Melford.
1854	Apl.	27	Eye, Yaxley.
	July	7	Bury ; Institute visited by the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
	Sep.	27	Ipswich ; when the Archives were exhibited.
1855	June	21	Lavenham.
	Sep.	21	Woolpit ; Haughley Park, Castle, and Church ; Stowmarket.
1856			In 1856 Seal first used.
	Apl.	24	Thurston, Norton, Little Haugh Hall.
	July	24	Ipswich, Freston Tower, Woolverstone Hall, Erwarton.
	Oct.	2	Horringer, Ickworth.
1857	July		Hadleigh.
1858	Aug.		Harleston, Redenhall, Flixton Hall and Church, South Elmham, Fressingfield, Wingfield Church. Joined by Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

1859	June	29	Coldham Hall in Stanningfield, and Church ; Hartest, Boxted.
	Oct.	7	Framlingham Castle and Church, Dennington, Parham Old Hall and Church.
1860	Apl	27	Brockley, Somerton Church and Hall, Hawkedon, Thurston Chace, Stansfield. [Playford Hall.
	Oct.	24	Woodbridge Church, and the Abbey, Great Bealings,
1861	July	4	Great Saxham, Denham Castle, Church, and Hall ; Kirtling Tower and Church, Lydgate Church and Castle.
	Oct.	9	Bungay Castle and Church, Mettingham Castle, Earsham, Norfolk. Joined by Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
1862	June	13	Haverhill, Little Wratting, Ketton, Great Wratting, Withersfield ; Horseheath, Cambridgeshire ; Bartlow Church and Hills.
	Oct.	2	Beccles, Gillingham, Rose-hall, Barsham. Joined by Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
1863	...		Honington, Sapiston, Bardwell Hall and Church.
1864	...		Ipswich and Bury in conjunction with British Archæological Association.
	Sep.		Diss ; joint meeting with the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Bressingham, Lopham, Redgrave, Wortham, Palgrave.
1865	July	21	Bury, Stow Heath, Icklingham.
1866	Sep.	28	Thetford, Grimes, Weeting, Santon, Downham.
1868	...		First annual meeting since the separation from the Bury S. Edmund's Athenæum, when the Institute once more became an independent Society.
	July	14	Bures, Chapel Barn, Smallbridge, Stoke-by-Nayland, Wiston.
	Sep.	16	Haddiscoe Church and Castle, Thorpe, Toft Monks, Fritton Decoy, Herringfleet, Blundeston, Flixton Ruin, and Oulton. In conjunction with the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
1869	...		No Excursion.
	July	20	Bury S. Edmund's ; meeting of British Archæological Institute. [hall.
1870	June	23	Bury, Tuddenham, Isleham Priory, Worlington, Mildenhalesworth, Holton, Westhall, Reydon, Southwold, Thorington, Bramfield, Blythburgh.
1871	July	11	Needham Market, Barking, Needham Chapel, Creeting S. Mary, Stonham Aspal, Mickfield, Stonham Parva, Stonham Earl, Creeting S. Peter, Stowmarket Church.
1872	July	9	Woodbridge, Butley Priory, Chillesford, Sudbourne, Orford Castle and Church, Wickham Market, Ufford, Eyke.

- 1873 Aug. 5 Manningtree, Lawford, East Bergholt, Dedham, **Stratford S. Mary**, Great Wenham, Little Wenham Hall and Church. In conjunction with the **Essex Archæological Society**.
- 1874 June 30 Finningham, Westhorpe, Bacton, Cotton, Mendlesham, Stoke Ash, Thorndon All Saints, Braiseworth, Eye Church and Castle.
- 1875 Aug. 5 Icklingham, Lakenheath, Eriswell, Lackford.
- 1876 ... No meeting was held.
- 1877 Aug. 7 Lavenham Hall, Roman Works, Church, and Old Guildhall; Cockfield.
- 1878 Jan. 1 The collections in the Museum were transferred to the Town Council at Bury S. Edmund's.
- Aug. 8 Clare Church, Castle, and Priory, in conjunction with Essex Archæological Society.
- „ 9 Ridgewell, Steeple Bumpstead, Moyns Park, Stamborne, Great Yeldham.
- 1879 July 18 Haughley, Aspell Hall, Kenton Hall, Crowe's Hall, and Debenham Church.
- Aug. 14 Wingfield Castle, with the British Archæological Association, South Elmham, Flixton Hall.
- 1880 Aug. 19 Wattisfield, Rickingham, Botesdale Chapel of Ease, Redgrave Church and Hall.
- 1881 ... No Excursion.
- 1882 Sep. 7 Stowmarket, Hitcham, Bildeston, Chelsworth.
- 1883 Aug. 23 Hadleigh, Shelly Church and Hall, Gifford's Hall, Polstead, Boxford, Kersey Church and Priory.
- 1884 June 6 Kennett, Kentford, Chippenham Park and Church, Freckenham, Landwade, Snailwell.
- Oct. 6 Ipswich: S. Peter's Church, Wolsey's Gate, S. Mary Quay Church, residence of Thomas Eldred, S. Stephen, S. Lawrence Church, Town Hall, Museum, Christ Church Mansion, S. Margaret's Church; Half Moon, Malsters' Arms, and Neptune Inns; Borough Archives.
- 1885 ... Great Yarmouth, Gorleston, Burgh Church and Castle, Bradwell, Belton, Fritton.
- 1886 Oct. 5 Sudbury: Churches of All Saints, S. Gregory, and S. Peter; Chilton Hall and Church, Acton.
- 1887 July 14 Denston, Wickhambrook, Badmondifield Hall, Denham, Little Saxham.
- 1888 June 8 Diss, Hoxne, Wingfield Castle and Church, Fressingfield, Hoxne Priory, S. Edmund's Hall.
- In 1848 the number of members was 157, in 1888, there were 186 members.
- 1889 Feb. 26 Ipswich; Evening Meeting, when papers were read.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE CHURCHILL
BABINGTON, D.D., F.L.S.

The members of the Institute have sustained a great loss by the death of one of their Vice-Presidents, the late Dr. Churchill Babington. It will be remembered that he ever took a lively interest in its proceedings, and was a large contributor to its publications.

The late learned Doctor was gathered to his fathers on Sunday, January 13th, 1889, in the 68th year of his age.

Churchill Babington was born at Roecliffe, in Leicestershire, on March 11th, 1821, being the only child of the Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rector of Thringstone, in the same county. On his father's side he was of the same family with Abbot Babington, of S. Edmund's Abbey, Bury; Anthony Babington, the conspirator, and Gervase Babington, Bishop of Worcester (1597-1610). His mother was a Churchill, related to the poet. A more famous man was his connection, Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay. Mr. Charles Cardale Babington, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, is his father's cousin. Churchill Babington was educated privately, and in his youth showed a strong liking for natural history, especially botany and ornithology. After an education at home he was admitted a member of S. John's College, Cambridge, in March, 1839, and graduated in 1843, taking the 7th place in the 1st class of the Classical Tripos. He was also Senior Optime in Mathematics. He was soon elected a Fellow, and ordained in 1846, in which year he obtained the Hulsean Prize for an essay upon "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe." He remained at Cambridge till 1867, and during this time he took part in college and university work, serving as junior Bursar of the former, and public examiner in the latter in Theology and Natural Science. In 1848 he published a reply to that part of Macaulay's History of England, which deals with the character and status of the English clergy of the 17th century, endeavouring to convict the great historian of partiality and unfairness in his picture there drawn. Though Mr. Babington's pamphlet did not have much effect at the time, when every one was fascinated by Macaulay's brilliant pages, it has since received favourable notice from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, who in reviewing Macaulay's Life and Letters went fully into the question, and strongly argued for Mr. Babington's view. The latter had during the last few years collected a great store of materials upon the same subject, with a view of publishing a history of the English clergy of that period, and demonstrating the groundlessness of Lord Macaulay's charges

against them. In 1850 he was entrusted with the task of editing the recently discovered *Fragments of the Orations of Hyperides* from the papyri found at Thebes in Upper Egypt. Some further orations were edited in 1853 and 1858, also with a *facsimile* of the original MS. and a learned commentary. In 1855 he brought out an edition of a scarce work called *The Benefits of Christ's Death*, supposed to be by Aonio Paleario, an Italian Reformer of the 16th century. This book contains a *facsimile* reprint of the Italian edition of 1543, with the English version of 1548, and the French version of 1552, with an introduction and notes. Another work requiring much toil and research in which he was engaged was the edition of the *Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden* with two ancient English versions, published in 1865 under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, in 9 vols., of which Mr. Babington was responsible for the first two. Five years earlier he had edited Bishop Reginald Pecock's *Repressor of overmuch blaming of the Clergy* for the same series. In 1865 he was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in succession to the Rev. J. H. Marsden, who survives him. For 15 years he held this office, and devoted great care to the preparation of his lectures, the first of which, an introductory one, was published.

To Smith and Cheetham's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* (1880), he contributed the articles on medals, glass, gems, inscriptions, seals, rings, and tombs. His contributions may also be found scattered among the records of many learned societies, *e.g.*, the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was a vice-president, and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The *Numismatic Chronicle*, the *Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, Sir W. J. Hooker's *Journal of Botany and Kew Miscellany*, the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History*, Watson's *Botanist's Guide to England and Wales*, Seeman's *Botany of "The Herald,"* and Hooker's *Flora of New Zealand*, were all under obligations to his pen. During his Cambridge residence he undertook the cataloguing of the classical portion of the MSS. in the University Library, which extended to four volumes, and compiled the catalogue of the Greek and English coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum. His last work was the *Birds of Suffolk* (1886), a store-house of facts relating to the ornithology of this county, which took him four years to arrange, and is a monument of conscientious labour. We are informed that the *Flora of Suffolk*, now being prepared for publication by the Rev. Dr. Hind, rector of Honington, will owe much to the assistance and advice of Dr. Babington. Cockfield was not the first scene of his pastoral labours. During his residence at S. John's he held the chapelry of Horningsea, near Cambridge, and on resigning it after thirteen years' service, received a gratifying testimony of respect and affection from the parishioners. Since 1866 he had held the living of Cockfield, in the gift of his college, and during his incumbency the church has been almost completely restored with great taste. The National schools have also been enlarged during the same period. His sermons were, as may be imagined, full of accurate information and sound reasoning. In 1869

he married the third daughter of the late Col. John Alexander Wilson, R.A., and in all his labours, parochial and literary, has had an energetic and able helper in his wife. In 1879 he took his D.D. degree, and in 1880 was elected an Honorary Fellow of S. John's. He was for some time one of the Governors of Bury Grammar School. From 1860 to 1867 he was Junior Bursar of his College, chaplain of Horningsea from 1848 to 1861, and in 1866 accepted the college living of Cockfield, where he died and was buried, having been rector of that parish twenty-three years. Cambridge has lost a scholar, and Cockfield a venerated parish priest.

The foregoing notice of this late learned divine, is derived partly from the *Cambridge Review* for January 24, 1889, but chiefly from an article signed "C. G.," written by an intimate friend, and forwarded to the press for publication.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting held at Bury, May 2, 1889 :—"That the Council of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History desire to record their deep sense of the loss the County and the Institute have sustained by the death of Dr. Babington—a man whose great and varied knowledge, largely used to illustrate the History of the Birds of Suffolk, was only excelled by the charm of his character; and they wish to express their sympathy with Mrs. Churchill Babington in her great bereavement."

Mrs. Babington, in a letter dated May 5, 1889, thus acknowledged the Resolution :—"I am very grateful to the members for their sympathy, and for the warm expression of their regard for my husband. It is no little comfort to me in my sorrow, to find on all sides how, not only his learning, but also his beautiful character has been appreciated.

FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

The Treasurer in Account with the

FROM JANUARY 1st 1887

Receipts.

January 1st, 1887.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bankers on Current Account	...			24	10	2			
" " Deposit	...			95	0	0			
" " Interest on Ditto	...			4	11	2			
" In hands of Secretary	...	...	...	2	6	11			
				<hr/>			126	8	3
" Subscriptions received by Rev F. Haslewood				7	0	0			
" Dr. Babington, part Cost of Water Birds	...			20	0	0			
" Interest on Deposit Account to Dec. 31st, 1887				2	7	6			
" Subscriptions received by Bankers	...			18	4	6			
" Sale of Publications by Mr. Stephens	...			3	7	6			
				<hr/>			50	19	6

£177 7 9

Examined with the Vouchers and found correct,

March, 1888.

HENRY PRIGG.

Buffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Payments.

1887.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By F. J. Groom, Old Account for Stationery, 1886		7	6			
„ J. C. Ford, for a Glazed Bookcase... ..	2	2	0			
„ W. Armstrong and Son, Bookbinders ...	1	12	6			
„ John Watson, for a New Bookcase ...	5	19	6			
„ Professor Alfred Newton, for Books returned		13	6			
„ C. Griffin, 1886 Book		7	6			
„ Lewis and Leney, Sudbury Meeting ...		12	0			
„ J. G. White, for Portfolios for Pamphlets in Library		18	0			
„ G. W. Ruffle (Engraver), for Wooden Blocks and Electro Seal	7	7	6			
„ S. H. Cowell—Illustration		12	6			
„ Denston Excursion, Postage of Circulars ...		12	7			
„ Spalding, Printing Cards for G.E.R. ...		7	6			
„ Advertisements in Newspapers	1	3	6			
„ Excursion Expenses at Denston		13	0			
„ Pawsey and Hayes, Printing and Posting New Rules, Index Vol. v., &c.	4	1	6			
„ Ditto, Printing Part 3, Vol. vi., with Index, Binding, Addressing, Postage	39	18	10			
„ Ditto, Subscription to East Anglian ...		5	0			
„ Authors' Copies of Papers		11	6			
„ Mr. Stephens, Librarian, Salary 1887 ...	2	0	0			
„ „ Postage		10	9			
„ Secretaries—Postage	1	17	11			
„ „ Stationery		6	10			
„ „ Travelling	1	10	6			
					74	11 11
„ Balance—Banking Current Account ...		17	2			
„ „ Deposit	95	0	0			
„ „ Interest due, but not credited	6	18	8			
					102	15 10
					<u>£177</u>	<u>7 9</u>

The Treasurer in Account with 1

FROM JANUARY 1st

Receipts.

January 1st, 1889.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank Current Account	...		17	2			
Do. on Deposit	...	95	0	0			
		<hr/>			95	17	2
„ Cash—Rev. W. H. Sewell, Life Member	...	5	0	0			
„ Interest on Deposit to Jan. 1st, 1887	...	6	18	8			
		<hr/>			11	18	8
„ Subscriptions—By Bankers	...	56	13	6			
„ „ Mr. Stephens	...	21	11	0			
„ „ Rev. F. Haslewood	...	3	10	0			
		<hr/>			81	14	6
„ Due to Secretary (and since repaid)	...				14	1	3
„						2	6

£203 14 1

I have examined the Vouchers and Bank Book
and certify the above account to be correct.
Ipswich, 26th April, 1889. T. EDGAR MAYHEW, A.C.A.

BALANCE SHEET.

XXV

Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.

DECEMBER 31st, 1888.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printers—Pawsey & Hayes, 300 Programmes of Excursions	2	3	0			
„ A. Spalding, Tickets for same		18	0			
				3	1	0
„ Lithographer—W. Griggs	5	0	0			
„ S. H. Cowell	3	0	0			
				8	0	0
„ Engraver—Pocock				3	0	0
„ Fressingfield Excursion Expenses				1	9	1
„ Advertising Meetings— <i>Bury Post</i>		8	7			
„ <i>E. A. D. Times</i>		3	0			
„ <i>Free Press</i>		5	0			
„ <i>Ipswich Journal</i>		2	0			
				18	7	
„ 111 Stamped Envelopes for Subscriptions		9	10			
„ 242 Do. inviting new members	1	1	2			
„ 32 Do. summoning Council		2	10			
„ 196 Do. for Excursion Programmes		17	1			
„ 156 Do. for Subscription for 1889		14	0			
				3	4	11
„ Repairs to Book Case—Townsend		2	6			
„ Binding „ W. Armstrong		8	6			
„ Subscription to <i>East Anglian</i>		5	0			
				16	0	
„ Mr. Stephen's Librarian's Salary	2	0	0			
„ for Postage and Parcels	1	5	6			
				3	5	6
„ Secretaries for Postage and Stationery	2	8	10			
Do. Travelling, arranging excursions	2	1	10			
				4	10	8
„ Balance on Deposit (at Bankers)	95	0	0			
Do. in Bank Current Account	80	8	4			
				175	8	4
				£203	14	1

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MAY, 1887 (WHEN THE LAST
RETURN WAS MADE) TO JANUARY 28, 1888.

Index to the first 20 Vols. of Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

East Anglian Notes and Queries, Vol. II., parts 29 to 38.

Great Domesday Book of Ipswich, from Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A.

Index to the Visitation of Norfolk, made 1664 „

Journal of William Dowsing „

Old Inns and Taverns of Ipswich „

Official Year Book of the Scientific Societies of Great Britain and Ireland,
from Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A.

Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1882-83.

Smithsonian Report, 1885, I.

Reports, &c., of the Associate Societies, Vol. XVIII, 2.

Essex Archæological Society, Vol. III., 2.

Received since January, 1888.

Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. XVII.

Roman Walls of Chester.

Domesday Studies, Vol. I.

East Anglian Notes and Queries, April to Dec., 1888.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. III., 1886-87.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X., fifth ser. ;
Vols. I. and II., sixth ser.

Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland,
parts 70-76.

Use of Gold among the Antient Inhabitants Chiriqui, Isthmus of Darien.

Bibliography of the Siouan Languages.

Work of Mound Exploration of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Bibliography of the Esquimo Language.

On Perforated Stones from California.

Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. VII., 22.

Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Vols. I. to V.,
1692-1780.

Twenty-first Report of Trustees of the Peabody Museum:

Archæologia, Vol. L., 1 and 2 ; LI., 1. [Vol. XII., 1 and 2.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XI., 3 and 4 ;

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, Vol. XXXIII.,

Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1885, 2. [N.S. XIII.

Associated Societies Reports and Papers, Vol. XIX, 1.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural Society, Vol. VI., 4 & 5.

The *Meteorite* of the 20th November, 1887 ; by H. G. Fordham, F.G.S.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Reports, part 28.

Journal of a Tour through Flanders and France, in 1773 (Cambridge
Antiquarian Society).

Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XXI., 1, 2, and 3 ; Vol. XXII., 3.

The
Suffolk Institute of Archæology
AND
Natural History.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1888—1889.

A MEETING of the Council was held at Bury, on Monday, April 16, 1888, when the Venerable Archdeacon Chapman presided. Four members were present besides the Honorary Secretaries. A letter from the Lord Henniker, F.S.A., President, was read, expressing his inability to attend. The Report and Balance Sheet, 1887—1888, were read and approved.

The subject of the Summer Excursion was then discussed, and the Council unanimously agreed to accept Dr. Raven's invitation to visit Fressingfield. The Honorary Secretary placed on the table a suggested binding for the Volumes of the Institute. The cover was of a maroon color, stamped with the official seal. No resolution on the subject was passed.

Thirty-nine new members were elected.

The Annual Excursion and General Meeting were held on Friday, June 8, 1888, when members and their friends, numbering in all about 70, assembled to explore the neighbourhood of Fressingfield, according to the programme sketched out by the Council in April. The rendezvous was Diss Station, and on the arrival of the 10.12 train there, carriages were ready to convey the excursionists to

HOXNE.

The way lay over the common and through the magnificent avenue of trees, now resplendent in its new dress, and rendered yet more beautiful from the recent rainfall which had served to lay the dust and wash the leaves.

Arrived at Hoxne Church, the first object which claimed attention on entering the sacred edifice, was the screen, placed in the west tower arch, by Sir E. C. Kerrison, to the memory of the King and Martyr. It bears the following inscription :—Saint Edmund, Martyr, A.D. 870.”

The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., read the following paper on this church, and its interesting contents.

“There are many reasons why Hoxne should be a place of much interest to antiquaries. (1.) As the first locality from which were brought under the observation of scientific men the palæolithic Celts, that have since attained so much celebrity as the most ancient remains of human handiwork in pre-historic times. (2.) As a possible site of British Christianity. (3.) As the scene of the death of Saint Edmund the King. (4.) As a very early possession, manor, and residence of the Bishops of Elmham and Norwich. (5.) As giving a name to its Hundred, and its Deanery. (6.) As the habitation of a Cell, or Branch Priory, of the Benedictine Convent at Norwich. (7.) As having a fine parish church, parts of which are, owing to the liberality of the great family of de la Pole, Dukes of Suffolk, who resided hard by at Wingfield Castle, and to the accomplished Walter Lyhart, Bishop of Norwich, and as in more recent times the residence of several distinguished families. On all these grounds it is a most suitable place for archæologists to inspect, and on each of these points a few words must be said.

(1.) Hoxne is, perhaps, the only locality in the valley of the Waveney, that has produced flint implements from its drift. The site is a brick pit by the side of the road, at the other end of the village from the church, and close to Fairstead farm. The discovery, as Dr. John Evans says (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 516), was of peculiar interest, on account of its having been observed and recorded before the close of the last century, when speculations as to the great antiquity of the human race can hardly be said to have commenced. Mr. Frere, F.R.S., then of Roydon, wrote a letter to the Society of Antiquaries in 1797, which was printed in the *Archæologia* (Vol. XIII, p. 204), and has become famous, as the first notice of worked flints being found in the gravel below the Boulder Clay. Such numbers were unearthed in the brick pits, that they were used to mend the ruts in the neighbouring roads. The subsequent discovery of similar implements under similar circumstances in the valley of the Somme in France, caused the subject to be re-opened, and a whole literature has been the result. Dr. John Evans, the Treasurer of the Royal Society, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, and the well-known geologists, Mr. Prestwich, F.R.S., came down to Diss in 1859, and visited Hoxne. Particulars of the find, in connection with this large subject, will be found in Dr. Evans' work, and in Sir John Lubbock's *Pre-historic Times* (2nd ed., p. 336, iv., p. 19); in the *Geologist*, and the *Philosophical Transactions*, by Mr. Prestwich (1860, p. 307).

2. It is stated on good authority, that the place or district in which

what since Saxon times has been Hoxne is situated, was called Egglesdune. The early chronicles mention that when King Edmund in 870, fled from the Danes at Thetford, he came and was taken and martyred at Egglesdune, now Hoxne. Hoxne, or Hoxon, was the name of the place given by the Saxon settlers to what is now the parish, the hundred, and the deanery. But before that, it seems, the country hereabout, when there was no marked out settlement was Egglesdune. In regard to etymology, the opinion can hardly be far wrong that interprets this as the "down"—(the table land on which this church stands)—of eglwys, the British word for church, from Ecclesia. If so, here is a rare indication of the existence of British Christianity in these parts. Perhaps this view is strengthened by the fact that in very early times, how early does not appear to be recorded, this place was one of the possessions of the Bishopric. The same was the case with Eccles (*Mumford's Local Names*, p. 98), near Attleborough, which also belonged to the Bishopric, and may have been a name adopted by the Saxons from the British Eglwys. Theodred II., Bishop of Elmham, who was also Bishop of London, speaks of his "bishopricks" or place at Hoxne, in his will, in 962. Even at that date it had long been in episcopal possession, and perhaps, being in Suffolk, had belonged to the Bishopric of Dunwich. It continued to be one of the chief residences of the Bishops of Elmham, Thetford, and Norwich, down to the time of Henry VIII., when most of the old revenues of the See were exchanged for those of the Abby of S. Benet, at Holm. Travelling in early times was so difficult and dangerous, that it was to the advantage of a diocese that its Bishop should have several residences, where he might stay for a time, and visit churches, ordain clergy, institute incumbents, and fulfil the duties and business of the See. The site of the palace at Hoxne, was, probably, that on which now stands Hoxne Hall, or as it has been called since the present mansion was built, Oakley Park, the seat of Lady Bateman, and formerly that of General Sir Edw. Kerrison and his son, the late Sir Edward, and of Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrigge. This property of the See of Norwich, including the manor, rectory, and advowson; with the palace, and a chapel in it, is quite distinct from the Priory, and Chapel of S. Edmund—in another part of the parish.

3. Of the connection of the parish with S. Edmund, and of his chapel, and his death, and Priory, I will reserve what it may be necessary to say, until our return journey, when we shall visit the spots to which these matters relate. In regard to the fabric of the church: its general date appears to be the very frequent one of the 13th century, to which the nave, piers, and arches belong, and no doubt the walls generally, with large Perpendicular additions. The chancel was re-built in 1879. It has an arch of apparently late Decorated date, into a north chapel, where is a large mural monument to Thomas Maynard, Esq., 1742. One of the old bench ends now placed in this chapel, is carved with the legend of the wolf holding the head of King Edmund in its paws. At the east end of the chancel are many slabs of the Thurston

family, whose residence we shall see at the Priory farm. An altar stone, with the five crosses, remains under the Holy Table. The chancel arch is lofty, and probably of early Perpendicular date. The nave has six rather low arches on the north side, with a clear story above, and has no south aisle, but a lofty wall pierced with windows of two lights. This south side, with the porch (the inner doorway of which is a good Decorated one), the fine tower, some 90 feet high, a doorway at the north-west end of the aisle, and the font, I would attribute to the munificence of the De la Pole family, and to the taste of the eminent church builder, Bishop Lyhart, 1446 to 1472. There is a large old coffin lid, displaced from some grave and carefully preserved on the floor at the west end. On the whole, the outside of the church is finer than the interior. The west doorway to the tower, with its mitres and plain shields in the hollow of the moulding, and the old oaken door, with the fine staircase turret on the south side of the tower, and the range of Perpendicular windows, give a very good effect to the structure. Bishop Tanner's MS. in the Diocesan Registry, contains few notes of wills relating to Hoxne. In 1475 Richard Barker left a close called Ealstongs, and two acres of land in Low close, and one piece of land lying in the close of John Doo, for ever to the inhabitants of Hoxne, to pay the King's fifteenth, or the taske (tax) when it occurs; and also wills to have a chapel of S. Mary the Virgin built of his goods. (*Reg. Gelour*, 199.) Thomas Young, in 1504, wills his Executors to make a treyng crosse at the crosse way called Yesteele cross in Hoxton. (*Reg. Germore*, 48.) If "*Low close*" could be identified now, it might prove to be a Saxon burial-place. A licence to erect a gallery in the church was granted by the Bishop, October 21st, 1700, 'desirous (it runs) to encourage and promote decent ornamenting the church.' (*E. Counties Collectanea*, p. 241.) A similar desire in more recent days has caused it to be pulled down again; and a screen of oak and good design was placed at the tower arch in 1872. Some wall paintings were discovered on the south wall in 1835. One was thought to represent the battle scene of David and Goliath; another, S. Paul in the stocks at Philippi; with the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, &c. They were about 10 feet high, and 12 feet wide. There were also several inscriptions, which no one present at the time of the discovery could decipher, although quite perfect. (Page's *Suffolk*, p. 402.) As they were probably white-washed over again, they may be still on the walls. There are three brass inscriptions with arms of the Thurston family, viz., to John Thurston, Esq., 28th November, 1606, who lived here 89 years, eight months, and three days, and was Justice of the Peace for 56 years. John Thurston, Esq., 2nd December, 1613, J.P. for six years, and John Thurston, Esq., 1st April, 1640, aged 56, J.P. every year. The church plate is of no antiquarian interest. There is a fine modern chalice, and the rest is of the year 1791. The registers date from 1581. The flags by the chancel arch are those of the ill-fated H.M.S. 'Captain,' which went down in September, 1870, when the son, and the son-in-law, of Admiral

Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., of this parish, were lost. Of the Font something more must be said, inasmuch as its heraldry enables us to give a definite date to the work of the period that is found here. I have already described it in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries* (new series, vol. I., p. 329), for October, 1886. It is always interesting to examine the coats of arms remaining in many parts of our old churches, especially on towers, porches, and fonts. The benefactors and builders in old days made much use of this mode of conveying facts to posterity in a simple and unostentatious way. The heraldry on this font fixes its date within a few years, and it seems extremely probable that we may attribute to the same time the perpendicular restoration that included the building of the tower, the porch, and the south wall of the nave, and also, it is believed, the timber framing of the vicarage house, which forms such a picturesque object to the west of the church, surrounded by its ancient moat. The font is one of a very common East Anglian type, having an octagonal bowl, with four of the sides sculptured with the emblems of the four Evangelists, and the other four with angels bearing shields of arms. The bowl is supported underneath by angels with expanded wings, and the stem has four seated figures round it, and four others, smaller, standing on pedestals. The seated figures were cowls or tippets, but their heads are broken off; the others, where not mutilated, appear to have high pointed caps or turbans, and wear stoles. Possibly these two sets may represent the four doctors of the church, and the four greater prophets. Of the four shields on the bowl, those on the north and the west faces bear, on the one two keys, and on the other two swords, in saltire, emblems of SS. Peter and Paul, in whose honour the church is dedicated. The shield on the east face has the arms of Bishop Lyhart, of Norwich (1446 to 1472), viz.: Argent, a bull passant sable, within a border of the second bezanty. There appears no indication of a mitre in middle chief of the border, or, which is sometimes found with this bishop's arms; but the carving is somewhat mutilated. The rectory of Hoxne, with the advowson, a manor, and lands, formed part of the revenues of the bishopric until the dissolution. Bishop Lyhart, who had been chaplain to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was a lover of architecture, and to his taste and munificence is owing the splendid groining of the nave of his cathedral. He died at his palace at Hoxne, on Whit Sunday, 1472. So far, then, we may safely bring the date of the restored work here to the 26 years of his episcopate. The other shield on the south face of the font helps us to narrow the time yet more. The arms are those of De la Pole, azure, a fess between three leopards' faces, or: quartering Burghersh, gules, a lion rampant, double-queued, or: and impaling the Royal arms, France and England quarterly, with a label of three points. I failed to observe the label when writing my note for the *East Anglian*. These are the arms of John de la Pole, second Duke of Suffolk (son of William, fourth Earl, and first Marquess and Duke, beheaded 1450. *Pastor Letters*, X., Shakespear's *Hen. vi.*, part II., act 4), and of his wife, Elizabeth

Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV. and Richard III., who was re-instated in his father's honours, and created Duke of Suffolk in 1463. He died in 1491, and we shall see the tomb, with effigies of himself and his wife, on the north side of the altar in Wingfield Church. This remarkable family is famed for church building, and the arms, or the badge of a leopard's face, may be found in stone or glass in several other churches; as on the tower and porch at Eye, in glass at Yaxley; on the tower at Cawston, Norfolk, and of course at Wingfield. Descended from a successful Hull trader, there was once a near prospect of a De la Pole reaching the throne of England; for John, Earl of Lincoln, the son of this Duke John, was declared by his uncle Richard III., next heir to the crown in the event of the death of his own son, Prince Edward, which actually occurred, and had the current of history flowed on in its even course, the royal house of De la Pole would have ascended the throne. ('Rise and Fall of the De la Poles,' *Gent. Mag.*, 1866, ii., p. 303).

"The end of the wars of York and Lancaster, however, brought in the Tudors, with all the consequences, for good or evil, of the dominant rules of that race, and the De la Poles were not destined to reign. John de la Pole was born 27th September, 1442, and was seven years old at his father's violent death, on the gunwale at Dover, in 1450, and, therefore, was only just of age in 1463, when the Dukedom was restored to him. He married the daughter of Richard, Duke of York, before October, 1460, when only eighteen years old. (Doyle's *Official Baronage*, iii, 438, 439.) Consequently, the font must have been erected after 1460, and probably after 1463, when his restored honours would enable him to be liberal in church building, and before 1472, when he was made a Knight of the Garter (Nicolas' *Orders of Knighthood*, ii., App. lviii.), of which there is no sign on the shield, as at Wingfield, and when also Bishop Lyhart died. I think we may thus narrow the date of the font, and, in my opinion of the tower, &c., and of the moulded timber springers with square pateræ, at the Vicarage, to certainly within the 10 years before 1473, and probably to about 1463 or 1465."

After having passed out through the west tower on the vicarage lawn, and inspected the timbered front of the old house to which Mr. Manning had referred, the party remounted and proceeded to Wingfield.

The Castle of Wingfield is an imposing structure even now, and the visitors found great pleasure in roaming about the grounds. They entered over the moat through the fine entrance gateway, a portion of the party taking advantage of permission to ascend to the guard room overhead, and to the flat roof, where a fine prospect was had of the surrounding country. Within the court yard, where the more modern farm-house has been erected, and which has, built in the wall over the door, an ancient niche containing a modern stone figure highly coloured with paint, Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., read the following brief paper, descriptive of the castle.

WINGFIELD CASTLE

occupies an area of about an acre and a half, surrounded by a square moat, 10 feet in width. The site, and the moat itself, are no doubt much older than any buildings now upon it. The family of de Wingfield held the manor and resided here, in early times, perhaps from the Norman Conquest, and had the manor and the family been one of more importance, or had it been the seat of a Saxon lord, we should have found here the circular and horseshoe earthworks of the pre-Norman age, or the quadrangular keep of the builders in stone, of the 11th century. On the other hand, had its possessors in the 15th or 16th centuries not fallen into misfortune and forfeited their title and lands, but remained here in peace, the buildings which we see now, would probably have been entirely replaced by an Elizabethan or later mansion, with a pleasant park instead of a bare common. As it is, we have the advantage of seeing an intermediate structure, a fortified manor house of the latter part of the 14th century, with a fine entrance gateway, and the outer walls pierced with mullioned windows. Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk, married the heiress of the Wingfields of Wingfield, and he had the king's licence to crenellate his "*mansum manerii*," here in the 8th Richard II., 1384. That is accordingly the date of the old work still existing. The principal feature is the gateway, which stands on the middle of the south side. The entrance had a portcullis, and is approached by a bridge over the moat, and it probably had a drawbridge. On each side are stone sculptures of the arms of De la Pole and Wingfield. At each angle of the gateway and the curtain wall are octagon and semi-octagon staircase turrets, that in the south-west angle being large, and giving the principal access to the guard room over the gateway, and to the living rooms beyond, and extending to the flat roof above. The courtyard within the four walls has lost all its old buildings, and is now a garden. On the east side is a curious drawbridge, balanced by a large stone.

As Dr. Raven is about to tell us of the fortunes of the De la Pole family, I will only say further that in the time of Henry VIII., the Castle became the property of the Catelyn family, of whom Richard Catelyn was Sheriff of Norwich in 1531, and about that time they altered the building, and erected the dwelling house, with some fine chimnies, now forming the west front of the Castle. Sir Neville Catelyn, who was knighted by Charles II., in 1662, died without issue, and the property passed to the family of Leman, of Brampton, descendants of his sister Anne. From them it passed by will to the Wilson family, of Diddington, and to the late Lord Berners; but was sold in 1856 to Sir Robert Shafto Adair, who was father to the late Lord Waveney, and to Sir Hugh Adair, Bart., the present owner.

The Rev. Dr. Raven then read a well-compiled paper upon the

romantic story of the house of De la Poles, Earls and Dukes of Suffolk, which will be found on another page of this Part.

The company then took their way over the curious drawbridge and followed the course of the moat to the front of the Castle, where, the conveyances being in readiness, they re-mounted and drove to the Church, which is not far distant.

WINGFIELD CHURCH.

The contents of Wingfield Church have the greatest charm for the antiquarian. The Rev. C. R. Manning has described it in the 3rd vol. of the *Transactions* of the Institute, and standing in the chancel he read portions of his paper to the members. The earliest remains found in the present church are of the 14th century, although there was an earlier church here, and the probability is that when the church was made a collegiate one it was entirely re-built. The church was made collegiate by Eleanor, relict of Sir John Wingfield. It is dedicated to SS. Mary, John the Baptist, and Andrew. The church consists of nave and chancel, with aisles to both, those of the chancel having been chapels with their own altars. The chancel is of considerable dimensions, and apparently underwent ornamental alteration in the time of Richard II. The old returned stalls still remain, having poppy-heads and panelling, and the old carved screen remains in the arches behind. The beautiful arches which divide the chancel from the side chapels are four in number, three on the south and one on the north. The mouldings of two of them are ornamented with the badges of the families of Wingfield and Stafford, proof that they are the work of Michael de la Pole. The attention of the company was centred chiefly in this magnificent chancel, and the curious architectural features it contains. On the north of the chancel the aisle is utilised as a vestry. This compartment has a wooden roof, which forms the floor of an upper chamber, this construction evidently being of ancient date, and coeval with the church. The upper chamber is approached only by means of a ladder, several members climbing it in order to inspect the curious hagioscopes or "squints"—large and carefully-formed holes running obliquely through the wall. Mr. Manning endeavoured to explain the use of this chamber, by stating that it was probably used by the members of the College of Priests, which formerly existed at the south-west corner of the churchyard, and may have contained their library and vestments. To this, however, Dr. Raven took exception, saying that it struck him that it had been designed for the use of ladies or widows of the Earls of Suffolk, who are so intimately associated with the church, for they would in all probability have sought some privacy during the hour of worship. He, in turn, however, yielded his opinion to something more than a conjecture which was raised by Dr. Jessopp. While searching through some of the old records of a neighbouring parish, he had come across a

complaint that the Custos Capelli did not sleep in the church, and this fact opened his eyes to the conviction that this chamber was the place of residence for one of the chaplains of the church, whose business it was to watch over the light which perpetually burned on the altar, to sleep in the church, and also to guard it against robbers. Dr. Jessopp said there was a similar chamber at Hingham, in exactly the same position as this, and he was going to restore it for the use of the young men of the parish. Dr. Raven remarked how delighted he was to accept Dr. Jessopp's explanation of the use of the chamber, more especially because he was able to support it by stating that he recollected that one of the nonjuring clergy had actually died on a portion of the rood screen, that he might die in the sight of the altar.

Dr. Raven proceeded to read a highly interesting document which had been forwarded to him by the Rev. Henry Walford, of Ewelme (together with photographs of the tomb of Alicia de la Pole, in Ewelme Church), and which related to Wingfield Church. It was nothing less curious than an estimate, which has been found among the Ewelme papers of the middle of the 15th century—an estimate of the cost of repairing Wingfield Church, county Suffolk, lengthening the chancel and building a new arched recess for “my Lord's fader and his moderes tombe;” our lady's chapel to be also lengthened even with the chancel, and windows to be made on the south side and north side of the chancel, walls heightened, and clerestory windows worked in,—Total estimate £75 8s. 4d. Some of the items of expenditure are as follows:—

xxxvii tons of Lyncolnshire Stoon at vis. viiid., and for		
cariage per ton iiis.	-	- xix <i>li</i> xiiis. viiid.
viii ton of Kingmelle stoon and cariage		- ii <i>li</i> ii. iiid.
xm. bryke, the M. 6s. with cariage	-	- ii <i>li</i> iis. iiid.
xxiii chalder lyme at viis. with cariage	-	- viii <i>li</i> viis.
Two water paylles viiid.—viii bolles for mortar xvid.		
—iiii shovels xvid.—xii bordes for syntres 11d.—sand xiiis. iiid.		

Some of the monuments which lie in the chancel of this church are of great beauty, but unfortunately their inscriptions have long been lost, and to prove the identity of each has become a difficult task. There are here monuments to Sir John de Wingfield, an eminent soldier, a chief favourite and counsellor of Edward the Black Prince, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Languedoc in 1355; another to Michael de la Pole, the second of his name, Earl of Suffolk; and a third to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister of Edward iv. and Richard iii., of both of whom more anon.

Within the vestry were exhibited several curiosities. One was the brass plate from a slab monument to Richard de la Pole, still existing in the church, which Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, mentions as having seen in the church chest in 1764, “and am since told they have

gone the way of many more sepulchral brasses." The inscription runs thus :—

Hic jacet Ricardus de la Pole filius d'ni mich'is de la Pole nup' comitis Suff' qui obiit xviii. die Decembr' A'o d'ni. m.ccc.iiij. cui' a'i'e p'piciet' d's.

There were also exhibited the curious old communion flagons of silver, battered and broken, and a more modern silver salver, with date 1789 ; the first register dated 1538 to 1724 ; the second register from 1724 to 1803 ; a curious old book, inscribed, "Wingfield Town Book, 1750," and many others. From the town book we copied the first item :— "An inventory of George Cuppers' household stuff taken for the use of the parish of Wingfield, 1750 :—1 bed, £2 ; 1 bed, £1 11s. 6d. ; 1 coffer, 1s. ; 1 table, 1s. ; 1 ditto, 6d. ; dresser and 2 drawers, 1s. 6d. ; 1 warming pann, 1s. 6d. ; 4 chairs, 5s. ; 1 pr. bellows, 1s. 6d. ; porrag' pott, hake, and chairs, 4s. ; 3 vessels, vale stool, 2s. ; 1 meat hutch, 1s. 6d.—£4 11s. 0d."

The company left Wingfield Church, proceeded to

FRESSINGFIELD,

where they arrived at 1.45 p.m., alighting at the Fox and Goose Inn. Here a small room had been set apart for a temporary museum, and this was visited before dinner by most of the members. Dr. Raven explained the nature and associations of the contents. There was the ancient "Tithe Book" of 1567, which, the worthy doctor stated, showed that Francis Sancroft, of that period, had not paid his tithe ; a specimen of ancient four-lined church music, neatly written, which had served as the vellum binding of an old parish book ; a number of flint implements, an ancient rouge pot ; Samian ware, curiously enough mended anciently with a metal rivet ; iron cheek bone from the harness of a horse, found seven feet below the bed of the river at Hoxne ; the top of the old bell at Garboldisham, the founder of which was alive in 1347 ; and many other curiosities. One of the most interesting relics was Archbishop Sancroft's own Bible. Dr. Raven observed, "it is just two hundred years to-day since the Archbishop went to prison." He probably took this very Bible with him. It so happened that the evening lesson for that same day of trial contained the following words, which if read in vivid memory of Macaulay's account, will be felt almost to have been the Word of God to these men's souls. Dr. Raven read II. Cor. vi., 4, 5 :—

"But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in afflictions, in necessities, in distresses,

"In stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labours, in watchings, in fastings."

When this fact was announced all the gentlemen present lifted their hats and bared their heads, so dramatically telling was Dr. Raven's

simple description of this historic event, for that very day (8th June) was the 200th anniversary of the committal of Archbishop Sancroft to the Tower.

The upper chamber at the "Fox and Goose" was anciently the Guildhall, and here was laid an admirable cold collation, after which the business of an annual meeting, and the election of new members took place.

The party then passed through the Churchyard to

FRESSINGFIELD CHURCH.

This was seen to great advantage, having just undergone judicious restoration at the hands of Messrs. Bottle and Olley, of Yarmouth, the contractor being Mr. R. Etheridge, of Fressingfield. The cost amounted to about £600, which was raised by the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., the vicar. The opening ceremony took place on Thursday, May 3, 1888, the sermon being preached by the Bishop of the Diocese, who took for his text Haggai i., 8.

CORNICE TO NAVE.

Dr. Raven mounted the pulpit, recently erected by Mr. J. Sanicroft Holmes to the memory of his ancestor, Archbishop Sancroft, and called the attention of visitors to the many points of interest in the fabric.

The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, the greater part dating back to the middle of the 14th century, that portion being in the Decorated style. To this part a clerestory and other additions were

made early in the 15th century, the additions being of the Perpendicular order of architecture. The finest feature of the church is the nave, which is very lofty, and covered with a beautifully carved hammer beam Perpendicular oak roof, the carved cornice being considered remarkably fine. The bold foliation is of open work, pegged to flat boarding.—Six large clerestory windows, with fine Perpendicular tracery, add greatly to the light supplied by the side windows. With a little more length, the nave would be perfect. The roof of the chancel is also a fine old piece of oak, but scarcely so lofty, nor so rich as that of the nave. The north and south aisles were restored some eighteen years ago, when that and other work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Phipson. There is a square tower, of the usual pattern, which contains a remarkably fine peal of bells. The south porch is also unusually fine.

NEW BENCH END TO MATCH EXISTING WORK.

Inside the church perhaps the most striking feature is the seating of the nave, which is filled with grand old oak benches, all beautifully carved, though firm and strong as when placed there, and with fine poppy heads. They are probably nearly as old as the church. Some of these benches had fallen into disrepair, but all have now been made sound and good, and in a few cases it has been found necessary to replace the ends of the benches, and these have been admirably supplied, the carving being in complete accordance with the old work. In this work also the comfort of the congregation has been consulted, for the wood blocks which now compose the flooring inside the benches will doubtless be found far more warm and comfortable than the old floor. In the

aisles porcelain tiles have been placed, and the old memorial slabs have been replaced. In the work of restoration, portions of the old rood screen were found, and these, after being carefully restored, were replaced in their proper position, giving now in a good state of preservation the dado part of the old screen. One matter deserving special mention is the old guild seat in the north chancel chapel. This is beautifully carved in the Decorated style, and is about 500 years old, though in perfect preservation. On much of the carved work a wretched coating of paint was found, and this has been completely removed. This church contains the remains of one of the finest Sedilias and Piscina that could be found in a local parish church. This was bricked and plastered up, and when the hideous covering was cut away, it was found that nearly all the masonry and beautiful carved stone work had been ruthlessly torn away. Just enough remains, however, to show that it had the usual three handsome stalls, and what the general design must have been; and when further steps can be taken, this will be replaced. In making new altar rails and altar, the old dedication stone of the church was found in perfect preservation.

The work of restoration has included the removal of a gallery from the west end of the nave, where the organ and choir were formerly located. These are now placed in the chancel chapel, new oak choir benches having been supplied in accordance with the rest of the work.

The well-known arms of the De Uffords, Earls of Suffolk and of Hastings, remain in the chancel, where is also a well-preserved brass to William Brewes (1482). The south porch is supposed by Dr. Raven to commemorate the deaths of two Michael de la Poles, who died, one at the siege of Harfleur, and the other at Agincourt.

After giving a description of Fressingfield Church, Dr. Raven proceeded to deliver a biographical sketch of Archbishop Sancroft, who was born and buried in the parish.

At the conclusion of the paper the Rev. E. C. Hopper, rector of Starston, who is descended from the Archbishop's brother Thomas, exhibited the private communion cup, preserved in leather case, used after his deprivation by the Archbishop. It is of silver, and dated 1567. Dr. Jessopp pointed out to some of the members that the communion table was probably of the time of Archbishop Laud. It is handsomely carved, and in a beautiful state of preservation. Before the party left the church, Dr. Raven described the handsome south porch, and pointed out the tomb of the Archbishop (ob. 24 November, 1693).

The examination of the church occupied fully an hour, and after partaking of Dr. Raven's hospitality in the shape of a cup of tea and light refreshment, and bidding their kind host farewell, the party returned to the "Fox and Goose" and remounted, arriving at Hoxne,

where they alighted at the Priory. Here the old boundary wall called for attention, as also the massive chimney, nearly hidden by the clustering ivy, the four allegorical figures in the porch, and the timbered exterior of the house itself. The Rev. C. R. Manning, having called the visitors around him on the lawn, read the following paper:—

HOXNE PRIORY.

On this spot I may first say a few words on S. Edmund, king and martyr, here put to death by the Danes. His history, more or less apocryphal, is related in the Saxon and other chronicles, and will be found in *Yates's History of Bury S. Edmund's*, and many other works. The following summary of it is taken from *Murray's Handbook of Suffolk*:—“Offa, King of East Anglia, visited Nuremburg, where Edmund, son of Alkmund, King of Old Saxony, lived, and had been born, on his way to Jerusalem. Dying on his way back, Offa, bequeathed his crown and kingdom to Edmund, who was a relation. Edmund accordingly set forth, and landed at Hunstanton, since called S. Edmund's Head. Thence he passed to Attleborough, where he spent a year in learning the Psalter, and in other good works. On Christmas day, 856, he was crowned by Humbert, Bishop of Elmham, and there, during his short reign, according to Lydgate and the rest, shone as a very constellation of virtues. In 869 occurred the great storm of invasion, during which the Danes, breaking southward from the Humber, plundered and destroyed all the great monasteries of the Fens, and took Thetford, one of the strongest fastnesses of the East Anglian kingdom. Edmund, defeated in a severe battle in that neighbourhood, fled to Egglesdune, now Hoxne. Thither the Danes pursued. Tradition asserts that the King hid himself under a bridge over the Dove, now called “Gold Bridge,” and that a newly married couple, crossing the bridge by moonlight, saw the reflection of the King's golden spurs in the water, and betrayed him. Accordingly, S. Edmund pronounced a curse on every couple who should cross this bridge on their way to be married, and until the bridge was rebuilt, in the present century, a wide circuit was taken by bride and bridegroom in order to avoid it. It is thought that the King's bright armour is still to be seen on certain nights, glimmering through the water of the brook.

The Danes, having taken the King, beat him with “bats,” bound him to a tree, and made him a mark for their arrows, till his body, says Abbo the Chronicler, was like a porcupine, or a thistle, or as S. Sebastian martyr, in his passion. His head was then stricken off, and flung into a wood. Bishop Humbert was also killed. After some time, the followers of Edmund, returning to the place, discovered the King's body, but could not find the head, until led by a cry of “Here, here, here!” which they heard in the wood, they saw it carefully guarded between the paws of a wolf, who gave up his treasure, and then retreated “with doleful mourning.” Some time after the head had been restored to the body, it was found that they had become firmly united, and that the

only mark of former severance was a scarlet line. The representations of the severed head, or the head guarded by a wolf, and the crown with two arrows in saltire, are frequently found in glass or stone throughout Suffolk and Norfolk ; all refer to the martyrdom and this legend. One probably genuine relic of this occurrence is the gilt iron cheek-piece of a horse's bit, which I exhibit to-day, found several years ago, seven feet below the bed of the stream, with the skull of a *bos longitrons*. It is probably Danish, and there are other examples in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and at Copenhagen.

A wooden chapel was erected here, in which the King's body remained for 33 years, still perfect and uncorrupt, until about the year 903 it was taken to Bedricesweorth, now Bury S. Edmund's, and was placed under the care of a body of secular clergy. The reputation of that place greatly increasing, King Canute, in 1020 changed the foundation to that of a Benedictine Monastery, and thence arose the great house of Bury, that soon became one of the wealthiest and noblest in England.

The oak tree, to which tradition says S. Edmund was bound, existed till August, 1848, when it fell down ; a cross has been erected on the site. It was 20 feet in circumference, and contained 17 loads of timber. When it was broken up, a piece of curved iron, possibly an arrow head, was found in the heart of it, and is still preserved. It was exhibited at Bury, when the Royal Archæological Institute met there in 1869.

A small religious house appears to have existed in Hoxne in Saxon times, dedicated to S. Athelbright, as it is mentioned in the will of Bishop Theodred II., in 962. Nothing further is known of it, but it may have formed part of the Bishop's palace, for Bishop Herbert, of Norwich, founded a cell here in connection with his Benedictine Priory in 1101, and Ralf, the Dapifer, rebuilt it from the ground, and yet the monks were only removed from the palace to S. Edmund's Chapel by Bishop de Brundevile, who was consecrated in 1226, and the reception for them was not complete until 1267, when Bishop Roger de Scarning consecrated a churchyard for them. The house only consisted of a Prior, and seven or eight monks from Norwich, and removeable by the Prior of Norwich, who visited them annually. The monks kept a school for the children of the village, and supported two scholars themselves. There were similar cells belonging to the Priory of Norwich, at Lynn, Yarmouth, North Elmham, S. Leonards'-on-Mushold, and Aldeby. These cells, Blomefield observes, "were colonies, into which the monasteries discharged their superfluous members, and whither the rest retired, when infections were feared at home. They were always dependent on their mother monastery, and were wholly supplied from thence, though they had revenues belonging to them separate, when given by the donors to be applied only to their use ; and were fixed in order that the Bishop, when he was at his country seats or palaces, as those places might have a sort of chapter, and cathedral services in the churches there."

Of this priory or cell little more is recorded down to the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. It is occasionally mentioned in wills. In 1375, John Elys, Rector of Ocle Magna, left to the repairs of the Chapel of S. Edmund at Hoxne, 3s. 4d., and one rood of meadow lying next Hoxne Bridge, in perpetual alms. Bishop Browne, of Norwich, in his will, dated 1445, gave 40 marks to the construction of the Chapel of S. Edmund, in Hoxne, when perhaps it was restored. In the register "Rix," there is mention of "three tapers before our Lady of Checkering, one before S. Edmund in the Chapel in Crosstrete, and one before S. Edmund's Chapel in the Wood," so that there were two distinct chapels of the name in the parish.

Wm. Castleton, the last Prior of Norwich, having a shrewd eye to the coming dissolution, made a bargain for himself beforehand, and alienated the property here to Sir Richard Gresham, taking the few monks back to Norwich. The endowment then consisted of a manor in Yaxley, and lands and rents in Denham, Thrandestone, and Horham, the Chapel of Ringshall, with tithes and land, and tithes in Homersfield. For this act, he obtained an absolution from Henry VIII., under the seal of the King's Vicar-General, 1st April, 1538, and in the same year he surrendered the Norwich monastery to the King, who re-founded it, and made Prior Castleton the first Dean. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the site of the Priory and the estate came to the family of Thurston, who lived here for some six generations. John Thurston, in 1588, contributed £25 to the defence of the country, when threatened with the Spanish Armada, of which this year is the ter-centenary. The house in the main, the original Elizabethan one, was probably built by this John Thurston, on the site of the demolished Priory. It has a garden front with some good moulded timber, and a large panelled room to the left of the porch entrance, over which is another panelled-room, with the arch for a fire-place, and round the upper part of the walls of this chamber were paintings of the arms of the Thurston family and their alliances, which, it is much to be regretted, have been papered over, some 12 or 15 years ago. In the porch, are four large wooden figures of a semi-classical style. They are, apparently, Elizabethan, and may have guarded the staircase or entrance hall. One is in the costume of a Roman soldier, with a crown on his head, and a starry globe and compasses in his hand. The second is a somewhat similar figure, but naked, and with a lion's skin wrapped round him. He is not crowned, but has a similar starry globe, without any compasses. The third is a female, holding a sheaf of corn and a sickle; perhaps "Autumn," or Ceres; and the fourth, a female, with a basket of flowers, and a rose on her breast, perhaps "Summer." The wall next the road is of old materials, but otherwise there are no remains of anything older than the domestic buildings of the 16th century.

In 1878 some iron relics were found in the bed of the stream here, a sword, spear head, stirrups, spur, and horse shoe. They were

thought to be not earlier than the 12th or 13th century, and are preserved at S. Edmund's Hall.

The Rev. W. H. Sewell followed with a brief *resumé* of the life and death of S. Edmund, and the party were soon again on the road.

Passing the cross in a field on the right (about a 100 yards from the road), marking the site of the old oak, said to be the one against which King Edmund was shot, A.D. 870, they were soon put down at S. Edmund's Hall, built by Sir Edward Kerrison, in 1880, near the spot where S. Edmund was taken prisoner.

The cross stands on a pedestal, upon which is engraved—

“ST. EDMUND
King & Martyr
Nov^{br} 20th A.D.
870.”

Oak tree fell
August, 1848,
By its own weight.

Upon the opposite side is inscribed:—

“The tree which stood here is said by tradition
to have been the one against which King
Edmund was shot.”

In the Hall was a small collection of curiosities, these were examined, and some attention was paid to what was supposed to be an arrow head, found in cutting up the tree already named. This curiosity was kindly lent by Lady Bateman. Dr. Taylor, of Ipswich, having given an impromptu discourse on flints, the party again took to their carriages, and passing over the Golden Bridge, to which Mr. Manning had referred, were driven to Diss Station homewards, having heartily enjoyed a delightful outing, and the richer by many valuable notes and sketches of the antiquities of the district.

Among those who took part in the day's excursion were—Lord John Hervey, the Revs. F. Haslewood, F.S.A. (joint hon. secretary), Dr. Hinde (Honington), Dr. Jessopp, Dr. Cresswell, Dr. Raven (Fressingfield), the Rev. H. N. Grimley and Mrs. Grimley, Revs. F. G. Haslewood, LL.D., D.C.L. (Chislet, Kent), F. S. Barry, C. R. Manning, F.S.A. (Diss), W. H. Sewell (Yaxley), Donald Campbell, A. J. Bedell (Liverpool), Major and Mrs. Gelston (Bury), Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Laxton, Dr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. E. F. Bisshopp, Mr. Freeman Wright (Needham Market), Mr Robert and Mrs. Burrell (Westley), and many other ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the county.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE THE LIST WAS PRINTED.

Churchman, Arthur C., Esq., Paget Road, Ipswich.

Whayman, Horace W., Esq., Castle Terrace, Orford, Wickham Market.

N SIDE OF SUDBURY MARKET HILL, ABOUT 1760.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

THE OLD TIMBERED HOUSES OF SUDBURY.

BY W. W. HODSON.

IN not a few of the East Anglian old cloth towns, are still many remains of the 15th and 16th century timbered houses, where the opulent woollen merchants and clothiers once lived, and of the humbler dwellings and weaving shops whose walls echoed to the clatter of busy looms, the whirring on spinning wheels, and the rattling of the bobbins of the warping frames. These interesting architectural remanents of a prosperous epoch in our country's history, are, however, fast disappearing, and soon will be known only by the etchings in some pictorial itinerary, or the more rigid "elevations" and drawings in some archæological journal.

The old Saxon border-town of Sudbury, or *Suth-burgh*, was at one time famous for its ancient timbered houses, with their turretted chimney stacks, projecting bressumers, carved corner-posts, verge-boards, and door and gateway spandrels, high pitched tiled roofs, with quaint dormer windows, and pleasant "solar" chambers, with their wide diamond-paned casements, and bracketed oriels. Many of these pleasant and picturesque piles have been swept

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away by the relentless besom of Improvement Commissioners, and others have been modernized, but even now, above the new stuccoed fronts, and plate-glass windows, and "blind" facias and parapets, may be seen the original steep, mossy and lichened, tiled roofs, and the octagonal, or turretted chimnies, singly or in groups, with their curious ornate cornices, and solid "stepped" bases. Some of these chimney-stacks are but the ghosts of their former selves, curtailed and patched and daubed with mortar almost out of knowledge, yet they are easily distinguishable from their attenuated, and awkward-looking successors, with their ugly capping chimney pots, or creaking funeral-like vanes. In olden times the chimnies of a house were distinguished features, designed not only for use, but with an eye to architectural effect, and they consequently add to the attractiveness and dignity of a building, be it mansion, farm-house, or thatched cottage. Many of the Sudbury houses were much altered soon after the passing of the Local Improvement Act of 1825, which also effected prospective buildings, for there was a clause that all houses hereafter built "should be made to rise perpendicularly from the foundations thereof." Sir Robert Peel, in a debate upon the disfranchisement of the borough, in the House of Commons, having occasion to refer to this Act, designated it as "a most extraordinary piece of legislation to compel people to build their houses upright." Fulcher refers to this in his "Life of Gainsborough," and remarks, "The great statesman's thoughts running more upon the bribery and corruption of the place, than its over-hanging stories, he appeared almost to doubt whether the political deviations from the upright had not extended, even to the construction of the freemen's dwellings, and to imagine that they had been either built, or warped after the manner of the leaning tower of Pisa."

We now purpose sauntering through the streets of the town, and noticing some of the principal old timbered, and other houses, oft pointed out with pardonable pride by Sudburians to curious strangers, including some other

interesting relics hidden away in nooks and corners. Passing down North Street from Melford Road—the entrance once sentinelled by two lofty and busy windmills—next the new Liberal Club we see a plain gabled house, with a shield on the front containing the arms of Cavendish quartering Smith, *viz.*, 1 and 4, sable, 3 stags' heads cabossed argent—*Cavendish*; 2 and 3, argent, a chevron between 3 cross-crosslets gules—*Smith*. The noble family of Cavendish was connected with the village of Cavendish, near Sudbury, for 200 years from the time of Sir John Cavendish, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was beheaded in Wat Tyler's rebellion at Bury S. Edmund's, at the same time the insurgents beheaded Archbishop Theobald, a native of Sudbury, on Tower Hill. George Cavendish was gentleman usher to the famous Wolsey, and his brother, William, was the founder of the Dukedom of Devonshire. William, the grandson of George, sold the manor of Cavendish, Overall, and other estates, to William Downs, of Sudbury, in 1569. A similar shield to that at Sudbury is over the porch of Pentlow Hall, near Cavendish, and Horace Walpole had exactly the same arms in old painted glass in the entrance hall at Strawberry Hill, which he had probably picked up in this part of the country.

A little further up the street on the same side is a well preserved timbered front, with upright joists, and projecting upper story. In several of the houses in this street are seen the outlines of small rectangular, or square windows, now blocked up by the side of larger openings. Many of the upper stories overhang the narrow footway, and the low rooms, whose brick or pavement floors are beneath the street level, have plain or moulded ceiling joists, with plaster between the rafters. By the side of the narrow fireplaces are long narrow cupboards, shewing where the wide open hearths and cosy "ingle-nooks" formerly were. Nearly opposite the Dragon Inn are several old houses, similar to those described, and on the wall of one, taken down nearly thirty years ago, was found a fine large fresco, spiritedly painted in bright colours of a lion hunt, but as

it was on a party-wall, unfortunately it could not be preserved.

At the botton of the street is the Old Market Place, where the "Corn Cross" formerly stood, and a number of butchers' shambles and stalls, mentioned in an Inquisition taken in the reign of Henry the Sixth. Here the corn and butter markets were held, and national and local holidays and fair days were kept. An old inhabitant remembers, when he was a boy, seeing the young men and maidens dancing round a May-pole placed here, gay with ribbons, which were plaited and unplaited in the mazes of the dance, and garlanded with hops, which were then grown in the immediate neighbourhood. On the south-east side of the "Place" stands the George Inn, which is mentioned in the Will of Nathaniel King, a liberal benefactor to the town in 1614, and though now it has a comparatively new front, many of the original internal features, including a wide staircase and landing, remain intact.

Passing by the east end of S. Peter's church, where a house formerly stood obstructing the roadway, we see the "Rose and Crown," a good specimen of an early hostel, with part of the external gallery (at the east side) which formerly surrounded the court yard, still visible, the remainder also existing, but enclosed. The outer side walls are partly timbered, and in parts "wattled," that is, are formed of upright faggot sticks embedded in clay instead of lath and plaster. Behind the outer door leading to the cellar are remains of original white-washed walls, small latticed window openings, &c. "The Crown at Sudbury" is alluded to at an early date in connection with the Waldegrave family. Two hundred years ago one of the front commercial rooms was known as the "Lyon Parlour." There is little doubt there has been an hostel here from time immemorial, the rendezvous of soldiers, priests, and pilgrims, crusading knights, portly burgesses, and wealthy cloth makers and wool merchants of the ancient trade guilds; as well as of their degenerate and more prosaic descendants of modern times.

The "Oak Inn," King Street, is a good specimen of a 16th century inn, with low ceiling, narrow winding and acute-angled passages, plenty of wood in its composition, and ground floor lower than the pavement.

Half a century back S. Peter's church was hemmed in by old houses, westward from the north to the south great doors. There was also a row of houses at the end of Borehamgate Street, near which, according to tradition, the Mint stood in Saxon times. On both sides of the Market Hill, particularly on the north, are many old houses, though much altered, both outside and inside. The residence of Mr. W. I. Wright, bookseller, is a good specimen. The spacious and lofty cellar, originally, no doubt the living or reception room, has thick walls, largely built of thin mediæval tiles, intermixed with flint and very hard grouting and mortar. In the north wall is a winding staircase leading to an upper room. Massive beams with braces support the ceiling, and on one of the joists is a well-carved "*patera*" or four-leaved flower of the "Perpendicular" style, identical with those on the soffits of the arches in the nave arcade of All Saints' church. Upstairs there are double floors, and the space between might easily have been utilised in troublous times as an outlaw's hiding place, or "priest's hole." The original stairways are wide, and the timbers throughout of old oak. Inside, as also in the neighbouring houses on either side, both in the upper and lower rooms, are massive moulded girders with well-carved bosses.

The "Black Boy," a few doors lower down the hill, is an old inn, with quaint projecting "bay" windows, and wide gateway, flanked by slender piers with moulded circular caps and bases, probably of the 15th century.

Till a year or so back at the lower end of the show room, recently occupied by Mr. E. Andrews, coach builder, was a finely carved ceiling in oak of a distinctly ecclesiastical type, arranged in squares with 16th century work in geometrical patterns, and conventional foliage. Probably it was the ceiling of the private oratory of some cloth

merchant, or of the chapel of one of the guild halls which were found in most cloth-making towns.

The ancient Moot Hall, a very picturesque and interesting building, mentioned in the borough records in connection with a trial for heresy in the time of Queen Mary, with the performance of plays and "enterludes" provided gratis for the inhabitants by the Corporation in the time of Queen Elizabeth, with a "bread riot" in a time long ago of agricultural depression, and with an imprisonment of Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, by the aggrieved free burgesses, stood at the bottom of the Market Hill, till it was taken down in 1843, the present Town Hall having been erected near S. Peter's church. There being documentary evidence to show that Sudbury possessed a Mayor and Constables as early as 1274, it is probable that a Moot Hall with dungeons underneath stood on this spot, perhaps from Saxon times, where the local Wittenagemot was held in the days when this was the capital borough of the southern division of the East Anglian kingdom, as Norwich was the metropolis of the northern province.

At the commencement of Sepulchre Street, adjoining Burkitts' Lane, stands a fine red-brick house, with an upper storey added a quarter of a century back, but altered and somewhat modernized internally. In the fanlight over the front door is worked the monogram, "E.B.," the initials of Edward Burkitt, one of the former owners and residents, locally known as a good musician and composer. The Burkitt family came here from Northamptonshire about 1643, and lived for two centuries or more in this house. The Rev. Miles Burkitt was ejected from his living at Hitcham by the Act of Uniformity. His second son, William, was the writer of the once very popular Commentary on the New Testament. The Burkitts were the friends of the Cromwells, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Octr., 1841, is an interesting account of a cabinet which belonged to Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who left it to her niece Mrs. Sarah Neville, who was married in 1684, to Mr. Thos. Burkitt, since which

SALTERS HALL, SUDBURY.

time it has remained in the possession of the descendants of his family. John Bunyan was a great favourite with his patrons and protectors, the Burkitts, and he is said to have frequently visited them at Sudbury, and preached in the large low-roofed and old fashioned kitchen. There is a fine wide oaken staircase with turned balusters, and carved newels, and in one or two bedrooms are fire places with the Dutch tiles painted with quaintly conceived scenes from bible and classical history.

A short distance further down on the same side was the residence of the great Sudbury landscape and portrait painter, Thomas Gainsborough, and in the orchard behind the house still stand some venerable thorns and fruit trees, beneath which was an arbour, where, as a boy, he sketched in pencil and crayons. The title-deeds shew that the estate was called *Gibblins* in 1645, and that it came into the possession of the Gainsborough family in 1725, and was sold to John Gainsborough, one of the sons of the painter, in 1735, for £500. Next door was the "Black Horse" Inn. Scheming Jack Gainsborough, the painter's clever but eccentric brother, lived in the adjoining house. The old external features of the painter's birth-place are now hid by a front of toned and mellowed bricks of the later Georgian period.

Stour Street is the *beau ideal* of an old-world and picturesque street, the curious gabled and timbered houses, with the branching ornamental trees partly screening them and hanging over the roadway, giving an agreeable shade in the "dog-days," forming a very attractive picture, which has often pleased visitors. The street is also historically interesting in several respects. Here stood "Sudbury" Hall, and the "Salter's" Hall, and at the junction of Sepulchre and Gregory Streets with Stour and School Streets, was a large "croft," where before the Reformation stood the Norman or Early English church of S. Sepulchre. There are some old houses on the east side of the entrance to School Street, leading to the Grammar School (founded by Wm. Wood, warden of S. Gregory's College, in 1491),

which, till a few months back when the street was widened, had good pargetted fronts, with floral designs, grapes, &c. The new plaster has obliterated nearly the last remains of pargetting in the town.

The large corner house on the west side of the entrance to School Street has a front of black and white chequer work, with finely proportioned gables and good raftered ceilings. The rooms on the garden side are large, one was for many years used as a private school. When the cellars were enlarged in 1768, so many human bones were found that the workmen said it reminded them of a charnel house. The excavators had plied their avocation among the graves of S. Sepulchre. The house in question was formerly in the possession of the ancient family of the Carters, the ancestors of Capt. Samuel Carter, R.N., of Stanway, Essex, by whose intrepid exertions, as commander of the Lowestoft life boat, so many lives were saved half a century or more ago, on the Suffolk coast.

Pursuing our way towards Mill Hill, on the same (south) side of the street, we arrive at a splendid example of an ancient timbered house, with wide hall, projecting trusses and bressumers, oriel and dormer windows, and by quaint-carved allegorical or heraldic figures of men and animals on the bowing lintel of the centre window above the entrance. This fine structure was formerly known as "Salter's Hall," and an engraving is given of it in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1841, where it is stated that the house was probably built in the reign of Henry VI. (1422) or Edward IV. (1461), as it nearly resembles the style of a very handsome house at Lynn of that period. The original enriched barge or verge-board, and ponderous oaken doors are gone. The constructive portions of the upright and curved bracing timbers are well displayed. The house formerly stood on a level with the street, but Mill Hill was much steeper 40 years ago than it is now. In the rear of the house are large outbuildings, ceiled with chestnut joists, over which spiders never weave their webs. The house is now the residence of Surgeon-General Sparrow.



OLD "MAYOR'S HOUSE," SUDBURY.

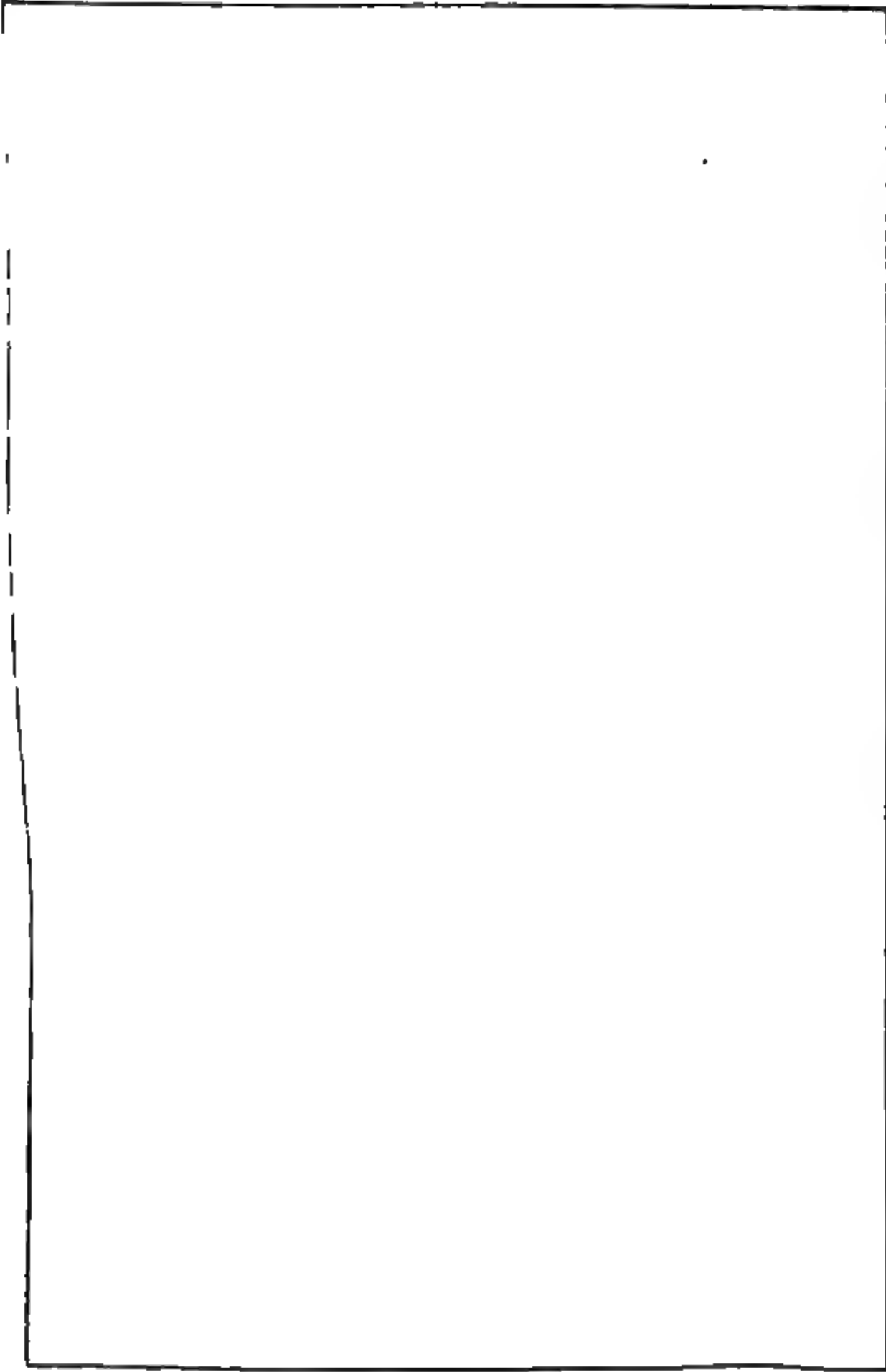
Cross Street has many remains of the past, most of the houses being gabled, with projecting upper stories, large chimnies, and wide passages leading to the yards, courts, and gardens behind, which overlook the pleasant meadows and the winding river and boundary ditches. It was 200 years ago an aristocratic suburb, but the conditions are now much altered.

What is known as "The Mayor's House," on the east side of the street, is a particularly interesting type, partly restored. It contains all the characteristic pictorial features of the old houses of the period, together with a marked idiosyncrasy of its own. There are the well-known tiled roofs, the overhanging gables, the projecting windows with their leaded diamond-paned casements, the small side-openings or auxiliary "lights," the bold brackets and trusses, and the heavy oak planked door, with strong ornamental hinges. There was formerly a long panelled room taking up nearly the whole of the first story, which might have been used as a Justices' room, or a refectory for corporation feasts, for at different times quantities of old weather-worn oyster shells have been exhumed in the court yard at the side of the garden in the rear, bearing mute testimony, if not to the aldermanic turtle, yet to the choice edible mollusks set before his worship's guests at these corporate banquets and "love-feasts," whose cost is carefully pricked down in the chamberlain's accounts. There is some good panelling in the upper apartments, and over the large open fireplace in one of the lower rooms are considerable remains of the royal arms and supporters of James the First. The fresco has been greatly damaged by the removal of the whitewash, the workman (a very careful man) not suspecting the existence of any decoration till he saw some slight remains of colour. The adjoining house is also a unique one in the same style. Opposite there is a wide passage through an old gabled house, and near by are several slender piers with rounded bases and carved caps, apparently of the 15th century, or possibly earlier, being similar to those at Salter's Hall and the Priory.

The "Bull Inn," situate near Ballingdon Bridge and the site of the Hospital of the Knights of S. John at Jerusalem (probably taking its sign from the heraldic bull of the De Clares, the lords of Sudbury), is another very fine specimen of the olden time, and the moulded and chamfered beams and rafters within are in capital preservation, and happily unsullied by whitewash. The original ponderous door remains, with the date 1693 cut deeply in one of the boards, not by a professional carver to mark a builder's date, but apparently by some enterprising amateur who wished to try the strength of his pocket knife on the oaken plank. In demolishing several years since some of the neighbouring houses to widen the Suffolk approach to the bridge, a 14th century timbered ceiling was discovered, and later ceilings of wood and plaster, the latter boldly conceived in reticulated patterns were recently found in a house adjoining the Inn, taken down in 1886.

All Saints' Vicarage, pleasantly located in its quiet, green, tree-embowered "God's acre," with large well planted garden, and grassy court yard in the rear, though now considerably altered and enlarged, was standing in the time of Cromwell, and was described as a "good house" in the time of Charles the First. The large hall, with its oak panelling and carved dado, with busts and flowers of the time of Charles II., the wide oaken staircase, moulded beams and joists, and low ceiled "study," are conspicuous features of this interesting old ecclesiastical dwelling, where, probably, from the time of the Conquest the "parson" of the parish lived, and worked, and studied, ministering at fast and festival, at quiet matins and sweet evensong, in his noble old church of All Souls hard by.

In Church Street are several good 17th century houses, partly bricked, and in Friars' Street, opposite Priory Walk, is a double gabled tenement belonging to the "Old Meeting" Trustees, with wide entrance passage, studded walls and clustered chimney-stacks, formerly the "Bell Inn." A late inhabitant, interested and versed in local history and architecture, Mr. Abishai Green, stated there



OLD HOUSE, FORMERLY THE BELL INN, SUBBURY.

was a good painting beneath the whitewash over one of the fireplaces, whether on wood or in distemper he did not say.

A little further up the street, several carved pilasters and an overhanging story, with other signs bespeak an old house, and a massive wall of rubble, thin bricks and flints denote the enclosure to a once important edifice. Here formerly stood the Priory, founded 1272, which was ruthlessly demolished by a modern Vandal about 1740, though it was in excellent preservation, and had an extensive and imposing elevation, with wide bay and other windows with stone mullions and sculptured lintels. Dr. Holden's garden front of his capital red-bricked two and a half century old house, with its gables, high-pitched roof, and other details, deserves an inspection.

Opposite the entrance to Station Road, leading from Friars' Street to the railway station, is an old house now known as the *Anchor*, but formerly the *White Hart*, taking its sign from the supporters of Richard II., who was crowned by Abp. Sudbury, and who, as the boy-king and subsequently was the intimate friend of Robert de Vere, the 9th Earl of Oxford, of Hedingham Castle, whose evil influence and example did the infatuated monarch much harm. At this old hostel, Rowland Taylor, the Hadleigh Marian Martyr, stayed a night, on his way from London to his death on Aldham Common in 1555. Several houses in Friars' Street were wool-halls, or the residences of well-to-do clothiers and wool staplers (*e.g.* those now occupied by Messrs. Making, Anderton, and Rowe), and retain their wide oaken staircases and carved balusters, &c., panelled walls (papered), large cellars, wide chimnies, and other characteristic features of the houses of the period. There are interesting features in the house of Mr. Ransom, the town clerk, not the least of which are two old oaken doors, the panels completely covered with quaint carvings and floriated designs boldly conceived and executed, which would repay careful inspection. There are some good panelled rooms in houses in Sepulchre Street (Mr.

Moody's, &c.), and at Messrs. Rice's, a year or two back, was discovered extensive fresco wall ornamentation of rather crude execution and not very harmonious colours. Some good fleet Jacobean carving, but much mutilated, was found beneath the plaster on the bressumer-plate at the recent alterations at the new post office. There is a good corner-post, with an angel bearing a shield, at the entrance to Plough Lane. A capital timbered house in Stour Street, which was for a lengthened period the residence of the Humphry family, where the late Prebendary Humphry, of S. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and his brother, Dr. Humphry, of Cambridge, were brought up, was recently restored and refronted by the late Mr. Armes, of Lynn, whose family now occupy the house.

Our itinerary has occupied more time than we intended, and yet there are several architectural "bits" in the lanes, courts, and yards, we should have liked to sketch, but enough has been pointed out to verify our opening remarks that Sudbury is an interesting town in many respects, and not the least so with regard to its old-timbered houses and antiquarian remanents of two and three hundred years ago.

ANGEL POST, PLOUGH LANE, SUDBURY.

S. SEPULCHRE'S CHAPEL, SUDBURY.

As early as the commencement of the 13th century, and probably much earlier, there stood on one of the numerous "Crofts" of the town, at the intersection of S. Gregory's and School Streets, with Stour Street and S. Sepulchre Street, a church or "chapel," known as S. Sepulchre. The Croft had the same name, and is referred to in "A Rental of Rents and Assize belonging to the Mayor, and collected by his Bailiffs," drawn up in 1664. There being churches at each end of S. Gregory's Street, that thoroughfare was then more commonly known as "Church Street," and Walnut-tree Lane, as "College Lane," it being the principal approach to Abp. Sudbury's College.

William, Earl of Gloucester, granted to Stoke College, the messuage of S. Sepulchre, Sudbury, with 12 acres of land, and one acre of pasture, and about the year 1206, his daughter Amicia, Countess of Clare, confirmed the grant. The family of the De Clares were great founders of religious houses, and no less than sixteen monasteries were established by them. The same countess endowed the Hospital of the Knights of S. John at Jerusalem, situate near Ballingdon Bridge, with the tolls of the bridge and with houses and rents. In the British Museum (Add. MSS. 604, b. 66) is one entitled, "*La Chartre Rogere Wymarkes faite à Richard de Clare Comte de Gloucestre de certaines reliques d'être su la Chaple de Seint Sepulcre de Subbery donne en la fest d'Apostoles Philip et Jacobe, l'an de Grace M.CCLXII.*" The translation being, "The Charter of Roger Wymarkes, made to Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, of certain relics being in the Chapel of Saint Sepulchre of Sudbury, given at the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the year of Grace 1262." The Chapel is also mentioned in the Post Mortem Inquisition made 8 Edward III., respecting the lands, &c., of Gilbert de Clare, who fell at Bannockburn in 1314, and whose numerous manors and estates (he having left no issue) were divided amongst his three sisters and co-heiresses. In a

similar Inquisition taken 22 Richard II., 1398, "the church and chapel of S. Sepulchre" are stated to have been in the possession of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, the son of Edmund Mortimer and Phillipa, sole daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. This Roger was the heir presumptive of the Crown, and in 1385 was acknowledged as such by the Parliament, and from him the House of York derived their title. In 1383, the trustee of Edward de Mortimer, Earl of March, the representative of a line of ancestors of Norman origin from the time of the Conquest, who died the year previously, presented to the Chapel, Joseph de Burton, who was instituted 5 September of the same year. He was succeeded by Joseph Stacey, the next incumbent being John Brokhall, instituted 20 April, 1403, presented by the Crown. The Church is mentioned in 1424, in the Inquisition ordered 3 Henry IV., as being of the annual value of 30/-, and in 1534, in the Ecclesiastical Survey of the 26th of Henry VIII., the annual value being then computed at 40/-. In the 5th of Edward VI. (1551) it appears that the chapel, messuage, and land, became the property of Sir John Cheke, Knt. The Cheke family were settled at Debenham from the time of Henry the Sixth, if not earlier. There appears no notice of the church after this date. Probably it became ruinous in the agitated times of the Reformation and was pulled down, there being ample accommodation at the three parish churches, at the Ballingdon and Priory Chapels, and at the parish church of Brundon, annexed to Ballingdon hamlet.

The *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1654), refers to a hospital situate in the messuage of S. Sepulchre, which was also endowed by the Clare family. There were three hospitals in the town; S. Sepulchre's, that of the Knight Hospitallers, near Ballingdon bridge (the site now known as "Hospital Yard"), and John Colney's leper hospital, dedicated to S. Leonard, situate near S. Bartholomew's Priory and Chapel on the Melford Road. S. Sepulchre's Chapel might have been built on the model of the Holy Sepulchre,

copied in the Round Church at Little Maplestead, a few miles distant, that building being erected by the Knight Hospitallers.

Remains of foundations and human skeletons have frequently been found on and near the site of the church. In 1800, when a cellar was being dug in one of the corner houses of School Street, abutting on Stour Street, many perfect skeletons and bones were discovered. In 1826, at the opposite corner, in Sepulchre Street, eight skeletons were found, and others in digging the foundations of Trinity Chapel. A portion of one of the northern buttresses in almost a perfect state was also discovered, and the core of a buttress is still to be seen in the cellar of a house on the south side of Sepulchre Street. In 1850 remains of 30 skeletons were uncovered, not far below the surface, and a silver coin of Henry IV. was picked up.

The Croft was, probably, a large one, for many of the present houses were not then built. From a date on a mantel-piece in a timber house, with rich "pargetted front," just partly demolished to widen the entrance to School Street, it appears that the houses there were not built till 1667. The *Rose Inn*, which stood opposite (pulled down a few years since—October 1887), was not built till 1807, "on waste in Stour Street." Sepulchre field, of three acres, is mentioned in the poor rate of 1730, and then belonged to Mr. Bernard Carter, Mayor, who lived at *Salters' Hall* (still standing), and was assessed at 2/3 per annum. A well called *S. Pulcher's* is mentioned in the rental of 1664, already referred to. Probably the word is a corruption of the name of the chapel, croft, and street. The field containing the well, was afterwards called "Springfield." Near the church was "*Sudbury Hall*," and nearly opposite "*Salters' Hall*," a fine timbered house with carved lintel, &c., probably erected about 1450. The church occupied a central and important position between the Collegiate church of *S. Gregory*, and the Archbishop's college on the one side, and the Free Grammar School (founded by *Wm. Wood*, rector and warden of the college,

1492), and the noted Dominican Priory, famous for its sanctity, founded 1272, on the other side. Sudbury was a prosperous, loyal, and religious town, and played its part well in the eventful history of those days. The rich woollen merchants freely gave of their wealth for religious and charitable purposes, and the clergy did not neglect the education of the young, and the improvement of those of riper years, advantages being provided for these purposes at College, Free School, and Priory. The records of the chapel, built in memory of the Holy Sepulchre, are very scant, but they throw some light on its history, benefactors, treasures, appendages, priests, and patrons, and are, therefore, worth preserving in a permanent form.

ANCIENT CARVED DOORS, SUDBURY.

As already mentioned there are in Mr. R. Ransom's house, two remarkable carved doors, one in a bed room at the top of the house, and the other leading to a wine cellar. The carvings are in high relief, and are probably 15th century work. In one of the panels are small human heads, or masks, very similar to those to be found on Transitional Norman, and Early English corbel-tables. The grapes and leaves resemble those frequently seen in the cornices of Perpendicular screens, the leaves being of the square crocket type. One panel is a very ornate one, containing a squarely cut monogram, "S.R.," and the national floral emblems, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, tied or joined together in the centre with a "love-knot." The interlacing scroll work is very fine, and regularly "struck" and cut.

The panels are older than the styles of the doors, and may have come from a hall or screen, being subsequently inserted in the doors. The mouldings are not mitred. An original hinge remains on one door. Formerly some of the rooms had panelled dados. Probably there was an older house on the same site, from which the carvings may have been taken.

CARVED DOOR, SUDBURY, CIRCA XV. CENT.

CARVED DOOR, SUDBURY, CIRCA XV. CENT.

S. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL. BUDBURY.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW'S PRIORY, SUDBURY.

The traveller to or from Sudbury, by the high road to Bury S. Edmund's, will probably notice on the north side, on rising ground, about a quarter of a mile from the highway, a picturesque, ivy-clad, grey building of an ecclesiastical character, and near by, a gabled farmhouse, or "Grange," with extensive outbuildings; the whole partially shrouded by venerable trees. This is the site of an ancient subordinate Priory of Benedictine monks, and the buttressed stone building, with western gable clothed with luxuriant ivy, was their chapel, which for many years has been diverted from religious purposes, and used as a granary, or barn. The spot is an elevated one, and the view from the precincts is diversified and pleasing. As the tourist carefully wends his way down the steep and rugged Devonian-like green lane, between high honey-combed and flower bedecked banks, and beneath the over-arching branches of oaks, elms, and ashes—known, in mediæval days, as the "Procession-way"—he will see below him the "Colney" cottages, occupying the site of the Leper Hospital, dedicated to S. Leonard, founded by John Colney in the reign of Edward III., whose foundation was enlarged and rules amended by Archbishop Simon Theobald, of Sudbury, in the time of Richard II. A short distance further, on the high road so often traversed by ranks of regal and noble pilgrims in olden days bound for the famous shrine of S. Edmund, is the "Holgate," situated within the borough, repeatedly mentioned in early documents. And opposite are stretched out several of the "Commons," which partly surround the town, the gift of the Lords of Clare and other patrons, where the free burgesses have depastured their cattle from time immemorial. Beyond the serpentine Stour and the plashing waterfall, can be seen Brundon Hall, Mill, and Wood, mentioned in Domesday, the latter with "20 swine," but the "brown hill" (as the Saxon name implies) is now cultivated, the wood greatly

diminished, and the parish church, of only "one pace with the chancel," a thing of the past; church and churchyard having long since been swept away, and all traces thereof obliterated. The monks of S. Benedict were located in a very pleasant spot, amidst historic surroundings, and they had for their near neighbour the lord or squire of "Woodehall," then a fine mansion, approached through a wide avenue of "patriarchal trees," with an extensive wood in the background. This domain is frequently named in old records in connection with "*ville de Subere*," and at one time was part of the patrimony of the beautiful, but unfortunate, Queen Anne Boleyn.

But this sketch has more particularly to do with S. Bartholomew's, and its history, which has never yet been written. Briefly it is as follows. It appears from Tanner, in his "*Notitia Monastica*," that "Wolfricus (or Wulfric), Moneyer to Henry II., gave the church or chapel of S. Bartholomew, Sudbury, to the Abbey of Westminster, whereupon a Priory of Benedictine Monks, and Cell to that Abbey was here fixed," which continued till the Dissolution.

Like many others elsewhere, the principal Sudbury ecclesiastical and religious buildings, belonged to non-residents, who received the greater part of the revenues, and performed the duties by deputy. Thus S. Gregory's church belonged to the Nuns of Eaton, and All Saints, or "All Souls," to S. Alban's Abbey. The original gift or grant of the Priory is, probably, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, with about a score of other documents relating to their former property. A Charter of Confirmation (in the Faustinas MSS. at British Museum) was granted about 1130, by Henry I., and another by his grandson in 1156. The first Charter reads as under (translated):—

"Henry, King of England, to Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, and Haymur his Steward, and to the Burgesses of Sudbury, and to all his Ministers and Faithful Subjects, French and English, of Suffolk, send Greeting. Know ye that I have granted to God and S. Peter, and the

Monastery of Westminster, for the Redemption of my Soul, the Church of St. Bartholomew's de Sudbury, which Wolfricus, my Monier, had given for the use of the Monks serving there, for the Fraternity and Monkhood which he had taken upon him there, whereof I will and firmly command that they shall hereafter hold the same well and quietly, and honorably and freely, and without any challenge and disquietude, with the Lands and Tithes, with Sack and Soke, and Toll and Theme, and Theftwhite, and with all Things and Customs and Laws as fully and freely as at any time they hold the same, as the same was quiet claimed in my Court before my Barons, &c."

Among the same MSS. is a Confirmation by Henry II. (1156), of two parts of the Tithes of Thorpe, given by Ivo to the Priory, in these words:—

"Know ye that I grant and confirm to God and S. Bartholomew's, and the Monks of Sudbury, two parts of the Tithe of Thorp."

In or about the following year (1157) occurs another mention of the Priory, in the second Bull of Pope Adrian IV., which confirms the grant to the Abbey of Westminster of the "Cell of S. Bartholomew de Sudbury, with all obedience, and subjection to the church of S. Gregory in the same Town, and with all things thereto belonging." (This is found in the same MSS.)

According to the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1291, this small Priory had the following with other property in the Deanery of Sudbury.

	£	s.	d.
"The Parish of S. Peter's in Sudbury	}	4	2
"The Priory of S. Bartholomew's in Rents			
"The Parish of S. Gregory's in Sudbury		3	3
"Priory of S. Bartholomew's in Lands Rents and Young of Animals			
		4	

In 1362, in the 35th of Edward III., a Licence was granted to Richard Roke, of Westminster (see *Dugdale*), in the following words:—

"To all to whom these Presents shall come the King send greeting. Know ye that by our Letters Patent we lately granted Licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us was, to our dearly beloved in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, that they might purchase Lands, Tenements, and Rents, to the value of Ten Marks Per Ann. as well of

their own as of another's Fee, except the Lands, Tenements, and Rents which were held of us in Capite, To have and to hold to them, and their Successors for ever for the support of their Poor Chapel of S. Bartholomew's near Sudbury, the Statute of Mortmain notwithstanding, as is more fully contained; We, being willing to render the aforesaid Grant more ample and effectual have given Licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to Richard Roke of the City of Westminster, Senr., that he may give and assign to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent 76½ acres of Land and 3½ acres of Meadow, in Sudbury and Holgate, which are not held of us, and which are worth per ann. at all events near the true value thereof, over the Services thereof, due and accustomed, 28/-, as is found upon an Inquisition thereof made by our beloved Roger Wolfreton, our Escheator in the County of Suffolk."

In the "*Calendarium Inquisitionem Post Mortem siue Eschaetarium*" this Inquisition is given (Vol. II., p. 227, 2nd No. 21) "34 Ed. III. Ricūs Rook Senr

"pro Abbe et Conventu Westmonaster.

"Sudbury & Hologate. 76 ac' terr' &c. Suffolk."

By an Inquisition taken at Clare in the 3rd year of Henry VI., by virtue of a Writ directed to Wm. Drury, and upon the oaths of Twelve Jurors, they found that Edmund, Earl of March, held on the day he died in his demesne as of fee (*inter alia*):—

"The Town of Sudbury and the Manor of Woodhall, Sudbury; 800 acres of Arable Land, value per annum, £10, at 3d. per acre; 21 acres of Meadow Land, 40/6, at 2/6 per acre; 32 acres of Pasture Land, 16/-, at 6d. per acre; 31 acres of Underwood (of which 7 ac 3½ roods may be cut every sixth year) of the value of 12d. more or less."

Although in this Inquisition, S. Bartholomew's is not mentioned by name, the acreage here given corresponds with the acreage of the borough, including that portion of the Priory property not extra-parochial.

In the General Ecclesiastical Survey, 26th of Henry VIII., there are these notes under the head of "Westminster:"

	£	s.	d.
"Value in the Priory of St. Bartholomew Juxta Sudbury, } recognized by the Lord Abbot of the aforesaid Monastery }	10	0	0

In the 31st of Henry VIII. the Monastery was surrendered to the Crown, and re-granted in the 34th year of the same Sovereign, and the possession of this cell was

made part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

The Priory was pulled down in 1779, but the Chapel remains in good preservation, and could, at a comparatively small cost, be made available again for Divine service. It is an early Perpendicular building, without chancel, aisles, or tower. The roof is high pitched, with the timbers framed in cants; the eastern part is lined with boarding. It is 53 ft. long and 19 ft. broad, height to wall-plate 17 ft., ditto to ridge 30 ft. Till about 60 years ago, a service was held here once a year by direction of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and was generally conducted by the Vicar of All Saints, Sudbury.

S. Bartholomew's Farm forms a parish by itself, and returns a Guardian to the Sudbury Union. It is now the property of G. P. Weybrew, Esq., who resides here, and returns himself as "Guardian" for his household, who are the only parishioners. Besides the land situate in the Borough the farm contains about 145 acres of "extra-parochial" land belonging to Melford, the whole acreage being 246. It is very irregular in extent, though several exchanges have been made to make the farm more compact. Several of the fields, almost enclosed by the estate, formerly belonged to Sudbury College, and a long, narrow plot to S. Sepulchre's Chapel, Sudbury." An old map (1656) has this title—"A Description of S. Bartholomew's Priory, wth the Lands belonging thereunto, lyeing neare Sudbury in the County of Suffolk, containing 180 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches, herein particularly Described in the year of our Lord God 1656, by John Coffyn."

The following are the names of the several Fields:—Great Acton Field, Little Acton ditto, Little Fuzzy ditto, Hickmore, King's Wood, Pond Field, Rye Hills, Barne Pitle (or Pightle, or Pikle), King's Wood Hill, Great Faire Field, Little ditto, Dove House Field, Knave's Acre, Two-acre Piece in y^e Colnes, Bartholomew, Colnes Piece, Three-rood Piece, Battle-dore Piece, S. Bartholomew's Field, or Eleven-acre, Six-acre, Three-acre Piece, Seven acres, Round 6 acres, Four-acre Piece, Upper 3 acres, Two acres, Fuzzy Field, Pope's Wood, Bar Mead and plots on Lulham Meadow, ditto on North Meadow.

Several cottages and gardens (now pulled down) are shown, and the "Scit of the house with the yards and gardens" are stated to contain 14 acres 1 rood. Several of the pieces near "the Colneys" are what are locally known as "Half-year lands," the free burgesses having the right of shackage, or depasturing cattle, on them immediately after harvest from Old Bartholomew's to Old Candlemas, 5th of September to 14th of February. An annual sum is now paid by Mr. Weybrew as commutation in lieu of the right being exercised. A large quantity of land in the suburbs of the town was formerly in the same position, till the redemption of the shackage by the several owners in 1863.

In 1832 there was a lengthened dispute between the Borough Rating Authority and the owners of the "Bartemus" (as the place is provincially called by many of the natives) as to the liability of the messuage and farm being assessed to the poor rate, and the case ("Burton, Underwood, Comp^t, and Anthony Sparrow, Def.") was tried in the Court of Exchequer, when judgment was given for the Court of Guardians in favour of the town.

Bernard Barton, the Woodbridge Quaker poet, indited some appropriate verses on the ancient Bartholomew Chapel, where the followers of S. Benedict for so many years worshipped; an extract from which may appropriately close this descriptive monograph.

Turn not thou in pride aloof,
From this simple, lowly roof,
Still let memory's hallowed spell
Save from scorn the Saints' Chapelle.

Humble as it now appears,
Yet its floor, in bye-gone years,
Has by worshippers been trod,
Gather'd there to praise their God.

Even now, though 'tis but rare,
Intervals of praise and prayer,
Which recall its former use,
Should redeem it from abuse.

Where Religion's holy name
Hath preferred its sacred claim,
While a relic can be found,
Count it still as hallowed ground.

SUDBURY COLLEGE, AND ARCHBISHOP THEOBALD.

About 550 years ago, in the first half of the long and eventful reign of the third Edward, there lived in the rapidly increasing woollen town of Sudbury, scarcely a stone's throw from the old church of S. Gregory, a worthy burgher, named Nigel Theobald, and Sara, his wife. Assuming the correctness of the theory of "the survival of the fittest," the name of Theobald must be an honorable one, for it has been handed on for generations, and is a common one in Sudbury, and in the border land between Suffolk and Essex, at the present day, and can be traced in the town records from the time of the famous burgher of S. Gregory. Then, as now, it was "clipped" by the commonalty, and was frequently spelt and pronounced *Tebbauld*, or *Tibbold*, or *Tebble*, and in this form it occurs in several old local documents. Nigel Theobald was evidently a person of position and influence, for his name appears several times as Commissioner on important enquiries, when he sat with members of the Waldegrave family, and other persons of note. One of these Commissions was appointed to enquire into the extent and value of the rectory and church of S. Gregory, with the chapel of S. Peter. Probably, like Robert de Quintin, his neighbour, he was a wool merchant and "clothier," and had waxed rich by the profitable manufacture and industry which King Edward, with wise foresight had encouraged, by the settlement of the industrious Flemish weavers in East Anglia, and other parts of his English territory.

Nigel and Sara Theobald had two sons, Simon, of Sudbury, and John, of Chertsey. Whether the latter gained his surname from any connection with the meadow-environed town of that name on the banks of the Thames (noted for its Saxon Abbey, where the body of the ill-fated Henry the Sixth was taken "without priest or clerk, torch or taper, singing or saying," to be buried within the sacred

precincts by the monks), is not known, but it is not unlikely that when Simon became Bishop of London, John might have acquired or occupied property at Chertsey, for the two brothers appeared to have lived on most affectionate terms, and harmoniously worked together for many good objects. The star-enamelled meads watered by the Thames, would have reminded John of the green meadows and winding Stour in front of his father's house at Sudbury. Simon's life was an eventful one, and is graphically summarized in an old parchment (a copy of a much older one) affixed to the inner side of the door of the niche in the west wall of S. Gregory's vestry, where is preserved the decapitated head of the once powerful primate and chancellor. The brief biography is as follows:—"The Head of Simon Theobald, who was born at Sudbury, and thence called Simon of Sudbury, He was sent, when but a Youth into fforeign Parts to study the Civil Law, Whereof he was made Doctor. He visited most of the Universities of ffrance, was made Chaplain to Pope Innocent, and Auditor Rotæ or Judge of the Roman Court. By the Interest of this Pope, he was made Chancellor of Salisbury. In the year 1361 he was consecrated Bishop of London, and in the Year 1375 was translated to the See of Canterbury, and made Chancellor of England while he was Bishop of London he Built the upper part of St. Gregory's in Sudbury; and where his ffather's House stood he erected a College of Secular Priests, and endowed it with the Yearly Revenue of One Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds eighteen Shillings, and was at length barbarously Beheaded upon Tower Hill, in London, by the Rabble in Wat: Tyler's Rebellion, in the Reign of Richard the 2nd, 1382."

In the borough records there is a beautifully executed Grant of land near the Croft (probably adjoining his father's house), to Simon, who is described as the "son of Nigel Thebault and Sara his wife," from one Hugh de Dedlyn. The deed was executed on the Thursday after the Feast of S. Gregory, 1339 (14 Ed. III.). Here, on and adjoining the site of their father's house, the two brothers, Simon

and John, founded the College of S. Gregory, having received a Charter for that purpose from King Edward the Third about a year before his Jubilee, which charter was dated 21 Feb., 1375. It appears by it that leave was given the founders to make an exchange with the Prioress of Eaton nunnery, of four shops in Old Fish Street, London, for the advowson of S. Gregory's church, previously held by the nuns, which advowson was given to the newly founded College. This was only a few months before Simon was translated from London to Canterbury. In the Registry of the Diocese of Norwich (to which See Sudbury formerly belonged), there is a MS. containing an agreement between Bp. Theobald, of London, and Bp. Spencer, of Norwich, for the foundation of the College in connection with the parish church of S. Gregory. This agreement is dated 1 Novr., 1374. Another deed, dated 9 Aug., 1375, is an agreement between "Simon, late Bishop of London, and now Archbishop of Canterbury," and John of Sudbury, of the one part; and Henry, Bishop of Norwich, of the other part, for the erection of the college, with the licence and authority of the latter prelate, who covenanted for himself and his successors to give two marks annually, and for the Prior and Convent of the cathedral to give 5/- per annum. This licence and agreement was confirmed in 1381. The doughty deeds of the martial Bp. Spencer on the Continent are graphically pictured by the courtly chronicler Froissart, and in some of the copies of his *Chronicle* can be seen in the rude engravings of the period, the bishop mounted on a grey horse, robed and mitred, heading a company of spearman, his squire by his side carrying a banner emblazoned with the *Cross Keys*. At the rising of the serfs under Wat Tyler, the fight-loving prelate scoured Suffolk, "raging like a wild boar," and giving no quarter, cut down the fugitives even at the altars, and then confessed those in whom life lingered. This is a specimen of the character of one of the benefactors of Sudbury College. Among subsequent benefactors were John Guyn and John

Reeveshall, 1391; Robert Middleton, 1410; and John Brown, clerk, 1411.

Archbishop Theobald was one of the noted builders in that wonderful building age. He rebuilt the unusually long chancel of S. Gregory (longer than the nave), where his priests' stalls, with their moveable *misereres*—one carved on the *sub-selia* with his cognizance, a "talbot" (afterwards introduced as the charge in the field of the borough arms); and the cornice with quaint figures of angels bearing the instruments of the Passion still remain intact. To his generosity and public spirit, the citizens of Canterbury were indebted for the West gate of their cathedral, part of the nave, and city walls. In the "goodly college" at Sudbury were placed a Warden (or Custos), who was frequently the Rector (and subsequently) the Master of the Grammar School, five secular canons, and three chaplains, who were "to perform the Divine Office daily, according to the ordinances of the said Simon and John," in the chapel or choir of the neighbouring church.

It appears that King Richard II. (the boy king whom Theobald had crowned), in the third year of his reign, by charter granted his licence to "Simon of Sudbury, and John of Chertsey," to confer on the warden and chaplains of the college, lands and tenements to the yearly value of 40 marks. Also that the founders might assign them the manors of Ballingdon and Middleton with their appurtenances, and two messuages, one toft, and 570 acres of arable land, 21 of meadow, 37 of pasture, 47 of wood held of the Crown, and 70 shillings annually, the total value being £170 9s. 0½d. a year. This charter was confirmed and enlarged by another granted in the 7th of Richard. The manor of *Neales*, in Sudbury, was included in the grant, with three messuages in Birchin Lane, London, the rectory and church of S. Gregory, the rectory and chapel of S. Peter, the advowson and patronage of the church and rectory of Brundon, the Quires of Acton and All Saints' church, Sudbury, a certain Quire in Melford, Brundon water mill and wood, a yearly rent from the chapel of S. Sepulchre,

&c. In the pasture land were included the North Meadow, the Friars' Meadow, the Tithe Acre, Places-Lake (the name now corrupted into "Splashlick"), the Church Piece, Rush Croft, Broom Hill, Chalk Mere, the Steward's Acre, the Tenants' Acre, &c., some of which plots retain their names to this day. Among the "woods, underwood, forests, and wastes," were Highwood, Broomwood, Rams-hole Wood, Highwood Croft, Ashley Wood, Warren's Wood, &c. The various manors, messuages, lands, &c., "appertayning to the College," were situate in Hackney, Sudbury, Ballingdon, Great and Little Cornard, Great and Little Henny, Melford, Chilton, Acton, Brundon, Great and Little Waldingfield, Middleton, Borley, Foxearth, Bulmer, Twinstead, Pebmarsh, Lamarsh, Wickham S. Paul's, and Maplestead. The annual value at the Dissolution was £215 19s. 0³/₄d.

The College was built by the two brothers on the site of their parents' house, where probably they were born, and where they had read and studied together. They had played in the garden, in the neighbouring croft, and round the old hermitage in the churchyard; had bathed in the clear stream which divided their domain from the opposite meadows, and then rippled on to the broad pool, where a creaking mossy mill-wheel had lazily turned from before the time when the Normans first came, and had rambled on the commons, natted in the woods, fished in the river, and hawked in the fields which they afterwards secured for their beloved seminary. The view from the precincts was diversified and pleasing, and the associations historic. In front were the grazing lands of the freemen, given by the lords of Clare, whose castle was but a few miles distant, opposite an old British camp. Nearly opposite, beyond the level greensward, and near the "brown hill" of Brundon, was the little church, but one "pace" long, and in the valley were the ancient hall and mill. Beyond, perched on a woody eminence, was the parish church of Borley, and not far distant that of Foxearth, both names savouring of the chase, and of the time when a great part

of East Anglia was covered by forest, marsh, and heath. Liston hall and church were in the mid-distance, due west, the manor being held by the honorable service of providing and offering five wafers at the King's coronation. To the right were the woodlands of Kentwell, and the Abbot's seat and noble church of Melford, with the extensive woods round the old "oak town" (Acton) and the famous Babergh heath, which gave its name to the "Hundred." Nearer to the spectator, stretching just beyond Places-Lake, was the much frequented high road to the famous shrine of S. Edmund at Bury, along which passed knight and palmer, troubadour and pilgrim, merchant and friar, and many a crowned head, for no less than sixteen English Sovereigns personally made offerings to the famous shrine, and probably passed along this principal highway from London to Bury and Norwich. The eye would be arrested by the conspicuous priory of S. Bartholomew, founded by the "moneyer" of Henry II., and by the equally prominent mansion of "Wodehall," a few fields distant, subsequently part of the patrimony of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. On waste to the north of the road might be discerned over the level meadows the humble lepers' hospital of S. Leonard, built a few years before by John Colney, and now conducted under "ordinances" drawn up by Theobald. But a bow-shot further was the Holgate hop-ground, and a famous stone cross, reverently saluted by the pilgrims. Turning to the left, the two steep hills of Ballingdon could be plainly seen, and the roads over Armsey heath to the noted keep of the De Veres at Hedingham, and the stronghold of the Bouchiers at Halstead, hereditary political foes. At the former castle the young King frequently stayed with his favourite Oxford, whose subsequent banishment he so deplored, and whose funeral he attended in great state at the neighbouring hamlet of Earls Colne, being the only English monarch who was present as a mourner at a subject's burial. Still further to the south-west was the quaint little Norman church of Middleton, and the "church-acre" of Bulmer, demised for

the supply of oil for the sanctuary lamp, and for rushes for the church floor. Immediately behind the College, and connected with it by a wide-arched gateway, still standing, were the church and churchyard of S. Gregory, with the hermit's cell, where, half a century later dwelt "a true Member of Holy Cherche, and a gode gostly Levere," one Appleby, whose good character was vouched for by "the Mayor and the spiritual father of S. Gregory." Such were the pleasant surroundings and suggestive associations of Sudbury College. It covered, with its garden, &c., about three acres, and was built in the Transition style from the Decorated to the Perpendicular, which latter architectural style was just coming into fashion.

The College is mentioned in the Patent Rolls at the Record Office, in the 3rd, 4th, and 7th of Rich. II., in the 12th of Hen. IV., and the 2nd of Henry V. In the "*Calendarium Inquisitionem post mortem sive Escheatarum*," taken by virtue of writs directed to the Escheator of each county, when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege or licence of alienation of lands was solicited, when enquiries were made by jury whether such alienation would be prejudicial to the King, or others, the College is mentioned, viz., in the 2nd of Rich. II., when it is stated that in the manors of Balydon, Middleton and Bolemere (Bulmer), 193 acres of land (arable), 7 acres of meadow or common, 13 of pasture, and 15 of wood, with 28s. 3d. were given by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the College. In the 4th year of the same King the Archbishop and his brother of Chertsey held for the prior and brethren in Sudbury, Balyngdon (the name of this hamlet is differently spelt in almost every entry), Melford, Corneath (Cornard), Magna, and Parva, one messuage, one shop, 210 acres of land, 21 acres of pasture, and 72s. a year. In 1415 (2 Hy. V.) one John Roughered gave to the College one messuage and lands in Sudbury, Great Cornard, &c.

In the muniment chests of S. Alban's Abbey are several deeds relating to the College, being acquittances

from the Master or Warden for the rent of Middleton Hall, and for a certain portion of the tithes of All Saints, Sudbury, which the Master and Chaplains let out to farm. This church was long connected with the Abbey, the charter being granted by Hen. II. There is an acquittance for £3 for rent, and 24s. for tithe, dated 20 Novr., 1397 (20 Rich. II.); and another for similar amounts dated 31 May, 1433 (11 Hen. VI.) In 1355 the Abbot of S. Alban's let out to farm to the Rector ("Roger") of S. Gregory, the tithes of several fields, on his payment of 20s. a year, but if the half-yearly payments were delayed a fortnight beyond the specified time, in part or whole, the Abbot or his attorney could "resume, collect, enjoy, and dispose the said tithes, without let or hindrance from any man." The "days of grace" were rather limited by "Lord Thomas, by Divine permission, Abbot."

After the dissolution, on 3 Feby., 1544 (36 Hen. VIII), "King Henry ye 8th in consideracon of the good service done by Sir Thomas Paston, Knt. (of Paston, Norfolk), one of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, and for £1,280, did grant to Sir Thomas Paston, the seat, circuit, capitall house, or late the College of S. Gregory in Sudbury, commonly called Sudbury College, and all churches, chappells, churchyards, mansions, houses, barns, stables, dove houses, of as well within or without the circuit." The King was given "admission" to the College by "the Warden or Keeper and Chaplain" a month before the date of this grant. In the same year Sir Thomas conveyed "the site of the manor and the capital farm of Balidon," with several parcels of land, being part of the College estate, to Thomas Eden, Clerk of the Star Chamber, who married the eldest daughter of Ed. Waldegrave, of this town, and in whose family the property continued for many generations. Thomas Eden resided at the Priory, but two of his sons, who were knighted, lived at Ballingdon Hall, where indeed the Edens were long seated, as Fuller states, in "a worshipful degree." Two parts of the College property were held by Henry Paston in chief in the 5th of

Edward VI. (1552). As appears by a memorandum in the Remembrance Office of the Exchequer, De Edward Fitzgarret (*Qy.* Fitzgerald), Knt., and Lady Anna Paston, his wife, held the College, &c., with other lands and tenements in Norfolk, in the 3rd and 4th of Philip and Mary. In the 17th Elizabeth (1575), Edward Paston, as brother and heir to the above-named Henry, lived at Livery, and held the estate in Capito. On 1 May, 1634 (10 Car. I.) by indenture made between William Paston, Esquire, and Agnes his wife, of the 1st part, Sir Edward Waldegrave and others of the 2nd part, and John Andrew and Oliver Andrew, of Sudbury, of the 3rd part, the said William Paston bargained, aliened and sold, granted and confirmed to John and Oliver Andrew, and their heirs (*inter alia*) "the scite of the late dissolved Colledge in Sudbury and two Tenements in the Churchyard of Saint Gregory aforesaid." The purchase money was £3,468, of which £728 was to be paid down, £800 within six months, and £1,940 on a lease for 40 years. By Indenture dated 7 Novr., 1642 (18 Car. I.), made between the said Oliver Andrew, of the first part, Ann, the widow of the said John Andrew, of the second part, and Robert Warren, D.D., and others of the third part, Oliver Andrew did grant, release, and confirm certain of the College messuages to Dr. Robert Warren, Thomas Buxton, London, and Alderman Robt. Buxton, of Colchester, certain rent charges being made on the property. Six years afterwards the same grantor, Oliver Andrew, released to Ann, widow of John Andrew, and afterwards wife of Robert Vesey, "all his estate and interest in the same property." On the 16th of the same month, Mrs. Ann Vesey, demised certain of her property to Edward Bacon and his heirs, part of which was a yard, a garden, and moiety of a well, thereto adjoining and belonging to the College, for a term of 900 years." By an Indenture dated 3 Novr., 1662 (13 Car. II.), "a parcell of the site of the said Colledge of Sudbury, and the rest of the land contained in the Indenture of 7 Novr., 1662," were declared to be to the

use of Anthony Wingfield, and his heirs and assigns for ever. On the 16th Oct., 1664, "the Capitall Messuage called the Colledge," other property, were granted to Samuel Pannell, his heirs, &c., and on 5th March, 1665, the College Barn, &c., were regranted and confirmed to Samuel Hasell and his heirs. The family of the Hasells was an influential one for several generations in the town, and many of the members were buried in All Saints' church, and others in S. Gregory's churchyard. Samuel, mentioned above, was alderman and mayor, and died 25 Octr., 1686, aged 69, and was buried in the north aisle of All Saints. His wife died only a month later, aged 77.

Among the Wardens of the College were Thomas, rector of Bocking, 1397; Thos. Gooday, 1442; Henry Sething, Robert Spelman, B.A., priest, 1462; Wm. Wood, founder of the Grammar School, 1491; and Rich. Edon or Eden, 1535. Roger Martyn, of Melford Place, left a garden to the last named Warden for the use of the College, the brethren being bound to say a yearly obit for the benefactor, and to give five poor people a penny a piece. In 1549, in the will of Rd. Eden (then Archdeacon of Middlesex), this land is mentioned as the "garden of the late College of Sudbury."

Alice de Bryenne, or Bryan (heiress of Sir Robert de Bures, whose beautiful canopied memorial brass in Acton church has been often visited and admired, together with the fine unique military brass of Sir Robert, directed (1434) that her Will was to remain in the custody of the Warden of the College and his successors.

After various vicissitudes the principal rooms of the College, after being roofed in and repaired, were used as a workhouse by the Court of Guardians appointed under the Local Act of Queen Anne. In 1836 the last remains of the building were pulled down, and the present Union House erected on their site. The old restored gateway, opposite the west tower of S. Gregeory, is the sole relic now remaining of the "goodly Colledge," built and endowed 500 years ago by Simon of Sudbury, and his brother John. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE GRANT OF ARMS TO THE BOROUGH OF EYE, SUFFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY THE

REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.

In our sixth volume (p. 85) a communication was inserted from the late G. A. Carthew, Esq., F.S.A., relating to the Armorial Insignia of the Borough of Eye, giving an abstract from notes, of the original grant from the College of Arms, which he had seen at an earlier date, and presumed to be among the Corporation Records of that town. It was not printed until some years after his death, and our then Secretary, the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, apologizes, in a note, for its imperfect state, which the author, had he lived, would no doubt have desired to revise; and also states that the original "does not appear to exist among the Borough Records of Eye." This, however, was an error, and I am glad to say that the document, beautifully illuminated on vellum, is carefully preserved by the officials of the Corporation, and I have been permitted, by the courtesy of Francis Woolnough, Esq., Town Clerk, to examine and transcribe it, and to annotate the armorial bearings, as well as to add some particulars which were not included in the communication from Mr. Carthew. There is the more reason for a full account of this document, inasmuch as Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, when he inspected the Corporation MSS. for the Historical MSS. Commission, in 1882, examined it, but did not mention it in his Report.* To have dealt with its heraldry in an adequate way would have been somewhat beyond the scope of his enquiry. By permission of the Corporation the grant was lent in the same year to the late Mr. Stephen Tucker, Somerset Herald, and was registered by him, at his own expense, in the College of Arms, with an illuminated fac-simile. Mr. Tucker says in

* Tenth Report Appendix. Part iv. p. 512.

a letter to the Town Clerk that it had not been registered when it was originally issued, and it was not the rule to do so in those days.

The abstract made by Mr. Carthew is correct as far as it goes; but the printing of his difficult handwriting by our printer on page 86, is exceedingly faulty, as a comparison with the present transcript will show. There are, however, several matters which Mr. Carthew would no doubt have commented upon, had he edited it himself, in connection with the expressions occurring in the MS., and as to the persons whose coats of arms are represented.

The Grant is very neatly written in Roman hand, and measures 2 ft. 1 in. in width by 1 ft. 2½ in. in length, and has the official seal of Garter King of Arms suspended in a box-wood box by blue and white ribbons, four of which pass through the box and the seal. The autograph signature of Garter is written on the folded edge of the membrane at the foot.

The PATENT is as follows :—

OMNIBUS PRINCIPIBUS, NOBILIBUS, PROCERIBUS, MAGNATIBUS, viris Ecclesiasticis, aut Equestris Ordinis Militibus et alijs cuiuscunq; Status, honoris, et dignitatis, Armorumq; insignibus ornatis; Willmūs Detheck Garterus Principalis Rex Armorum Anglicorum, Salutem, benevolentiam, gratiamq; et omne bonum. Sciatis quod cum per Regna et provincias Sacræ Supremæ Maiestatis ELIZABETHÆ Reginae Imperio subiectas de præclarissimis in Republica Anglorum antiquitatibus pro armorum seu insigniorum monumentis virtute Officij nostri Principalis Regis Armorum Anglicorum perquirend, perlustrand, et exemplificand cura deferat. INSPEXIMUS Chartam præclarissimam Augustissimæ et Excellentissimæ Principis ELIZABETHÆ Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ nunc Reginae, fidei defensoris, &c: concessam datam et declaratam ad institutionem et incorporationem Baliuorum, Burgensium et comitat' Villæ et Burgi de Heya seu Eya (a) in Comitatu Suffolciæ, quam humiliter attestamur: In qua præter explicat' Regis Edwardi filij Egelredi quondam Regis Angliæ antiquas concessionem hominibus suis de Eya seu Heya concess' tam propter quietanc' de Theolonio et omnium consuetudinum pro tota vendicoẽ et accato eor' per totam Angliam &c: quam cum soca et sacca et Theot' et Theañ et Infageneth, et Wecfri et Wytefri, et Lastagefri, et Locofri, et quietanc' de Scýres et Hundr': (b) Et quod non alicubi placitentur nisi ubi solebant, scilicet apud Sýpweyam (c) et super hoc quod nullus eos disturbet neq; mercat eorum, sub pæna

forisfact, &c: Sed postquam transierat ex possessione Dñi Maleti vt apparet, quondam Dñi de Heya seu Eya præd' ad manus Willm̃i primi Regis Angliæ Conquestoris cognominati (d) et Willm̃i secundi Regis Henrici, Stephaniq, et Johis Anglorum Regum unacum singulis prædictis priuilegijs dictis hominibus de Heya per totam Angliam et Normanniam concessis et confirmatis; sicut ipsi et illorum antecessores melius plenius et honorificentius habuerunt et gauisi sunt, &c: ET INSUPER postquam Henricus tertius Rex Angliæ concessit diuersas libertates, &c: Richardo fratri suo Regi Allemaniæ Comiti Cornubiæ et Dño Honoris de Eya prædcā pro Dominico prædō: Cui quidem Richardo successit Edmundus filius suus Comes Co nubia, et Dominus dicti honoris de Eya peruenit ad Regem Edwardum filium Regis Edwardi: Regnante autem Edwardo tertio Angliæ Rege, et Conquestore Regni Franciæ inuictissimo: Robertus Ufford Comes Suffolciæ fuit Dominus dcī honoris de Eya: TANDEM tempore Edwardi quarti Regis Angliæ Willm̃us de la Poole Dux Suffolciæ, titulo et priuilegijs honoris de Eya perspicuus: Quo cadente, Henricum Septimum Sapientissimum, Henricum Octauum Potentissimum, Regem Edwardum Maxime Pium, et Mariam dudum Reginam Dños agnouit: ELIZABETHAM autem Reginam Augustissimam quam nunc veneramur per literas suas patentes (e) gerentes dat' apud Westm^{ria} quarto decimo die Mensis Nouembris Anno Domini 1574. et Anno regni sui fælicissimi decimo septimo: De gratia speciali prædcā confirmauit &c: Inter alia ordinauit, constituit et declarauit, quod villa et Burgus de Heya vel Eya prædcā sit libera villa et Burgus per se, et quod Burgenses eiusdem sint unum corpus politicum et corporatum in re facto et nomine, per nomen Balliuorum, Burgensium, et Comitatus Villi et Burgi de Heya vel Eya, &c. QUIBUS ultra priuilegia prædcā a Progenitoribus suis Regibus Angliæ concessa et confirmata &c: Ex Regia sua Maiestate prædcā et de gratia prædcā concessit diuersa iura iurisdictiones, libertates, franchises, quiettancias et priuilegias ac diuersas alias consuetudines immunitates et executiones ET QUOD gaudere poterint omnibus libertatibus, honoribus, et priuilegijs prædictis &c: Et insuper quod Balliui sint Justiciarij &c: Necnon quod sint Clerici Mercat, et quod sint ibidem duo Coronatores, &c: Et quod habeant potestatem condendi leges statuta &c: Ac etiam habeant communem Aulam vocatam ex antiquo Syppeway: Et ibidem Cur' de Recordo vis' franc' pleg' et assisam panis vini et ceruisiæ &c: HIJSQ INSUPER Regia Potestas concessit et coniunxit. quod habeant commune Sigillum ad eorum usum inperpetuum &c: QUAPROPTER Ego prædcūs Garterus Principalis Rex Armorum Angliæ ex premissarum consideratione adductus, ac tam Nobilium quorundam generosarum virorum persuasu, quam Balliuorum, Burgensium et Cōmunitatis Villæ et Burgi præd' de Hēya vel Eya rogatu, quorum quibusdam nomina cum Insignibus eorum hijs apposui. DENIQ ex officij mei Principalis Regis Armorum præd' autoritate Scutum seu Clypeum de antiquis Armorum scī Edwardi Regis Angliæ Insignibus: videlicet: In Campo cæruleo Crucem floridam auream, quatuor Meruletis auibz interpositam

una cum insuperiori Aquilam albam alis distensam Rosarum ramiculis cum rosis simillimis suffultam composui et consignavi per præsentes : Et ulterius supra Cassidem pro Crista vel Trophæo e Corona Solis Imperiali auro gemmisq, nitente Stellam Innocentiæ, Jouis oculo peruigili munitam, Clamydeq, seu Paludament' cum Lacynijs ab utraq, ventillantibus, et hoc Symbolo supra scripto (Oculus in Cœlum) veluti hijs verbis in Clavigatione huius Dyplomatis declaravimus, et in margine depicta magis dilucide exemplificavimus. HABEND' TENEND' et gaudend' omnia et singula de præd' Scī Edwardi Regis Insignibus Cruce florida Meruletis distinct' Et in superiori Aquilam alis extensam, rosarum radicibus enixam, coloribus, prædcis notatam : Et ulterius quod pro Trophæo scilicet e Corona Imperiali stellam illam oculo peruigili impressam, et Cassidi superimpositam Clamydeq, seu Paludamento Lacynijsq, deauratis ornatā ad opus et vsum prædictorum Balliuorum, Burgensium, et Cōmunitatis ville et Burga de Hēya vel Eya præd' hijs literis patentibus rata et confirmata remanere volumus imperpetuum. Quibus Armorum insignibus, superius specificatis et coloribus depictis ad placitum eorum secundum consuetudinem Legis Armorum vti posse et velle permittitur. Tam in omnibus licitis rei Bellicæ virtutis exercitijs terrestribus aut Maritimis utpote pro eorum vexillis, supparis paludimentis, clypeis, gladijs, armaturis, indumentis, liberaturis, pictis, sculptis, aut intextis, tam campestribus turmis instruendis aut Navalibus instrumentis adaptandis imponendis et demonstrandis, quam in omni eorum cultu apparatuq, ciuili eiusdem ville et Burgi de Hēya vel Eya concernentibus, in ædificijs, ædibus, fenestris, parietibus, muris, aut huiusmodi Corporationem Communitatemq, predictam tangentibus, addere, edere, inducere, exponere, depingere, aut exprimere placuerint. Sigillumq, a Regina nra Augustissima concessum hoc Armorum *idiōmate* sculptum ad communem illorum pro rebus scribendis sigillandis, transmittendis, et confirmandis vsum apponere, adiungere, sigillare, certificari, confirmare, et exercere valeant imperpetuum absq, molestatione, inhibitione, aut perturbatione quacunq. QUAMOBREM vt præmissarum memoria promulgata permanere, factiq, certitudo apparere poterit, has literas fieri fecimus patentes, manu propria subscript', et sigillo officij nri cera rubra; necnon secreto Armorum nostrorum retrosignatas. DAT' LONDINI, in ædibus Officij Armorum predict' vicesimo die Aprilis Anno Regni ELIZABETHÆ Dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ fidei Defensoris, &c: Tricesimo Quarto. Et Anno Domini 1592.

Willms Detheck Garter'
Principalis Rex Armorum
Anglicorum.



It may be proper to annotate a few of the expressions in this document before proceeding to give an account of its heraldic decorations.

(a.) The name of the parish and borough, "Heya seu Eya," generally used in the earlier records, prompted Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson in his report of his inspection of the Corporation MSS., to discuss in an entertaining preface, the origin of the name, in connection with the term "High Suffolk," often applied to that part of the county. He disputes the usual derivation of Eye, meaning island (or rather, water) occurring as the suffix of so many place-names, and prefers that of "haie," with reference to an enclosure or fence; supporting his opinion by the circumstance that the men of certain parishes lying within the Honour of Eye were bound to repair the palissades about the castle and park; and as the tenants of the Honour enjoyed immunity from toll, stallage, and other local exactions at all the ports and inland towns of the kingdom, the privileged district (he supposes) came to be known as "Heye Suffolk," and the tenants as "Heye Suffolk men." It has been usual to attribute the term to the high clay lands in the north of the county, of a somewhat bleak and unattractive character; and it has become a piece of local humour to refer an enquirer for High Suffolk to the "next parish," and not to admit residence in it. By the upper classes the place has usually been locally pronounced "Aye" not "Eye"; but I believe High Suffolk has never been called "Haye Suffolk." Mr. Jeaffreson's theory requires that no parish lying without the bounds and privileges of the Honour could have been in High Suffolk; and that the whole district within it, and every place anciently comprised under its charters, was so termed.* Although Eye is called Heye, I believe the double word "High-Suffolk" is not to be found in the records, and is only a comparatively

* But the Honour extended into Norfolk, and perhaps other counties. In 1658 William Shimpling is called to account for Fines in Burston, Norfolk. (Corp. MSS.)

modern expression.* Prof: Skeat says that "*heya* usually means A S. *hege*, an enclosure; sometimes it is the old French *haie* (French *Haye*) which is merely the French spelling of the same word." Compare "*The Hague*": and *Hay*, co. Brecon. Thus the two derivations of "Eye" have each some solid foundation. If it be maintained that on philological grounds *Haie*, an enclosure, has the preference over "*Ea*," water, it should be remembered that Eye, near Peterborough, must mean "island," as there is no castle there. The place also probably had the name before the Saxon lord built his earthen mound, and his "heya" round it.

(b.) For the meaning of these terms, see Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, and Cowell's *Interpreter*. They are Saxon words, expressive of freedom from various charges, as toll (telonium), service (theam), apprehension (infangeneth), imposts on wreck (wecfri for wrecfri), lading, &c. But they are here only quoted from the Letters Patent of Inspeximus and confirmation of the 1st of Elizabeth, of a certain *supposed* grant of the 7th year of King John. No such grant exists now among the Borough Records, and from the terms employed, to be noticed presently as to "Sippewey," there is the strongest reason to believe that there never was any such charter relating to Eye, but that the one quoted from is that enrolled on the Charter Roll of the 7th of John, belonging to Hythe in Kent.

(c.) Sypewey. Syppeway. I have taken some trouble to discover the reason for the application of this strange name to the ancient place of assembly of the men of Eye. According to this recital of the supposed charter of King John, the *common hall* was so called "*ex antiquo*;" and the inhabitants claimed the privilege to be impleaded there, and nowhere else: "*non alicubi placitentur nisi ubi solebant, scilicet apud Sypeweyam.*" The old Town Hall or Gildhall of Eye is the fine fifteenth-century timbered house at the churchyard gate,

* The Rev. W. H. Sewell supplies the oldest use of the term that I have met with, in Cox's *Hist. of Suffolk*, 1738. p. 276.

now the Grammar School; but the name Sypeway is unknown to it, or to any other locality in the neighbourhood. I have come to the conclusion, as the following remarks will tend to prove, that the appellation is only part of the same *bungle* by which the Saxon terms above-mentioned, of wreck, ladings, &c., very inapplicable to an inland town, were introduced into the *Inspeximus* of the 1st Elizabeth, from documents really relating to Hythe. The true locality of Shepway is there; and the employment of the word in the recital of the franchises of Eye betrays the source whence the copyist from the Charter Roll drew the information which he ascribed to the glorification of the ancient borough of Eye. Shepway is by no means an unknown or unimportant place. I will first quote from the "Primitive Folk-Moots," by G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.* :— "All the courts of the Cinque Ports are referable to the primitive times; their customs, their constitution, and their duties represent, in continuous succession, the customs, constitution, and duties of primitive folk-moots. But of one, the court of Shepway, the open-air meeting still survives. The grand court of Shepway appears to have derived its name from the place where, in olden times, it was wont to be held. One of the divisions of the county of Kent is still known as the Lathe of Shepway. In the parish of Lymne there is a spot yet known as the "Shepway Cross," and history tells us that it was at this spot the business of the Ports, from a very early period, used to be transacted.† There are no buildings now extant or traceable as the "Shepway Cross," the Court being held in the open air. "Within a quarter of a mile from Lymne Church," says Dr. Plot, in a letter to the Royal Society, Sept. 3, 1693, "is *Shipway Court*, a Field where the Lord-Wardens of the Cinque Ports are sworn, and causes concerning the Ports try'd." It is recorded

* Low, Marston and Co., 1880, p. 147.

† In 12th Hen. III. (1228) the King ordered "that the Court for Pleas of the Crown of the Cinque Ports should be held in future at *Shepway*, every August." Furley's *Weald of Kent*, ii. 74. See also *The Cinque Ports* by Prof. M. Burrows (Longman, 1888), and Knocker's Grand Court of Shepway for Installation of Lord Palmerston, 1861.

that Prince Edward, while Lord Warden of the Ports, exacted from the Barons the oath of fidelity to his father, Henry III., at Shepway Cross, in 1265.* But later on the place of meeting was altered to Braidenstone Hill at Dover: the height where the Roman Pharos stands. Mr. Gomme also refers to the mention by Dr. Harris (*Hist. of Kent*. 1719. *Appendix*, p. xxxvi.) of a copy of an ancient record taken out of Dover Castle, the title of which was *Nota de Regula quo modo Curia de Shipweia ordinetur et observetur*.

It thus appears certain that Sypewey is the name of the place in Kent, where the Court of the Cinque Ports was held, on the heights near the sea, by Lymne and Hythe; and that the word was imported into the Eye documents from the time of Henry IV., either by mistake or imposition. The *derivation* of the word Shepway or Syppeway is a subsidiary matter which, now that the place is known, has little or no concern with the Grant of Arms to Eye. But as it has been supposed at Hythe that the word is connected with ships, it may be as well to state that I have consulted Professor Skeat, who informs me that *wey* in middle English, and *weg* in Anglo-Saxon means a road or passage over *land* in nine cases out of ten, and cannot apply to ships; but that "schep" is the common form of *sheep*, when used as the former part of a compound; and that this word is certainly *sheepway*, a way for driving sheep along. There was also a stream at Hythe, called Schepweywelle.† It was simply the name by which the place was called before it was chosen for the meeting of the Courts.

This confusion between the franchises attributed to Eye with those of Hythe (frequently written Heia), is not a discovery of my own. At the time of the publication of the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, the attention of the authorities at Hythe had been drawn to the appearance of precisely similar expressions in the

* Furley's *Weald of Kent*, i. 312. Lambarde's *Perambulation*, p. 183.

† Hist. MSS. Comm. Fourth Report, i., 429.

recital of the privileges of both towns. Both claimed to be impleaded at Sippewey only.* In consequence, a friendly dispute was carried on between the respective town clerks, and a report was drawn up for Mr. Geo. Wilks, of Hythe, by Mr. R. E. G. Kirk, of Chancery Lane, which I am allowed to transcribe, as follows:—

HYTHE or EYE? The Charter of the 6th June, 7th John, to the men of Heya, enrolled on the Charter Roll of that year, undoubtedly belongs to the Corporation of Hythe, in Kent, and not to the Corporation of Eye, in Suffolk. This is shown—

1. By its internal evidence. It grants freedom from “wreck,” which would be unmeaning if the grant were to Eye. It also grants quittance from toll and custom from all their selling and buying throughout England and Normandy. This again, is more applicable to Hythe, which as one of the Cinque Ports, carried on a large trade with the opposite coast. It also appears that they did suit at the Court of Shippeway (“Sippeweyam”), which was the Court of the Cinque Ports.

2. By the fact that there are Charters to others of the Cinque Ports on the same roll, in close proximity to this one. If this Charter do not relate to Hythe, then that town was the only one of the Ports to which John did not give a Charter, which is unlikely.

3. By a similar Charter of Henry II., in precisely the same words. Of this there is a confirmation on the Charter Roll of 7 Edward II., and the confirmation makes special mention of the men of “Hethe” in the confirming clause. The Corporation of Hythe have the original confirmation of Edward II. in their possession.

Other confirmations of these Charters of Henry II. and John by later Kings are to be found in the Charter and Patent Rolls, but they do not positively show whether they were obtained by the men of Hythe or the men of Eye. The last of these is dated 1st Elizabeth, and seems to have been obtained by the men of Eye. But this was done in error, and an inspeximus of that date was really no more than an office copy, and could be obtained by anybody on payment of the fee. The probability is that some local antiquary at Eye made an egregious mistake in procuring this inspeximus; which, however, contains no internal evidence that it was intended for Eye. It is said that a payment for it is entered on the Eye account books.

The earliest Charter to the town of Eye seems to be the Grant of Incorporation in 17th Elizabeth. This does not refer to John's Charter; but in 2nd James I. on the confirmation Roll, there is an inspeximus of (1) the inspeximus of 1st Elizabeth, and (2) the Grant of Incorporation of 17th Elizabeth. As these are both inspected on one Patent, it is clear that the inspeximus of John's Charter in 1st Elizabeth was obtained by the men of Eye.

* Ibid.

There is only one point in favour of the town of Eye in this question, viz. : that in the incorporation Queen Elizabeth grants that "a certain house within the said Town and Borough of old time called 'Sippeweya,' should be the Common Hall." But this looks very much as if the local antiquary before mentioned, having found the name of "Sippeweyam" in the Charter of John, and not understanding it, had come to the conclusion that it must be the name of the house or common hall of the town of Eye, and therefore procured its insertion in the Charter.

R. E. G. KIRK.

27, Chancery Lane,
11th December, 1883.

P.S.—It may be added that the name of Hythe is spelt in a score of different ways in ancient records ; the most important of which are Hea, Heia, Heya, Hee, Hethe, Hida, Hithe, &c.

I must admit that this clear statement seems to me conclusive ; a result which I did not at all anticipate when I began to annotate the Grant of Arms. If the good town of Eye must yield to the force of facts, its ancient Honour will not suffer damage by ceasing to claim the privileges of the Cinque Ports ; or to expect suit and service to be done on the coast of Kent, at "Syppewey."

(*d.*) It is here stated that the town passed from the possession of (Robert) Malet into the hands of William the Conqueror. All other authorities say that King William gave the castle and lordship of Eye, with some 220 manors in Suffolk, and 68 in Norfolk, to Malet, a Norman follower, and Mr. Creed in our volumes* quotes from the Testa de Nevill that "William the Bastard, King of England, granted to Robert Malet, the Honor of Eye for his service ; and the said Robert held the same Honor as long as King William lived, and as long as King Rufus lived. Afterwards King Henry I. took that Honor, and held it for seven years, &c."† Malet was tenant in capite under the King. I think there is no reason to doubt that this last account is the correct one. A Grant of Arms of Elizabeth's time is not to be depended upon for the quotation of early writings, and is of little or no authority on such a matter of history.

* ii. 120.

† The Honour of Eye was one of those granted by Henry II. to Archbishop Thomas a Becket in 1162, and which he forfeited in 1163.

(e.) See Tenth Report, Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 521, where the names of the first Bailiffs, &c., are given from these Letters Patent.

The illuminated devices, of which there are twenty in all, are as follows :—

1. In the centre of the top margin above the Patent is a shield with the Royal Arms, France and England quarterly, the gold fleurs-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters having almost entirely perished. This shield is enclosed in a garter inscribed : HONI : SOIT : QVI : MAL : Y : PENSE ; and is surmounted by an Imperial crown.

2. 3. On each side of No. 1 is a double rose, also crowned with an Imperial crown. The dexter one is white with gold centre, and green leaves at the junction of the petals ; and that on the sinister is red surmounted with a white one, and similar leaves. The white rose is the badge of the Plantagenets of the House of York ; and the rose gules charged with the rose argent is that of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Houses combined, and thus becomes the Tudor rose. This is sometimes expressed by the two tinctures being quartered on the rose.

4. 5. On each side of these roses is a garter in blue, edged with gold, inscribed with the same motto, and with a plain centre.

6. The initial letter of the first word of the Patent is beautifully illuminated. The gold O is placed on a dark green ground, and from the upper part of the letter is slung by a red ribbon a shield with the arms of Detheck, Garter, viz : Argent, a fess vairé or and gules of one row, between three water-bougets, sable : a crescent for difference. The family of Detheck or Dethick was of long standing in Derbyshire and Norfolk. Sir William was the second son

of Sir Gilbert Dethick, Knt., also Garter King of Arms, of the Derbyshire line. He died in 1612, aged 70, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His elder brother, Nicholas, was Windsor Herald, and his grandson, Henry, was Rouge Croix Pursuivant and Richmond Herald temp. Charles II.*

7. On the wide margin of the dexter side of the Patent are emblazoned the Arms of Eye, as therein granted. A large plain shield, with a helmet and lambrequins in argent and azure, and gold tassels, is charged, azure, a cross flory between four martlets or; in chief, on a rose branch issuing out of the cross, bearing six roses argent, an Eagle, wings extended, of the third, crowned of the second. *Crest*: on an Imperial crown, gules and or, a star of 16 points, or, in the centre an eye. *Motto above*: OCVLVS : IN : COELVM :

Burke's Armory states that the town of Eye has no arms; the existence of this Grant not having been recorded then. They are not given in Papworth's Ordinary.

The margin of the Patent on the sinister side contains four pairs of illuminated shields, the last one being obliterated, with the names belonging to them written above them in black letter. They are the arms of the principal persons connected with Eye in 1592. They are as follows:—

8. “**Thomas Cornewallis, miles.**” Sable, gutté d'eau; on a fess argent three Cornish choughs of the first, beaked and membered gules. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, is well known for the active part he took in suppressing Kett's rebellion in Norfolk, and Wyatt's insurrection. He was Comptroller of the Household to Queen Mary, Treasurer of Calais, and M.P. for Suffolk in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth he retired from public affairs, and built the present mansion of Brome Hall. He married Anne,

* Visit of Norfolk, 1, 242.

daughter of Sir John Jerningham, and died in 1604. His effigies remain on a sumptuous altar tomb in Brome Church, near Eye.

9. "**Nicholaus Bacon, miles.**" 1st and 4th gules, on a chief argent, two mullets sable: 2nd and 3rd *Quaplude*, Barry of six, or and azure: a bend gules. Sir Nicholas was the eldest son of the Lord Keeper Bacon of Redgrave, and half brother to the celebrated Lord Chancellor, Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, commonly called "Lord Bacon." He was the first person created a Baronet, when James I. instituted that order in 1611. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Edmund Butts, Esq., and died in 1624. His marble monument in Redgrave Church, by Bernard Janson, the figures by Nicholas Stone, is one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in Suffolk. It was erected in his life time, at the death of his wife in 1616.* The arms of *Quaplude*, usually found quartered by Bacon, represent an heiress through whom large estates in Lincolnshire came to the family.

10. "**Grimston.**" Argent, on a fess sable, three mullets of six points pierced, or: in the dexter chief, an ermine spot of the second. Edward Grimston, Esq., of Rishangles, near Eye, was M.P. for the borough in the 31st of Elizabeth. He was grandfather of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons, and Master of the Rolls. He married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Risby, Esq., of Lavenham, and inheriting her estates at Bradfield, he removed thither. He died in 1610, and his brass, with an inscription in eight verses, but without a figure, remains in Rishangles Church.

11. "**Thurston.**" Sable, three bugle horns argent, stringed or. The Thurston family obtained the site of the Priory at Hoxne in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and built the house now standing there, where they continued for

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ii. 44.

six generations. John Thurston, in 1588 contributed £25 to the defence of the kingdom against the Spanish Armada, and he is probably the one designated by this shield. He may have been High Sheriff when the grant was made. There are brass inscriptions in Hoxne Church to two named John, in 1606 and 1613. This shield is omitted altogether in Mr. Carthew's notice.

The next shields on this side represent persons of old families in Eye, who no doubt held the position of Bailiffs or Burgesses in 1592.

12. "**Hunninge.**" Quarterly, vert and gules, a lion rampant argent, langued and membered of the second. The Hunninge or Honing family lived at Carlton, near Saxmundham. Edward Honing was Receiver of Crown Rents in Suffolk, and sat in Parliament for Dunwich in 1588, and for Eye in 1592, 1601, and 1603. The manor of Darsham was granted to him by the Crown, and he built a mansion there. He married Ursula, daughter and heiress of Anthony Wingfield, Esq., of Sibton, and died in 1609, and was buried at Eye, May 6th. There is a fine canopied altar tomb to his father, William Honing, Esq., Clerk to the Privy Council, in Eye Church, almost identical in design with that of another in the same church to Nicholas Cutler, his son-in-law.

13. "**Cutler.**" Quarterly, 1st and 4th azure, on a fess gules cotised or, between three dragons' heads, erased, a cock between two doves, volant, all of the last. 2nd and 3rd *Worthington*,* argent, three dung forks erect, sable. This is probably for Charles or Henry Cutler, sons of Nicholas Cutler above mentioned. Henry Cutler erected the dole-table in the south porch in 1601. The monument to his father, Nicholas Cutler, 1568, formerly stood in the chancel, back to back with that of Wm. Honing in the south chancel aisle; but when the chancel was refitted, it was removed to the west end of

* Mr. Carthew had no doubt written (p. 87) 2nd and 3rd *Worthington*. The printer has made it 2nd and 3rd *wanting*!

the north aisle of the nave. A pedigree of Cutler of Eye is given in Hervey's Visitation of Suffolk, 1561,* but the arms are incompletely blazoned. Entry in the Register, 1613-4, Jan. 28, "Mr Henry Cutler, Esq^r was buried."

14. "~~Wiseman~~." Sable, a chevron ermine, between three Eastern crowns, argent; a crescent for difference. The usual arms of Wiseman, of Essex, are, with the same tinctures, a chevron between three *cronels* (heads of tilting spears), and I do not find crowns in any such coat. It looks as if the limner had mistaken his instructions. John Wiseman, of Thornham, near Eye, married Ellenor, sister and co-heir of Charles Cutler, of Eye, and he may be the person intended.† The name occurs in the Eye Registers.

15. ———. This shield has had both name and arms almost obliterated, and rubbed over with a red paint, apparently on purpose. It seems to have been, Quarterly, 1st and 4th per pale, ——— and gules: on the dexter side (a lion rampant? within a border?) 2nd and 3rd gules, five bars or; on a canton sable ? The quartering resembles the arms of Ingloss, or Briggs. If the shield was erased purposely, it is possible that it was done after the Restoration of Charles II., when the five coats, on the opposite margin, next to be described, were inserted on the Grant. Some name that had become obnoxious to the Royalists in the time of Cromwell, might thus have been expunged from its honourable place; or the owner of the arms may have fallen into disgrace in some way, after the patent was issued.

The five remaining shields, placed under the arms of the town, are mentioned by Mr. Carthew, but without any expression of surprise at the anomaly they present. It is evident at a glance that they cannot be of the same date as the others, or as the body of the Grant, from the Ulster badge of the Baronets appearing on one of them, an order which was not instituted until 1611. The persons

* Edited by Mr. C. Metcalfe, p. 23.

† Ibid, p. 210.

also named with them lived in the time of Charles II., and the lettering is in a different hand. After the unsettled times of the Protectorate, the loyalty of the inhabitants of Eye at the King's Restoration found expression in several ways, of which this addition of the Arms of the principal Burgesses to the Grant, may have been one. Thus it is recorded in one of the Assembly Books, under date 21 July, 1660, that the sum of One Hundred Pounds in gold that had been subscribed should be presented to his Majesty from the town in testimony of their Loyalty and Duty*; besides Ten Pounds to be laid out in a piece of plate to be presented to Sir Frederick Cornwallis and his Lady, and Ten Pounds more for two pieces of plate to Sir George Reeve, Charles Cornwallis, Esq., and their Ladies. The later date of these Arms was at once noticed by Mr. Tucker, Somerset Herald, and they were not coloured in his fac-simile.

These shields, placed three and two, underneath the Arms of the Town, are as follows :—

16. “S^r George Reeve, K^t & Baronet.” Sable, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, or, as many spearheads azure: with the Ulster badge. The family of Wright, alias Reve or Reeve, was of Thwaite, near Eye. Sir George was created a Baronet 22 Jan. 1662-3, and the title became extinct at the death of his son, Sir Robert, about 1688.

17. “Thomas Dey, Esq.” Or, on a chief indented azure, two mullets pierced, of the first. The family of Dey or D'Eye was one of very ancient standing in the parish, as the name implies. Thomas Dey, the younger, was the person deputed with Francis Cheney, gent., to receive the money for the presentations above mentioned, and to “carrie upp the said moneye to London and to present the gold to his Ma^{ty}, and buy the plate and present it to the severall Ladies.” At the re-constitution

* Hist. MSS. Comm. Report, p. 535.

of the borough in the 9th of William III., Thomas Dey, senior and junior, were among the first "Principal Burgesses and Councillors." The family is believed to be now extinct; probably the last male representative having been the Rev. Nathanael D'Eye, Rector of Thrandeston, who died in 1845. Entries in the Register: Buried, 1700-1, March 2, "Tho. Dey, Esq." 1717, Oct. 9, "Thomas Deye, gent."

18. "Thomas Langley, Esq." Argent, a cockatrice sable, membered gules." I have no particulars of this family; but in the Eye Registers is the following entry: "1672, April y^e 19, M^r Thomas Langley, one of y^e Principall Burgesses, Buried." A previous entry is as follows: 1667-8, Feb. 24, M^{rs} Langley, wife of M^r Langley, buried." There is also in 1677, Oct. 26, "M^{rs} Langley, Widdow, Buried."

19. "Miles Edgar, gent." Per chevron, or and azure, in chief, two fleurs-de-lis gules: in base five fusils conjoined in fess of the first, each charged with an escallop shell of the third: a crescent for difference. The family of Edgar, more recently of the Red House, Ipswich, had property in many parts of Suffolk from early times. The name occurs frequently in the Registers. There is a slab in the south aisle, with arms, and only the following inscription: "Miles Edgar, late of Eye, Gen." It appears to be about 1700; but the arms are a chevron between three leopards' or lions' faces, with a pillar between two wings for the crest, and the same appear on other Edgar slabs in the north aisle.

20. "Francis Bland, gent." Argent, on a bend sable, three pheons or. Probably also one of the principal burgesses. There is an entry in the Register of the baptism of "Mary, daughter of M^r Francis Bland, 28 Sept. 1665."

In the box before mentioned, pendant by ribbons to the Grant, are the remains of the Seal of Garter King of

Arms, by virtue of his office in the Heralds' Co (Argent) a cross of St. George (gules). In 1 canton, a dove, its dexter wing expanded and (azure); on a chief of the third, a ducal coronet with a garter between a lion passant guardant dexter, and a fleur-de-lis on the sinister, all or. reverse, a secretum or Privy Seal, with the Detheek, as before, appears through an orifice in the shield. The three Kings of Arms in the College, Clarenceux, and Norroy, are entitled to bear official arms slightly differing from those of the College itself, and impale them on the dexter side, with their own arms on the sinister. In this case Garter has placed official arms alone on the obverse of the seal, and personal arms on the secretum at the back. The dove in the dexter canton is not now used in the arms of Garter.

By the kind permission of the Town Clerk and Corporation of Eye, the accompanying fac-simile of a Grant has been made by Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham Photo-Lithographer to the Queen, the Department of Science and Art, &c. The reproduction gives a most accurate picture of the document, only wanting the beautiful effect of the colours in the original.



ecclesiasticis aut Equestris

[illegible]

Y. S. Hwang
Changchun, China
1991



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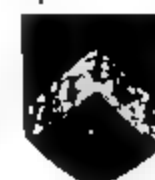
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HISTORY OF THE DE LA POLES.

BY THE REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D.,

Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale.
and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

(Read at Wingfield Castle, June 8, 1888.)

No family history is without its pathetic passages, and unquestionably that of the de la Poles forms no exception to the rule. Without attempting anything like an exhaustive account of this ill-starred family, or adding any new matter to what is already an oft-recited record, it may be well on this occasion to refresh in the minds of our members the dim outlines of a house which came and went in something under two centuries.

We begin with William de la Pole, taking our words from the register of the Abbey of Meaux. He "was first a merchant at Ravenrod, skilful in the arts of trade, and inferiour to no English merchant whatsoever. He afterwards, living at Kingston-upon-Hull, was the first Mayor of that Town, and founded the Monastery of St. Michael, which now belongs to the Carthusian Monks, near the said Kingston. His eldest son, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, caused the said Monastery to be inhabited by that order. William de la Pole, aforesaid, lent King Edward many thousand pounds of gold, during his abode at Antwerp in Brabant. For this reason the King made him chief Baron of his Exchequer, gave him by Deed the Seigniorie of Holderness, with many other lands then belonging to the Crown, and him made a Baneret." Camden gives a reference to the Records of the Tower, in which he is styled *dilectus valectus et mercator noster*. On the term *valectus* he observes that it was an honourable title, both in France and England, till it came to have a menial significance, when it was turned into "Gentleman of the Bedchamber." It was bestowed on the poet Chaucer in 1367, when he received an annuity of 20 marks.

The son Michael here mentioned, some time Lord Chancellor of England, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir John Wingfield, of Wingfield, and thus the de la Poles became inwrought into the history of this district.

The Earldom of Suffolk, vacant by the death of William de Ufford, whose four sons had died during his lifetime, was conferred on Michael de la Pole in 1385. "Better versed," as Thomas Walsingham tells us, "in merchandise than in martial matters, as a merchant himself and the son of a merchant," he appears to have been unequal to the burden laid upon him by these accessions of dignity. He had enjoyed his earldom barely a year when the voice of the Commons thundered against him, charging him with the misappropriation of supplies, the acceptance of excessive grants from the Crown, and the abuse of the Great Seal, in applying it to illegal pardons and charters. They weakened their case by imputing to the Chancellor the capture of English ships and the loss of Ghent. The trial is justly regarded, from the order which characterised its proceedings, as one of great constitutional importance, but it ended in a conviction only on the lighter charges, a forfeiture of money, and imprisonment during the King's pleasure, which terminated just after the dissolution of the Parliament of 1386. But the Parliament of 1387 was found to be more rancorous against him than its predecessor had been. He fled from the realm, and died at Paris in the year 1389, an exile from his native land, but, as we find from his son's will, was buried in the Church of the Carthusians, at Kingston-upon-Hull. That the measures taken against this favourite minister of Richard II. were generally regarded as severe, we may infer from the restoration of the earldom and estates by Henry IV. to the eldest son, the second Michael de la Pole with whom we have to do. The young man had in 1397 obtained the reversal of his father's outlawry, but as it would appear had courted and won Catherine, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, while the cloud of his father's disgrace still hung over his name.

During the reign of Henry IV., the de la Poles had a "close time," but family troubles revived in a new form after the accession of his warlike son. The siege of Harfleur in the autumn of 1415 was attended by terrible loss of troops by fever and dysentery, contracted in the pestilential marsh air with the usual accompaniment of camp filth. It must have been a truly miserable campaign. Before embarkation, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, second son to Edmund Langley, Duke of York, Edward III.'s fifth son, and ancestor of a long line of Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian Sovereigns, was executed with others for treason to their king. Richard Courtney, Bishop of Norwich, died of fever on the march from Harfleur, far from the flock committed to him, with the lords Moline, Burnel, and others, while Michael de la Pole had already succumbed to the baneful influence of malaria, thus leaving their sovereign, for whom they had yielded their lives in a struggle more deadly than that of battle, to cut his way through his enemies on the memorable day of St. Crispin Crispian. The Countess Catherine was still in the first agony of grief for the loss of her husband to whom she had clung in the dark days of their betrothal as well as in the brightness of wedding life, when tidings reached her of the death of her first-born, the third Michael. For a short month he had enjoyed the title, if the term enjoyment can be applied to the desperate march of the English army towards Calais. Twice had they been disappointed of battle, at the bridge of S. Maxenæ,* over the Somme, and at Amiens. Then came the brush at Corby, with a body of French men-at-arms reinforced by the peasantry, the gallantry of Bromley of Bromley, the hanging of the church robber, who stole the silver pix, the tedious harassed march across the upper valley of the Eaulne, the clearing of the bridge over the Canche, and the final victory of combined method and impulse against the most tremendous odds at the village of Agincourt.

Two and two only of the English nobility perished on

* So spelt in Baker's Chronicle.

that famed day ; Edward Duke of York, who had made suit for the command of the vanguard, and young Michael de la Pole, who was in the main battle with the King and the King's brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. It could not have been long after the young Earl's marriage with Elizabeth Mowbray, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, that a second widowed Countess of Suffolk mourned with her mother-in-law, and the title of Earl of Suffolk passed to the next brother, William. It was not long before he found himself occupying his brother's place in the French war. In 1417 he was at the capture of the Castle of Tonque. In 1421 he shared the fate of others in the ambuscade near Angers, and was taken prisoner, but in 1423 he was at work again in Burgundy, under the dreaded Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury. When at the siege of Orleans, five years afterwards, a great shot struck the bars of one of the windows of the captured Great Fort from which Salisbury was taking observation, and caused the death of that valiant captain, Suffolk succeeded not only to the command, but in process of time to the widowed Countess Alicia, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire.

The siege of Orleans, in Suffolk's hands, was a failure, and he was again captured at Jargeux, where his brother Alexander de la Pole was killed in cold blood by the Duke of Alençon. We find him, however, assisting in the defence of Paris in 1430, and negotiating a peace some ten years afterwards. In this matter he went beyond his commission in propounding and carrying through the marriage between Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou. His Marquisate appears to date from 1443. In 1447 he becomes Duke, but as he went up in rank he went down in popular estimation. His services in France for more than thirty years were set at less than nought. The disastrous ending to the Hundred Years' War was put to his account. But so far as we may judge the man from the last words to which he put pen, he was good and true hearted.

Of the localities assigned for his embarkation Camden's (Suffolk) is probably the more correct. His enemies having procured his banishment in 1450, we may suppose that he took sea at Dunwich, the nearest Suffolk port, and trace him in the fair spring weather through Fressingfield, along the "broad" road, called in all deeds, "the high road from Dunwich to Bury St. Edmund's," by Laxfield and Yoxford, and over Westleton Heath to the Roman Sitomagus. How he was caught and beheaded on the side of a boat off Dover is well-known. Bloomfield speaks of a defaced monument to him in Wingfield Church, remaining to his day, but we can point to no such thing now.*

Duke John, a fresh creation after his father's forfeiture, whose noble monument we see on the north side of the altar, seems to have been a dutiful son. The mother lived a good deal at Wingfield. The *Paston Letters* give glimpses of her there in 1452, but more notably in October, 1460. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, the legitimate sovereign, is now all-powerful in London. Though the Suffolk interest was distinctly Lancastrian, Duke John had married York's daughter, Elizabeth, and the young couple were made wire-pullers by the Dowager. So we find from a letter written by the wily Franciscan, Friar Brackley, to John Paston. "The Lady of Suffolk hath sent up hyr sone and hise wyfe to my Lord of York to aske grace for a schireve the next yer, Stapelton, Boleyn, or Tyrel, *qui absit*. God send zow Ponyng, W. P., W. Rokewode, or Arblaster." A keen practitioner apparently was Duke John, very unpopular according to Margaret Paston, but we must make allowances for the Pastons' dislike on account of the Duke's attempt to seize Hellesdon Manor. We find him raising men for Henry VII. in the autumn of 1485. In 1491 he died, leaving his widow presumably living in Wingfield. His eldest son, John, created Earl of Lincoln by Edward IV., died before him. He espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel, and fell on the field of Stoke, near

* The effigies in wood on the south side of the Chancel seem to be those of Duke William and Duchess Alice. There is a fine monument to her in Ewelme Church.

Nottingham, in 1487. The dukedom appears to have been restricted to the eldest son, for when in 1491 Edmund de la Pole succeeded his father, it was only as Earl. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Lord Scrope, head of a well-known Yorkshire house. In the year of his succession he accompanied his sovereign to the siege of Boulogne; in 1495 he lent his aid to the overthrow of the Cornish rebels, under Lord Audley and Thomas Flammock, on Blackheath. Whatever he might do, it was not in his power to purge himself of the taint of Royal blood. He escaped from England on the 1st of July, 1499, whereupon letters were issued by Henry VII., not only to arrest his abettors, but also "any suspect person nyghe unto the see costes which shall seme... to be of the same affynyte." The unfortunate man remained in exile fourteen years, and venturing to return to England some little time after the death of his merciless sovereign in 1509, was finally executed by Henry VIII. in 1513, "being a man of turbulent spirit, and too nearly allied to the crown." Truly, the tender mercies of the Tudors were cruel!

Last in our mournful record comes Richard de la Pole, another son of Duke John and Elizabeth Plantagenet. He was evidently awake to the fact that, "turbulent" or "not turbulent," he was "too nearly allied to the crown." Accordingly, he remained on the continent, a soldier of fortune, and wielded his sword for Francis I., of France, in whose service he was slain at the disastrous battle before Pavia in 1525.

With him ends the grim family chronicle. Cardinal Pole's father was a Welsh Ap Hoel, and had no claim to an origin from the vicinity of the big pond, from which the Earls of Suffolk took their name.

Matthew Poole, M.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the learned author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*, evidently was thought to be of this family, from the arms engraved with his portrait in the first volume of his *Annotations*. He was a Yorkshireman, but I am unable to throw any light on his pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF WINGFIELD OF WINGFIELD, LETHERINGHAM, EASTON, &c.

Norma.

1. Witness to a deed sans date of the Needhams.
2. Lord of Wingfield.
3. Lord of Wingfield and Dennington.

Robert=

(1)

John=

(2)

Robert=Jane, d. of John Pastolfo

(b)

Thomas=Alice, d. of Sir Nich. Weyland, Kt.

(d)

Sir John, Kt.=Anne, d. of John Peche.

(3)

(4) (c)

Sir John, Kt.=Elizabeth, d. & h. Richard, of Dennington, 8 E. II., 1315.

ob. 1327. | of — Honypott. | Mary

(5)

Sir John,=Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thomas, Kt.,=Margaret, d. and h.

(6)

of Sir William Bo-

ville, (7) (e) wid. of

Sir John Carbonell

(11)

Will 1378.

Will dated 1392.

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

(19)

(20)

(21)

(22)

(23)

(24)

(25)

1. OF LETHERINGHAM, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, 10TH, 11TH, 12TH, 13TH, 14TH, 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21TH, 22TH, 23TH, 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, 31TH, 32TH, 33TH, 34TH, 35TH, 36TH, 37TH, 38TH, 39TH, 40TH, 41TH, 42TH, 43TH, 44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51TH, 52TH, 53TH, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, 57TH, 58TH, 59TH, 60TH, 61TH, 62TH, 63TH, 64TH, 65TH, 66TH, 67TH, 68TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71TH, 72TH, 73TH, 74TH, 75TH, 76TH, 77TH, 78TH, 79TH, 80TH, 81TH, 82TH, 83TH, 84TH, 85TH, 86TH, 87TH, 88TH, 89TH, 90TH, 91TH, 92TH, 93TH, 94TH, 95TH, 96TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH.

* Among the Arms of the Benefactors, on the north side of the Steeple of Norwich Cathedral are those calling Boville, B 4-5.

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Notes—Continued.

The Family of Boville held the Manor of Letheringham from the time of

one of the heiresses of the de Glan-

villes, Lords of Alderton, Dallingham,

torpe, and

the

for the

Sir John

2nd son

whose de-

the Manor

(See page 60.)

Sir William, of Dennington and Kimberly, ob. 1388, bn. at Dennington. (H. v.)

William, of Dennington=Katherine & Kimberly, died before 1421 (B) ob. s.p. bur. at Dennington. (H. v.)

Sir Robert, Kt.=Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Russell, Strout-

ham, Wore. [called

Margaret, in Vis.

Hunt.] (h)

John Russell, Strout-

ham, Wore. [called

Margaret, in Vis.

Hunt.] (h)

John Russell, Strout-

ham, Wore. [called

Margaret, in Vis.

Hunt.] (h)

John Russell, Strout-

ham, Wore. [called

Margaret, in Vis.

Hunt.] (h)

John Russell, Strout-

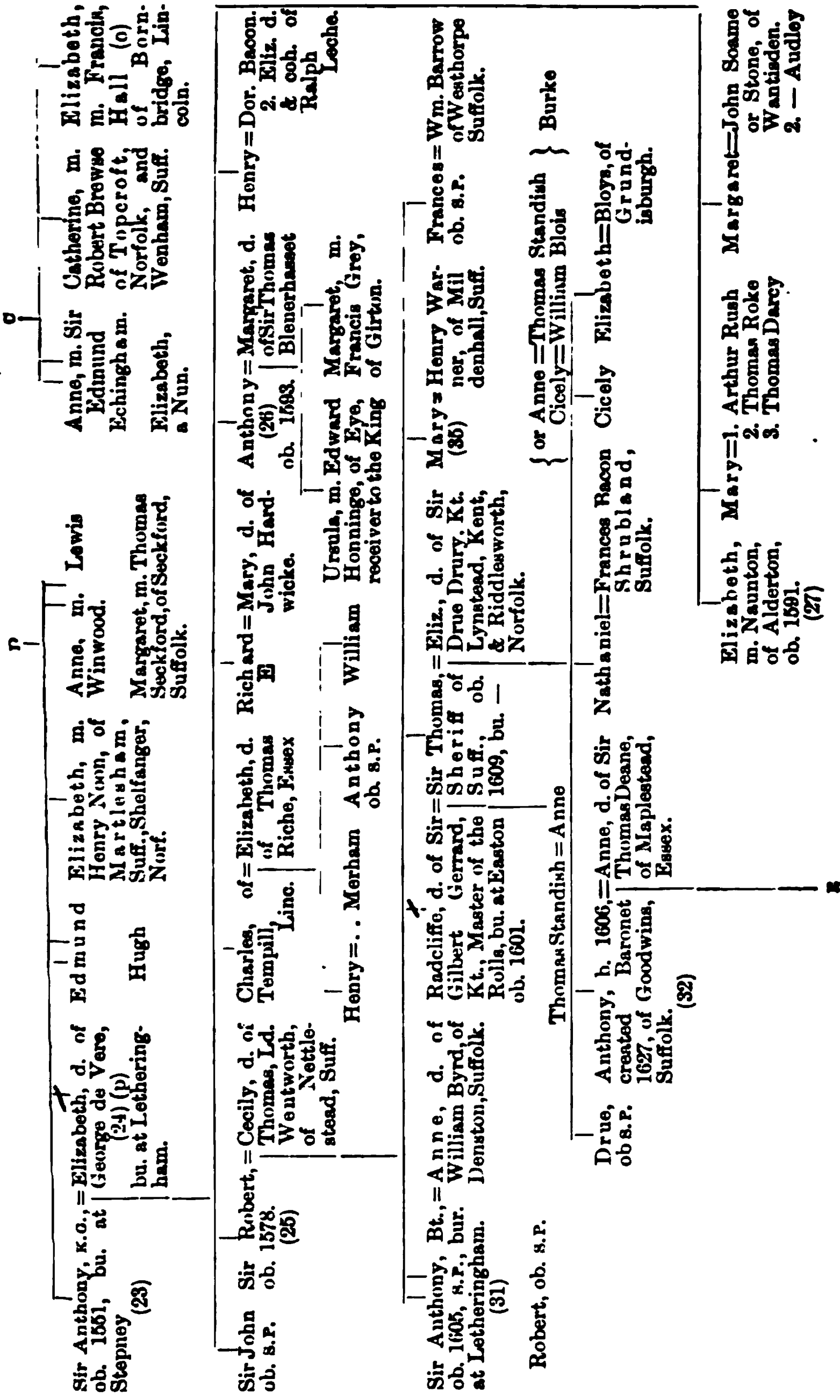
ham, Wore. [called

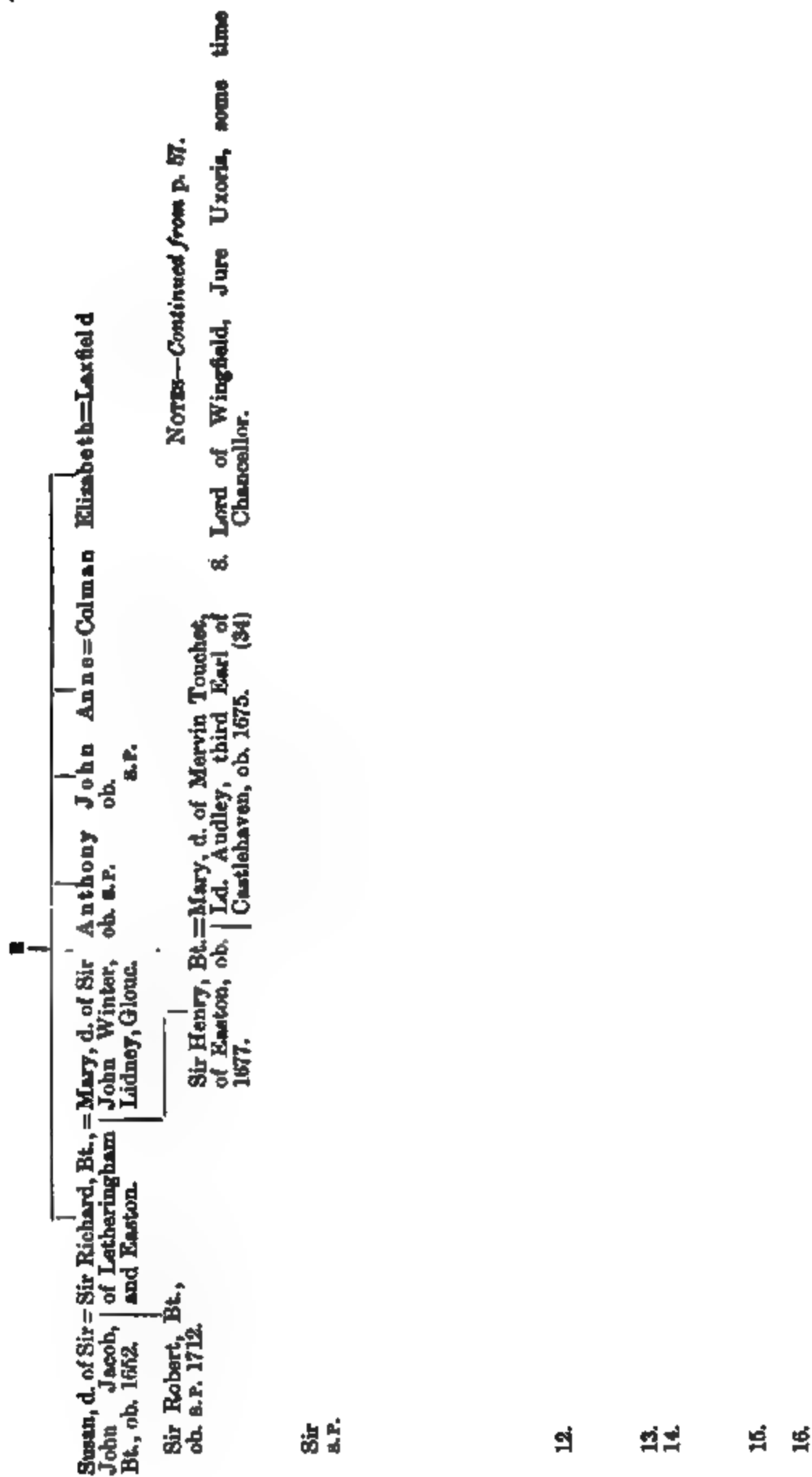
Margaret, in Vis.

Hunt.] (h)

John Russell, Strout-

† Called Katherine by some authorities. ‡ It is not certain that T. C. was a son of the poet.





NOTES—Continued from p. 60.

17. The Pedigrees follow the Vis. of Huntingdonshire. But the Visitation of Suffolk 1561, states that this Henry was a Priest. Blomefield, History of Norfolk, states that Henry was presented to the rectory of Baconsthorpe, Norf., by John and Robert Wingfield, Kt., in 1480. Blore History of Rutland, follows Blomefield, adding that Henry also held the living of Rendlesham, Suff. His fingers were crooked, but the Pope gave him dispensation to take all orders.
 18. Sir William held the office of Sewer to King Henry VII.
 19. Sir Thomas, said to have been killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Hunts. Vis., tenth son.
 20. Sir Robert was the godson of Sir Robert W., of Rushworth, and was brought up by his aunt, Lady Scrope. He held many offices of distinction, for the most part in foreign parts, under King Henry VIII. He was buried at Calais. Hunts. Vis., eleventh son.
 21. Some Pedigrees place Sir Richard as eleventh son, and Edmund as tenth son. Hunts. Vis., seventh son.
 22. Sir Humphrey was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1520, Speaker of the House of Commons 24 Henry VIII. (1532), had a Grant from the King 29 Henry VIII. of the Manors of Overhall and Netherhall, in Dedham, and of the Manor of Creppinghall, in Stutton, Suff. Hunts. Vis., sixth son.
 23. Sir Anthony, Knight of the Garter, Vice-Chamberlain to Henry VIII., and one of the Executors of the King's Will. He was also a member of the Privy Councils of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.
 24. Elizabeth, d. of Sir George de Vere, third son of John, 12th Earl of Oxford. On the death of the 13th Earl, his son became the 14th Earl; but dying without issue his three sisters became co-heiresses.
 - 12b. The Hunts. Visitation does not mention the marriage of Elizabeth with William de Montacute and Sir Gerard Uffeto.
 25. Of the Privies Chamber of Q. Elizabeth.
 26. Gentleman Usher to Q. Elizabeth.
 27. The Priory of Letheringham was first granted to Sir Anthony Wingfield, the Patron, and 28 Eliz., to his daughter, Elizabeth Naunton.
 28. Sir Henry sold Letheringham and followed the fortunes of King James II.
 29. Burke.
 30. John, son of Edmund, is described as of Totyshall, the Castle of which was held by the Duke of Suffolk. His Will was proved 1546, from which it would seem that he was a gentleman retainer in the family of his kinsman, the Duke of Suffolk, Charles Brandon, whose two infant sons were probably under the care of this John W.
 31. Letheringham Monument to "Sir Anthony Wingfield, Kt., gr.-child of Sir Anthony W., Kt., whoe in ye dayes of King Henry VIII. was made Kt. of the Garter. He died 29 Dec., 1605.
 32. Another Tablet to Sir Thomas Wingfield, late of Letheringham, Kt., son of Sir Robert W., Kt., who died Jan., 1609, being High Sheriffe of this County.
 33. Easton, a female in a large ruff, flowered petticoat, "for Radcliffe Wingfield, wife of Thomas W., of Easton, Esq., died 1601."
 34. The chancel Monument erected to memory of Dame Mary Wingfield, late wife of Sir Henry W., Bt., daughter of the Hon. Mervin Touchet, ob. 1675. Arms, Wingfield quartering Bovile, imp. Touchet.
 35. Mildenhall Brass for Mary, late wife of Henry Warner, Esq., and d. of Sir Robert W., of Letheringham, died 1601.
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ARMS.

- a. Arg. on a bend gu. three pair of wings of the first.
- c. Az. a fess betw. 2 chevrons gu.
- b. Quarterly O. and Az. on a bend Gu. 3 escallop shells arg.
- d. On a cross Gu. five escallops or.
- e. Quarterly or. and sa.
- f. Or. a maunch Gu.
- g. Quarterly Sa. and Arg.
- h. Arg. a chevron betw. 3 crosses croselets fitchée sa.
- i. Barry of 6 Or. and Gu. a canton ermine.
- k. Sa. a chevron betw. 3 trefoils slipp. arg.
- l. Arg. a fess gu. betw. 3 Cornish choughs ppr.
- m. S. six mullets pierced arg. 3. 2. 1.
- n. Gu. a fret or.
- o. A chevron betw. 3 leopards' faces, O. a crescent for difference.
- p. Quarterly Arg. and Gu. 4 mullets counter-changed.

EXTRACTS FROM WEEVER'S FUNERAL MONUMENTS.

Wingfield. Here buried William de la Pole, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Suffolk; also John de la Pole, son and heir, d. 1491; also Richard de la Pole, ob. 1403; also John de la Pole, ob. 1415; also Dominus Wingfield.

Dennington. Wilhelmus Wingfield Miles, ob. 1398; also Wilhelmus Wingfield and Katherina, uxor ejus obit; also Robertus Wingfield Miles, et Elizabetha, uxor ejus obit 1409.

Letheringham. Sir Robert Wingfield and Elizabeth Gousall, his wife; Sir John W. and Elizabeth his wife; Sir Thomas W.; Sir Robert W. and Elizabeth Russel, his wife, ob. 1409; Thomas W. and Margaret, his wife; Richard W., Anne, and Mary; Wilhelmus W. Miles, ob. 1398; Wilhelmus W. and Katherina, uxor ejus; Robertus W. and Elizabeth, uxor ejus, ob. 1409. Sir Anthony W. died; married Elizabeth, d. and co.-h. of Sir George de Vere.

Dunwich, in Black Friars. Ralph Wingfield, Kt.

This pedigree is based upon a MS. in the Fitch Collection, collated with, corrected and enlarged by, reference to the Visitation of Suffolk 1561 and 1612, the Visitation of Norfolk 1563, the Visitation of Hunts. 1613; also by reference to Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, Blome's Hist. of Rutland, and *The Topographer*, 1858.

E. M. D.

WINGFIELD OF ORFORD.—A.

Notes.

1. Capt. of Deal Castle, temp. Henry VIII. M.P. for Sandwich, 25 and 28 Henry VIII.
2. Esquire of the Body to James I.
3. Calybutt. Az. a chevron, betwn. 3 Crosses patées or.
4. Hunta. V. give 3 sons, all died without issue.

Alice, widow of—Sir Henry Wing—2. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Rokes, of Fenley, bu. in Chancel, Westhorpe. 1494.

George Seckford, of Seckford Hall. 1494.

Thomas, Robert, of Upton, Northants.—Margery, d. of John, sister of George Quarles (Hunta). ob. s.p. ob. 1575-8. V. says of Norfolk, of Ufford, Northants.

Robert, of—Elizabeth, d. of Elizabeth, m. Rob. John, of St. Mar.—Anne, d. & h. of Richard Cecil, s. of Sampson, of Cursar tin's, Stamford, ob. John Calybutt, of 1st Baron Burgh. Linc. 1590. Castlesacre, Norf. (3)

William Dorothy Charles Calybutt John, ob. Dorothy Theodosia, Anne, ob. Susan ob. 1576. ob. 1576. ob. s.p. 1582. m. William 1588. Brown.

Sir Robert, Kt.,—Prudence, d. of John, of Cecil, Richard, = Elizabeth Peregrine, Elizabeth, m. Edw. Morison Dorothy, m. of Upton, M. of Sir John Croke, Ticken- ob. ob. s.p. Bowland. 2. Calybutt, Downing, of Adam Claypole, Parliament. Kt., of Chilton, cote. B s.p. (2) Low Coun- Shimington, Glouc., Esq. of Northborough, (1) Bucks. tries. (Hunta. V. of Stamford). Northhita, Esq.

Sir Robert, Kt., = Elizabeth, d. & co-h. Richard Roger Elizabeth = Thomas, son and of Upton, aged of Sir Roger Aston, s.p. h. of Sir Pexall Brocas, of Beau- 20, 1609; Living Kt. repaire, Hanta. 1618.

George Robert Frances Elizabeth Barbara

Blot

Seckford, settled the Manor so that on her daughter of Tho. Roke, of Riclesworth, r Wingfield. In 1476 Sir Henry and his He died 1507, leaving Thomas Seckford, Is it possible that Alice and Elizabeth

WINGFIELD OF TICKENCOTE.—B.

= Margaret, d. of Rob. Thorold,
of Haigh, Linc., Esq., w. of
John Blyth, of Denton,
Linc., ob. 1618.

Anthony Sir Edward, m. Maria, Elizabeth Francis, m. John Alice, m. Anthony
ob. s.p. d. -- Lukar, ob. 1670. ob. 1602. ob. 1606. Robinson, Esq. Oldfield.

Jane, d. of Sir W. = Sir John, = Frances, d. of Edw., Lt. Crom- Robert Paul, rector = Eliz., d. & coh. of Elizabeth, m.
Turpine, Knap Kt., ob. well, of Okeham, ob. 1662. ob. s.p. of Uffington. Sam. Hill, D.D., rec- Thos. Dove,
croft, Lei., ob. 1618. 1631 2. (b) tor of Ch. Langton. of Upton.

Anne, d. of = Francis W., Esq., M.P. = Lucy? John Frances Elizabeth, m.
Edw. Palmer, Stamford 1660, Serj.-at- Charles Elizabeth Thomas Chyb-
Stoke Doyle. Law to Chas. II., ob. 1677. nall.

Beverly, W. Anthony Frances, m. Richard Lucy Francis Anne, m.
ob. 1687. ob. 1712. ob. 1726. Sarah John. John Cock

Elizabeth, d. of Sir = Sir Richard, Kt., = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Henry
William Thorold, of of Tickencote, ob. Lees, of Woodford, Kt.,
Marston, Bart. 1683. ob. 1685.

Richard John, of Ticken = Dorothy, d. of Sir Thomas Mack- Charles Frances, m. R. Bue-
ob. s.p. cote, ob. 1680. worth, of Normanton, ob. 1683. ob. 1672. well, of Cadeby.

Richard John, of = Elizabeth, d. & coh. of Sir John Elizabeth, m. Thomas Cox, Mary, m. John Foden,
and Tickencote, Oldfield, of Spalding, Linc., Rector Market Overton, Rector of Market Over-
Edward ob. 1734. -- Bt., ob. 1769. ob. 1727. ton. ob. 1738.

The Manor of Tickencote is still held by the
Wingfield family, 1898. (See Burke's
Commoners.)

"Of
"At
--No such Sir Anthony is rec-
as to who he might have
(b) Anne, another daughter of
Poor's Court, Ireland.

NOTES.

(a) Elizabeth inherited
from her mother the
Manor of Tickencote,
and married John

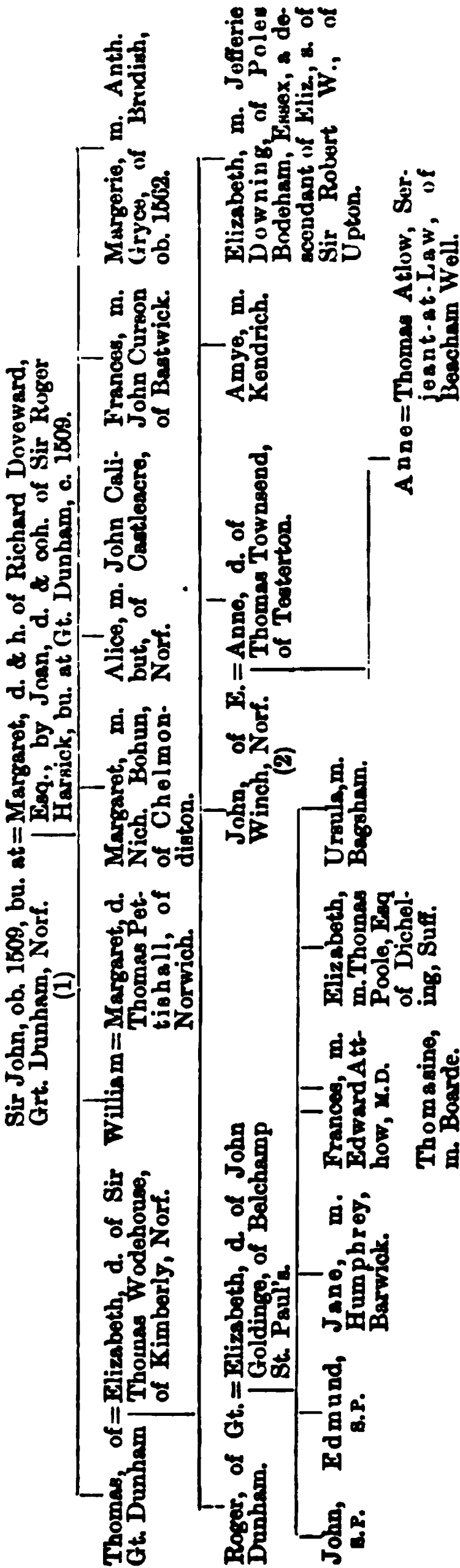
Elizabeth.

N.B. — A brass is pre-
served at Tickencote,
which was discovered
among old brass at
Lowestoft in 1857. It
is supposed to have
been taken from
Ch.

who)

remains
p. 227,
field, of

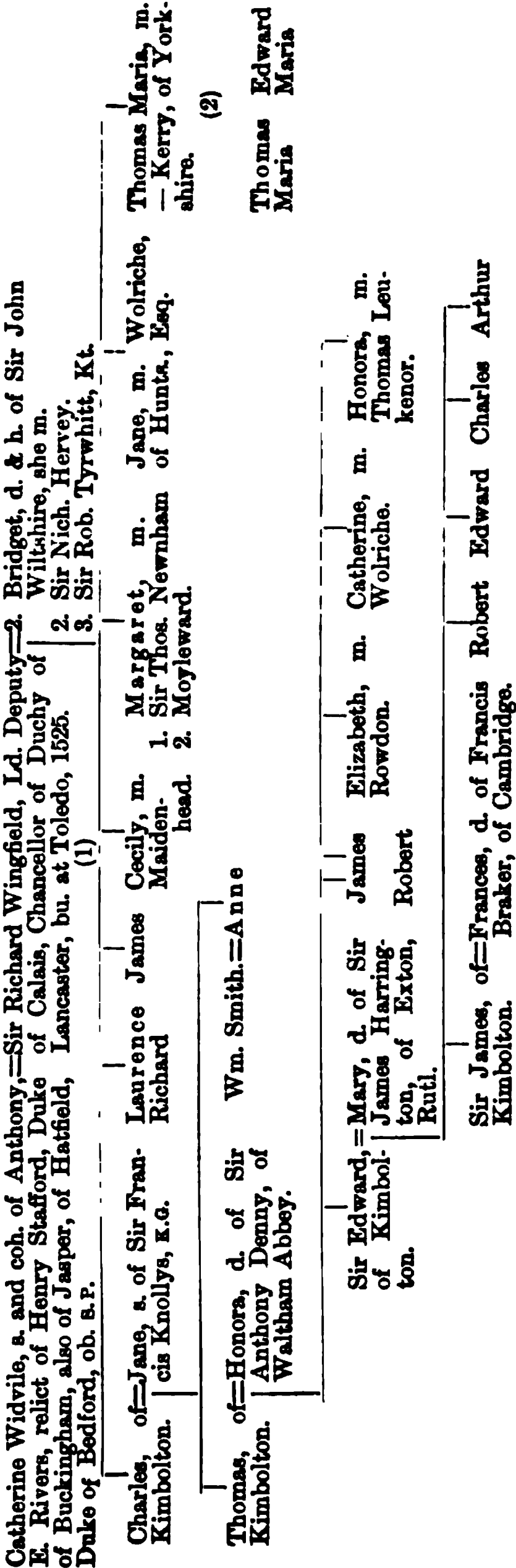
WINGFIELD OF GREAT DUNHAM.—O.



NOTES.

1. In Laxfield Church the Arms of John W. and Margaret were in the windows and upon the different parts of the building. John W. obtained a Charter granting a weekly market. [But was not this obtained by Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham, who married Elizabeth FitzLewes? The charter dates back to Edward IV. J. J. R.]
2. Easton Brass, John Wingfield, Esq., son of Thomas W., of Great Dunham, dec. 1584.

WINGFIELD OF KIMBOLTON.—D.

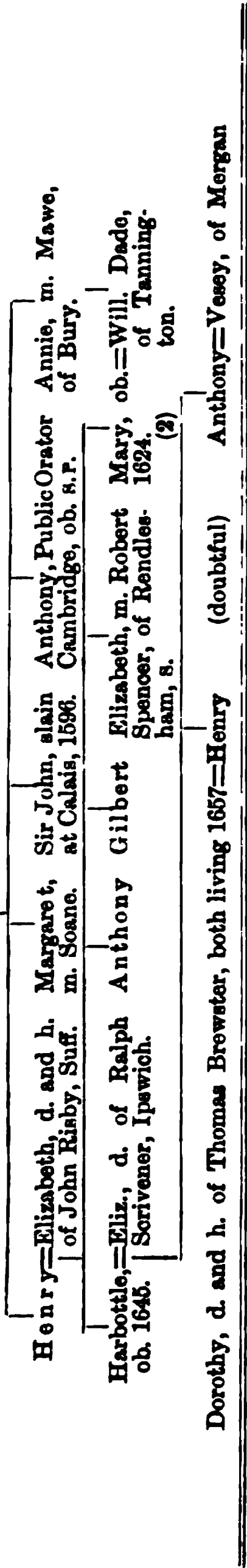


NOTES.

- 1. Sir Richard Wingfield, filled many offices of high estate in the King Henry VIII.'s Embassies to Foreign Potentates. In 1522 he had a Grant from the Crown of the Castle and Manor of Kimbolton, and of the Manors of Swinshead and Hardwicke. From his Will it appears that his sons Charles and Thomas, were twins.
- 2. Thomas Maria was so named after Queen Mary.

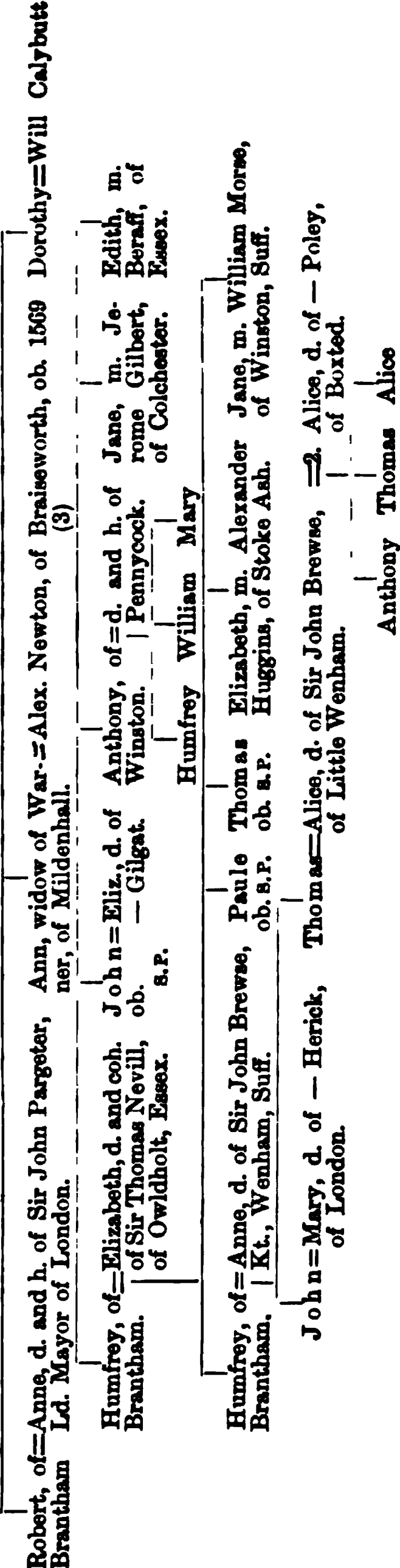
WINGFIELD OF CROWFIELD.—E.

Richard, of Crowfield=Mary, d. and h. of John Hardwick, York.



WINGFIELD OF BRANTHAM.—F.

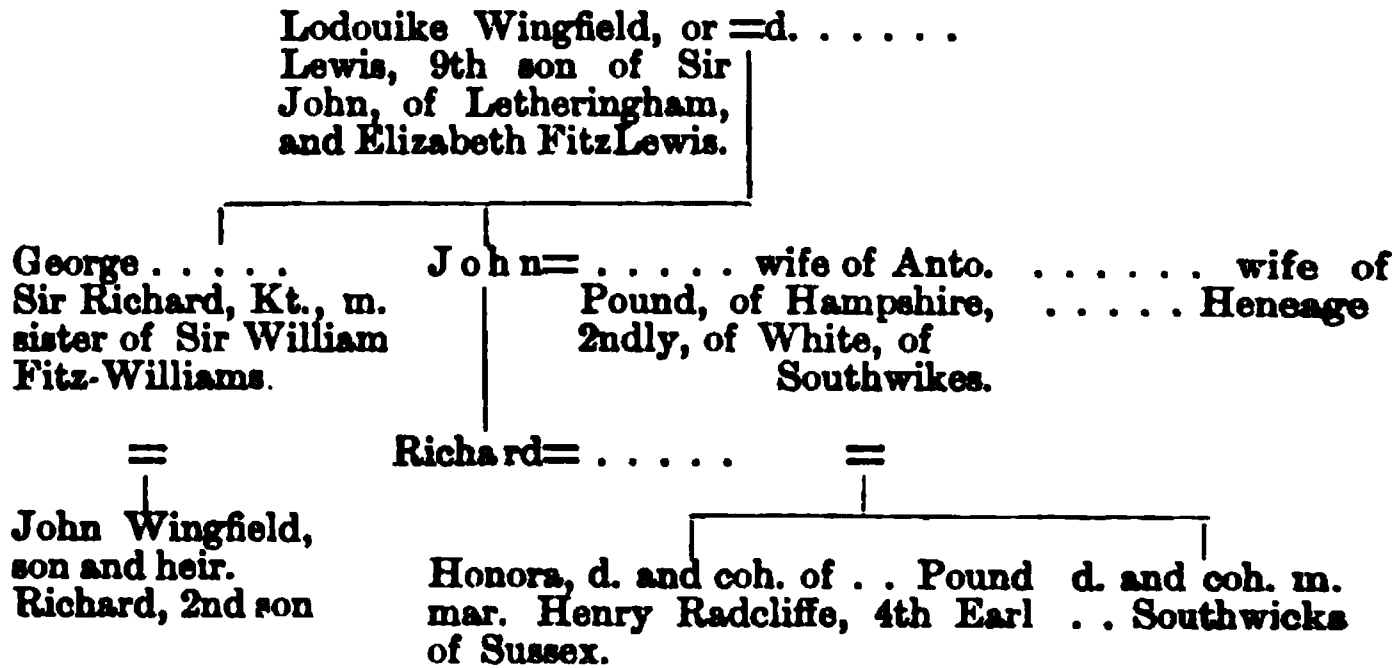
Sir Humfrey, of Brantham=Anne, d. and h. of — Wiseman, wid. of — Edgar, Sergeant-at-Law. (1)



1. Sir Humfrey was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1520; Speaker of the House of Commons 1532. In 1533 he had a Grant of the Manor of Overhall and Netherhall in Dedham, and of the Manor of Crepinghall in Stutton.
2. A Brass to this Lady exists in Tannington Church.
3. A Brass for Alex. Newton exists in Braiseworth Church.

WINGFIELD OF—G.

Ancestors of the
Viscount Powerscourt.



From the Visitation of Hunts. 1613.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE ON
WINGFIELD HOUSE, IPSWICH,

the site of the present “Tankard” Tavern, is contributed by
H. R. EYRE.

1619, April 10th. “Thomas Wingfield and Dame Alice, his wife, sold their house, called Newton’s Lodgings, or Wingfield House, with all its cellars, stables, &c., situated in Tacket Street, Ipswich, to Sir Clipsey Grandy and Dame Martha, his wife.”

It continued in their possession until June 8th, 1625, when Dame Grandy, widow of Sir Clipsey, sold it to a Mr. Coote Wade.

This gentleman only retained it till 1626. In that year selling it to Mr. Edmond Jenny, of Bredfield, Suffolk, who, dying in 1659, willed it to his son Arthur. This Arthur, in 1664, left his property to his eldest son Edmond.

The house was then occupied by Mr. Thomas Newton, and assessed at £10. In 1674 Dr. Ludkin lived there.

In 1736, Henry Betts, a merchant and brewer, purchased the house of Edmond Jenny, it being then in the occupation of Benjamin Cocker.

In 1738 Betts converted the mansion into a tavern, calling it “The Tankard.” The first host was Daniel Smith.

The eldest son of Betts now possessed the property ; he dying in 1784 left all his property to his niece, Mary Mann.

In 1787 she sold out to Thomas Slapp, of Botesdale, from whom it was purchased by Joshua Head, brewer, from whom it passed to Mr. J. Cobbold.

In 1843 the old “Tankard” was partly rebuilt, and called the “Theatre” Tavern. About 1876 it was re-named again the “Tankard.”

The last remaining part of Wingfield House, used as a hay loft, &c., was destroyed by fire, July 27, 1878.

William Sancroft Arch Bishop of Canterbury.

After D.Loggan.

W. Sancroft.

*His Autograph from an Original in the Possession of
John Thorne.*

THE SANCROFTS.

BY REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D.,

Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale.
and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

(Read before the Members of the Institute, June 8, 1888.)

“Sword and Gown” might form a fitting title to sketches of the notables of the parishes of Wingfield and Fressingfield. In succession to the warriors of the former parish come the scholars of the latter.

The earliest notice of the Sancrofts which we possess shows the name to be of local origin. The account of a charter granted, probably in the time of Henry III., by Adam le Bavent, son of Roger le Bavent, Knight, to Henry, son of William of Sandcroft, and Margery his wife, and his heirs, a certain messuage in the parish of Fressingfield, in the hamlet of Chebendale, shows us that there was somewhere a sandy croft where William’s progenitors had dwelt. In a country where so many fields have their names, and as a consequence a man who lived close by some croft might take his name from it, none can speak positively as to the origin of a name. Yet the old parish of Southelmham S. George, otherwise Sandcroft, where the sandy loam shows itself by reason of the denudation of the upper clay seems pre-eminently likely to be the spot from which came so many generations of Fressingfield yeomen, of whom two after a while attained to high academical and ecclesiastical distinction. Judicious marriages with co-heiresses and daughters of men of substance appear to have strengthened the house in possession and position. We will, however, skip some two generations, and begin with one William Sancroft, who in

passing tribute to the memory of one who could not fail to have been Archbishop Sancroft's friend. He died March 15th, 1682, and was buried two days after his death. Emmanuel, with its strict manners and high reputation for learning, must have been a suitable College for the studious son of a country gentleman of small estate. Such a gentleman was Mr. Francis Sancroft, whose assessment for Fressingfield in the Subsidy Roll for 1641 was £15, and his payment £2. In 1637 William Sancroft took his degree, being placed at the head of the Junior Optimes, a term which may bear explanation. An act, or public disputation, was then a necessary exercise for any degree. When it was creditably performed, the presiding officer would say, "Optime disputasti, domine," whereas "Bene disputasti," had to suffice for the less successful. Before the days of Archbishop Sancroft's undergraduateship, these "Optimes" were arranged in two classes, seniors and juniors. This system continued till 1753, when a further division of the upper class took place, the designation "Wrangler," which hitherto had been a convertible term with "Senior Optime," being reserved for the highest of the three classes now formed. The classification thus made is that which remains to this day.

The death of his uncle, the Master of Emmanuel, about this time, did not materially interfere with his progress, the new master, Dr. Holdsworth, taking a kindly interest in the young man, who proceeded M.A. in 1641, served the office of Bursar in 1644, and subsequently that of Tutor. But trouble was at hand. As early as 1642, Sancroft writes to his father, "Things go very ill above, prayers and tears are the best arms we can use, and I pray God we may stay there and take no other." Dr. Holdsworth took the king's side, fell into prison, remained there four years, and died, broken-hearted, though at large, about seven months after the execution of Charles I. It may be taken for certain, from extant letters, that the Solemn League and Covenant was not offered to William

Sancroft, whose escape was probably due to his studious habits. A lively proof of these we have in a letter of his to his father, dated September, 1641, wherein he says, "I pray, sir, send me the winter gown faced with fur, which I wore sometimes when I was at home last, for I purpose, if it please God to bless me with health, to sit close at my study this winter, and not to stir any whither." Fressingfield was clearly no place for the young man. Our vicar, Mr. James Fale, a fine scholar, if his handwriting may be sponsor for his learning, was ejected apparently in 1643 (his latest entry in the register before ejection is February 16th, 1642-3, but the evidence is complicated by his having kept a private paper register, which no longer exists), and Mr. Francis Sancroft was buried February 21st, 1648-9. We find the dutiful and affectionate son present at his father's burial. The entry of the burial is in Mr. Fale's handwriting, but evidently made after date, and William Sancroft's allusion to "sitting long in the church," seems rather to point to a Puritan improvement of the occasion than to the psalm and lesson of the office for the Burial of the Dead. The precise dates are instructive, as showing how things were managed. "His tender sense and apprehension of the public calamities, together with the burthen of 68 years, and a violent fever, with which it pleased God to visit him, have ended the life in which all ours were bound up. On Sunday night (February 18th—not three weeks after the king's execution), about ten of the clock, he went hence; yesternight (February 19th), at eight, I made hard shift to get hither" are the words of William Sancroft to his friend Holdsworth, fellow of Emmanuel. A horseman could hardly have started before midnight. Riding through the Fressingfield woodlands, and by Hoxne, Scole Inn, Botesdale, Ixworth, Bury, Saxham White Horse, Kentford Cock, Newmarket, and Bottisham Swan, he would not have put in at the Bird Bolt, opposite Emmanuel, before nine in the morning, considering the time of the year and the probable state of the roads.

The return by carriage was more tardy, and the hardness of the shift by which son William made his presence in the sorrowing family circle may easily be realized. It seems to have been a walking funeral. Thus we pass from Squire Francis to go on with William's history, he had already proceeded B.D. in the previous year, and completed his divinity course by being created D.D. in 1653. Now he had been expelled from his fellowship by August 13th, 1651. How the Doctorate was achieved I know not. After his expulsion he was for some time at Triplow, and then at his brother's at Fressingfield, where he found it dull. Writing to Mr. North, June 27th, 1655, he says, "From hence you cannot expect I should tell you anything, but that I have here thick shades and cool walks, but no company in them, except that of my own thoughts." In 1657 he went to Holland, made a short stay at Amsterdam, and a longer one at Utrecht, and in July, 1659, started with his friend Robert Gayer for a southward journey. But his heart was at Fressingfield. He writes to his brother Thomas of his hope one day to return and find his last home at his father's feet. The tour was by Spa, Maestricht, Geneva, Venice, and Padua, to Rome, where he received the news of the coming Restoration, and turned his face homewards. When Cosin, whom he had generously befriended in the dark days of the Commonwealth, became Bishop of Durham, Sancroft received a Prebendal stall in that Cathedral; and as Clerk to Convocation in the Province of Canterbury entered all the alterations made in the Book of Common Prayer at the revision of 1662 with his own hand into the sealed book. Among these were a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the Sixth Sunday after Epiphany, and it is remarkable that in the east wall of the south porch, just over the Archbishop's grave are words from the Gospel; and I find from Mr. Kershaw, the Librarian at Lambeth, that they are included in the Archbishop's written directions about his tomb. It is not for me to tell again the story of his fortunes as Dean of S. Paul's when the old Cathedral was burnt down,

or as a dutiful member of Emmanuel College Cambridge, to rehearse his benefactions to the College of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Master. Burnet tells us that he was preferred to Canterbury on the strength of his being a sedentary man who would not interfere with the Court. Never was a more signal mistake made. As Archbishop of Canterbury, he was Visitor of All Souls' College, Oxford, and how nobly he helped to fight and win the battle of justice and learning against corruption, may be read in Professor Manning Burnham's *Worthies of All Souls*. This is not the occasion to tell again of the trial of the Seven Bishops, or of the long-juring schism.

I must draw this brief sketch to a close. His refusal of the oaths to William and Mary brought about his deprivation and expulsion from Lambeth. He had now passed the three score years and ten, and seems to have been much broken by his troubles. From a letter of his now in the possession of the Rev. C. R. Manning, he was driven in the spring of 1691 from his obscure lodging in Lambeth by the tidings that the Sheriff of Surrey had a writ for his attachment, and, on hastily crossing to the Middlesex side of the water, found himself occupant of two wretched rooms near the Temple, which could be looked through by the barber living opposite, whom he describes as a violent bigot. Here a mysterious stranger visited the old man (either a hypocritical traitor or a dangerous plotter), and endeavoured to draw him into a conspiracy against the Government. But however earnestly the deprived Archbishop might desire the overthrow of the Orange *regime*, he was not to be drawn into any action. His answer, as he records it, was "in any circumstance I am very unfitt to enter into any Business of this nature; for I ev'ry Hour expected a New Attachm't directed to ye Sheriff of Middl'sx to seize me; and therf. resolv'd forthwith to leave the City, and go almost 100 miles off into ye deepest Retirem't I could find." He came to Fressingfield on Aug. 5, 1691, and how he lived there may be read in D'Oyly's Life. I

remember one letter addressed to him, preserved in the Tanner MSS., which throws a light on the feelings of the district. Mr. Glover, a staunch Jacobite, living at Frostenden, wrote to the Archbishop, asking him to confirm his daughter in his own chapel at Fressingfield, as he could not endure the thought of the rite being performed by the "intruding" Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Moore. The request was probably granted. On the 25th of August, 1693, he was seized with a violent fever, in which he lingered three months, bearing his pain with great patience, and, affectionate to his College to the last, he sent thither all his books in the earlier days of his illness. The letter of Dr. Balderston, Master of Emmanuel, returning thanks for his Grace's munificence, yet remains in the Tanner Collection. Firm to his political principles within an hour of his end, he denounced the Revolution, and prayed for the restoration of the unhappy sovereign from whom he had received little but injustice and cruelty. Then calling for a Prayer-book, he turned to the commendatory prayer, ordered it to be read, and cheerfully breathed his last shortly after midnight, on the morning of Friday, Nov. 24th, 1693. The entry of the burial in the hand of his own nominee, the Rev. John Shephard, Vicar of Fressingfield; reads thus:—"The most Reverend Dr. William Sancroft, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was buried November 27th. Affidavit made before Mr. Turner, December 3d."

AN OLD ORFORD LANTERN.

AN OLD ORFORD LANTERN.

BY GEORGE E. CRISP.

This curiosity, exhibited at the evening meeting held at Ipswich, February 26th, 1889, and now preserved in the Museum, is hexagonal in shape, 12 inches in height, and 31 inches in circumference. In each of its six sides are two round lights, made of the bottoms of glass tumblers. Inside two candle-stands remain, proving that double lights were used in it. It is rude and quaint in design, and bears evidence of home-made construction. One of the old glass eyes is replaced by a modern one. Attached to the lantern is a piece of the old plaited rope by which it was carried. When I first obtained this lantern I believed it to be an old one used on the Orford Lantern Marshes, previous to the building of the present lighthouses; but after making enquiries and investigations concerning it, I find that prior to 1684, beacons for the guidance of seamen trading along the coast were burnt as follows. Two upon the site where the Low Lighthouse stood, and two upon the fields to the west of the town of Orford, even now known as the Beacon Fields. The first mentioned beacons were discontinued in 1704, when a lighthouse of timber (locally known as the Wooden Lantern) was erected in their place. In the year 1739 the Timber Light was superseded by a brick and stone structure, which was designated the Low Lighthouse. This building, after many vicissitudes, was demolished last year. Respecting the last mentioned beacons, the Earl, afterwards Marquis of Hertford, having stopped the burning of them upon his property, a second lighthouse—now standing—and known as the High Lighthouse, was erected in 1792. The true history of the Lantern, I believe to be this, that it is a ship's lantern, in use at the latter part of the last century. These old ships' lanterns were generally home-made by the village smith, and frequently contained two, if not three, candle-holders.

Mr. G. E. Crisp has had the accompanying woodcut specially prepared to illustrate this curious lantern, and members are indebted to him for his generosity.

DR. BISBIE'S MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS FOR LONG MELFORD.

BY REV. CECIL DEEDES, M.A.

The name of Dr. Bisbie, rector of Long Melford, is now very familiar to Suffolk antiquaries, but until the publication of Sir William Parker's *History of Long Melford*, in 1873, his claim to be enrolled among the Suffolk worthies rested on a comparatively slight foundation. Bishop Tanner's edition of Wood's *Athenae Oxon.* (ii., 1047), describes him as being, at the date of his taking the divinity degrees in 1668, "esteemed an excellent Preacher, and a zealous Person for the Church of England." Five of his sermons are named in *Wood*, and perhaps Dr. Grosart, who writes the short notice of him in the *New Dictionary of National Biography*, is justified in saying, "His publications consist nearly wholly of violent invectives against the nonconformists." For, zealous antiquary as he was, Dr. Bisbie did not *publish* his antiquarian researches, perhaps because he shrewdly perceived that from a business point of view polemical sermons would pay better. His own generation had been so vigorous in the destruction of antiquities, and his own parish had suffered so lamentably in the general spoliation and blind iconoclasm of the age, that he probably indited his materials for the *History of Long Melford* principally for his own satisfaction, and, so far as he regarded posterity, more for a future race of antiquaries than for a public, who in the days of the second James, and the third William, heeded none of those things. It was not till the first decade of the 18th century that the Society of Antiquaries, the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding, and other kindred bodies began to constitute an educated public who cared for antiquities, and it was not till many years later that the world at large ceased to suspect the sanity of any diligent student of archæology, or at least to regard him with mingled pity and contempt. It is to

be regretted, however, that a Biographer of our worthy Doctor in 1886, should have contented himself with adding a few genealogical particulars to Wood's account, and should not even have alluded to the rich manuscript treasures which Bisbie left behind him, so freely used and gratefully acknowledged by our living historian of Long Melford.

Though his book was printed for a very limited circulation, and cannot be obtained without difficulty, it is decided by the Secretary of our Archæological Society that it will not be desirable to reprint extracts from Bisbie which have already seen the light in Sir William Parker's collections. The scheme for publishing some additional matter has the entire approval of the Rector of Melford, the present custodian of the Bisbie MSS., and of Sir William himself. The present writer is indebted to the kindness of J. Lambert, Esq., of Lyston, for the loan of a manuscript, which proves to be a transcript of the earlier portion of Dr. Bisbie's volume, Melford Parsonage. By whom, for what purpose, and at what date, this transcript was made, are points upon which we have no information. It is practically a verbatim copy of the original, though, as a rule, the transcriber adopts his own orthography, which is sometimes more archaic than Dr. Bisbie's. The copy usually follows the original, page by page. Both are beautifully written. The copy is an excellent specimen of careful penmanship of the type practised by lawyers' clerks, and would seem to have been made at the close of the last, or early in the present, century. The copyist may be judged to have been a stranger to the district, as in the first page he mistakes Clopton for Closeton, an error which no resident in the neighbourhood could have made. Unfortunately the copy has never been bound, and in its present state it is but a fragment, continuing regularly to page 126 at the end of the "eighth stitching," and resuming at the beginning of the "twenty-ninth stitching" on page 447. It ends on 494.

Dr. Bisbie's own record of the Parsonage of Long

Melford is a stout folio volume, bound in old rough calf with brass clasps, a venerable, but truly pleasant and companionable book for a long winter evening, or, one may rather say, for a succession of long evenings, since it is written in a close though most legible hand on both sides of 702 pages, with very few blanks. It only remains at present to give the title, and the preface, or rather, the statement of contents, followed by a selection of extracts from the body of the work. At the top of the title page, in a later hand than the book itself, is the following heading.

In Chancery Between y^e Warden and Brethren of y^e Hospital of
the Holy & blessed Trinity of y^e foundation of S^r W^m Cordall Knt. in
Melford Compts

&

James Johnson Clerk Deft.

This Book was produced and Shewn to Mrs. Martha Bisbie upon her
Examination to the fourteenth Inte^rry on the part of the Com^{pl}ts this
Sixteenth day of October One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six
before us

E Poulter Jos^a. Grigby Matt Unwin.

The title itself is—

MELFORD PARSONAGE

OR

An Account touching the Rents Tithes | and profits thereof; as they
were received | by Nathaniel Bisbie D.D: dureinge his | beinge Incum-
bent, and Rector there writ | ten out of his papers and yearly accounts
| with his own hand; and reduced by him- | for the better method, and
continued re | membrance of the same into this volume | Witness his
hand this second day of Au | gust anno Dñi 1676

Nath: Bisbie.

Melford.

Memorandum That I Nathaniel Bisbie Ma^{ri} of Arts & Student of Christ
Church in Oxon being Nominated & presented unto the Rectory or
Parsonage of Melford alias Long Melford in the County of Suffolk by the
Worthy Patron thereof The Right Worshipfull Sir Robert Cordell of
Melford afores^d Barr^t upon the resignation of the Rev^d Robert Wareyn
D: D: late Parson and Incumbent of the same Was thereupon on the
Twelfth day of November 1660 (Sede Episcopali Norwic tunc Vacante)
Legally & duly Instituted into the said Rectory by the Most Rever^d

Father in God Dr. Witt Juxon Arch Bishop of Canterbury. (Sir Richard Chaworth being then & there Vicar General) And by Virtue of the s^d Institution (ord^r being first obtained from the Rev^d Dr. Anthony Sparrow Arch Deacon of Sudbury bearing date the same day) was regularly & Canonically inducted into the real and Actual possion of the said Rectory or Parsonage of Melford aforesaid on the four & Twentyeth day of the s^d month by Mr Francis Craven Vicar of Acton. In the presence of William Clopton of Lyston Esq^r. John Cronsby of Shimpling gent. Mr. Howel Davys Warden of the Hospital of Melford Henry Clifton Thomas Clifton of the Hospital of Melford Rich^d Curtis Sexton of the said Church & others.

Not long after this yet after the Death and Buryal of the s^d Dr. Wareyn which was performed on the Ninth day of July 1661 Several Writeings Tithbooks Court Rolls & other papers & evidences (belonging to the Rectory of Melford) were delivered out of the Study & Trunks of the said Rev^d Dr. into my hands by Mr. John Wareyn Executor to the Last Will and Testament of the said Dr. Wareyn or else by Mr. Robert Wareyn of Blackshall in Suff (Son & heir to the s^d John Wareyn) by the Order and appointment of the said John Wareyn or of Mr. Philip Robinson of Byham Hall in the County of Essex Kinsman to Mrs. Wareyn the Relict of the fores^d Dr. Wareyn decēd A Catalogue whereof (at least of the most Material) is here Subscribed and is as followeth.

- (1) Impr^a. certain Court Rolls belonging to the Mañor of the Rectory in Melford ab. Anno 1412 in Annum 1642 Dr^o Gent Mag^{ro} Aleyn als Carver Mag^{ro} Skerue Mag^{ro} Newton Mag^{ro} Mallet Mag^{ro} Hill Mag^{ro} Humphrey Dr^o Jones Mag^{ro} Wentworth Mag^{ro} Gilbert Dr^o Wareyn (inter alios) Rectoribus ibidem.
- (2) Item certaine Rent Rolls (antient and modern) belonging to the afores^d Manor The last whereof beareth date the 27th day of Sept^r. Anno Dni 1641 & was made at a Court then holden for the s^d Manor.
- (3) Item a foul Drat. of a Bill in Chancery Exhibited by Mr. William Gilbert Parson of Melford against Sr William Waldegrave Guardian to William Closeton* of Kentwell Hall Esq^r. Complaining that there was a certaine house in Melford called the Parish Preist house certaine Glebe Land in the feild called Tudman Feild Certaine Copyhold Lands belonging to the Mañor of the Rectory of Melford; And certaine Tiths out of the Estates of Kentwel Lytons & Monks; And out of certaine Demesne Lands called Melford Park Ladidouns &c. All Detained by him the s^d Sr W^m Waldegrave from him the s^d William Gilbert Parson of the Parish Church of Melford Anno 1620.
- (4) Item The Answ^r. of Sr W^m Waldegrave Knt. Def^t to the afores^d Bill of Compl^t Together wth the Replication of William Gilbert Clerk Complainant to the s^d Answ^r. All w^{ch} were at first filed in

* *Sic lege* Clopton.

Mr. Evelyns office (then one of the Six Clerks (now Sr John Marshams office & Sithence (with other Writeings of the same Nature) were removed to the White Tower at the Tower in London as will appear by their Entry in Mr Rylys book Keeper of the s^d Writeings.

- (5) Item a Copy of certaine Interrogatorys and Depositions Ex pte With Gilbert Cler. querentis vsus Will. Waldegrave Mil defendentem Attested by Otho Nicholson (one of the Examiners in Chancery The Originals whereof are now to be found in the Examiners office belonging to Sir Thomas Escourt Knt.
- (6) Item Another Copy of Interrogatorys & Depositions Ex pte With Waldegrave Mil Defendentis vsus With Gilbert Cler querentem & e contra attested by [blank] Evelyn then one of the Six Clerks in the Six Clerks office Also a rude Drat. of the s^d Depositions taken before &c., Thomas Corbett & Robert Wareyn Commissioners Subscribed respectively by every Depon^t & attested by the said Com^{miss}^{rs} The originals wherof Ingrossed are now (If I mistake not) to be had in Mr. Rylys office in the White Tower at the Tower London.
- (7) Item Ten Antient Tithe books bearing date respectively Ab Anno 1564 ad Annum 1590 produced in the afores^d Suite between Mr Gilbert Plaintiff & Sir William Waldegrave Deft. and Deposed to be the Tithbooks of one Simon Cawston of Melford Tithgatherer to the parsons then in being. Subscribed and Attested by Otho Nicolson one of the Examiners in Chancery.
- (8) Item a Counterpart of a Lease for all the Tythes at Kentwell & Lyton in Melford both of Lands Woods Orchards Gardens ffish-ponds &c. made by Mr William Gilbert Parson of Melford to Sir William Clopton of Kentwell Knt. for Sixty years if the said Mr Gilbert so long continue Parson bearing date the 5th day of June Anno Dni 1614. Subscribed by Will: Clopton & Sealed with his Seal.
- (9) Item Playleys Coven^t for the parish preist house whereby he hireth part of the same of Mr. William Gilbert parson of Melford for Twenty Shillings p Ann. bearing date the Thirtyeth day of April 1608. Subscribed Robt. Playle.
- (10) Item a Copy of an Antient Composition between the Abbot of Bury S^t Edmunds and the parson of Melford Together with a Copy of a patent granted by King John primo Regni for the appropriateing two parts of the Tith within Melford to the Hospital of S^t Saviours a Dependant upon the Abby of Bury afores^d
- (11) Item a copy of the Abbott of Burys Lease unto Robert Simon & James Colman of Melford concerning the Lands and Tiths in Melford, belonging to the foresaid Hospital of S^t Saviours bearing date the 8th day of February Anno Regni Regis Hen^{ri} 8^{vi} 30^{mo}
- (12) Item James Colman Saying (25 Jaⁿry 1583) concerning a three pound pension due from the parson of Melford and belonging to

the afores^d Hospital As also concerning the Tiths Arising out of the Demesne Lands of Melford Hall in Melford. Whereunto is also Annexed a Note of Small Tyths Antiently received by the Parson of Melford bearing no date with it And some probable amount of Stoake Colledge Tith.

- (13) Item an Antient Rent Roll of the Mañor of Monks in Melford Tempore Dni Johannis Charlys Hospitalarii ibidem Annoq Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post Conquestum 21^{mo}
- (14) Item Three Accounts relateing to Tiths as they were Compounded for and received by Dr. Wareyn late parson of Melford which because Torne and likely to Decay are here Transcribed. The first whereof containeth a Reckoning of Mr John Carys (farmer to the Tyths belonging to the Hospital in Melford concerning certaine partible Tyths. And is as followeth.

A Reckoning between Mr. Wareyn & John Cary for Partible Tyths &c 1628.

Acres allotted to Mr. Wareyn Viz ^t			Acres allotted to John Cary		
Ager in his Backside	-	iiij acres	Rich ^d Shepherd	i	
Tho: Crysall	-	iiij	Shave	-	j
Rich ^d Evered	-	i & an half	Auburne	-	iiij
Jo: Evered	-	i & an half	Wid ^o . Smith	-	ij & an half
Haylock	-	v	ffran Hall	-	vj
Curtyss	-	ij	Tho Johnson	-	j
Boreham	-	iiij	Groome	-	j & an half
Richardson	-	iiij	Jo: Hammond	-	j
W ^m Smith	-	iiij	Mayes	-	vj
Widow Crysall	-	iiij	Tho: Cadiold	-	iiij
ffrom Hamond	-	iiij	Peter Mayer	-	xvij
			Mrs Lorke	-	ij
			Jo: Barker	-	ix
			Payn or Ager	-	ix
In all xxxij Acres					

This Division of Acres is equal lxv Acres dimid

To be paid to Mr Wareyn from John Cary

ffor my Lords Tyth Corne	-	-	-	1	15	0
ffor one Acre of Grass in Broad Meadow	-	-	-	1	6	8
ffor my Lords Small Tyth	-	-	-	2	0	0
ffor the partible Tyths of Street Drew Davys Malpas	-	-	-	2	13	4
Innings Stevens Swanton 80 acres	-	-	-			
ffor the third part of Casons Tithe	-	-	-	0	16	8
ffor the third part of partible Tythe Hay	-	-	-	0	12	4
Sume is				9	4	0

Which being deducted out of x^{li} that Mr Wareyn is to pay to John Cary for the Meadow in Padbroke and for the Old Composition of Tyths Then [? There] remains Then due to John Cary——xvjs

Richard Shepherd had some Corne in East ffeild But it was so very Bad as he paid nothing for it.

Memorandum That this Reckoning above Written was entred down in two Sev^{li} papers (both of the hand writeing of John Cary Farmer to the Hospitall Tyths and Steward to the Lord Savage of Melford Hall) one whereof was subscribed by R: Wareyn in his own hand Writeing The other by J: Cary in his without any Considerable Alteration only it was Entred in that paper Subscribed J. Cary. All payd and made even.

- (2) Here followeth the second account of Tyths aforementioned as they were received by Do^r. Wareyn (late parson of Melford) Anno 1637 viz^t

R^d of Roger Aggas for his Tithe Lambs - 0 10 0
[followed by 22 other items]

4th May 1638

Bull hath had at the parsonage Nine Lambs

- (3) Here followeth the third and last Account of Tithes aforementioned bearing no date being an Acco^t of the Tyths of Wool & Lamb & Herbage &c towards the end of Do^r. Wareyn's Incumbency before he was most unjustly (by the then prevailing powers) sequestered from his benefice & parsonage of Melford which happened on or before the 30th of Oct^r. Anno Dni 1643 vizt.

Mr Byat for Lamb & Wool - - - 0 4 7
[followed by 44 other entries. Many of these Tithes are rated on Herbage]

Memorandum That no more Writeings relating to Tithes in the time of Dr. Wareyn (late Parson of Melford) then before expressed came unto my hands And no wonder He being one of the first that (upon the Rebellion breaking out) was plundered by the Rabble Rout of the Country; Insomuch That not only the Writeings & other the Evidences of his own time but those also that did belong to Dr. Gilbert Dr Jones & other his predecessors were Supposed and confidently Sayd to be lost & destroyed thrō the rudeness & fury of the then Inraged & Misguided Multitude.

The following is the first return of tithes and other profits made by Dr. Bisbye himself. It is therefore copied *verbatim* and without omissions, though it is not so full as some of the later accounts.

1660-1.

An account of the profitts of the Rectory and Parsonage of Melford from the 24th day of Nov^r 1660 to Michās 1661.

	£	s	d
Received of With Caston Tenant to the parsonage & the Glebe usually therew th Letten for a years Rent for the same	42	12	0
Received of the Widow Drew Tenant to the Glebe by the Churchyard for a years Rent of the same from Michas 1660 to Michas 1661	30	0	0
Recēd of Zeph: Lungley for a year's Rent of the Churchyard & of the parish preist house or Colledge due at Michas 1661 In all	5	0	0
Received of him also for a year's Rent for the acre of pasture lying in Tudman ffeild known or called by the Name of the parsons acre being Glebe; due at Michas 1661	0	5	0
Recēd of the Several Freeholders & Copyholders Tenants to the Mannor of the Rectory in Melford for a years Lords Rent due from Michas 1660 to Michas 1661	6	15	11o5
Recēd of John Waterer for a ffine upon his Admissions to a Coppyhold Tenem ^t lying in Westgate Lane	0	3	0
Recēd of Mr. Howell Davyes Warden of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Melford for the Sermons preached upon good ffriday according to the Statutes of the House	1	0	0
Recēd of Oliver Polly at the ffarme called Duntons for his Childs Burial	0	2	6
Recēd of Richard Curtis the Sexton for some part of the Churchings & Burials that did Arise within the Parish of Melford for this year	0	6	0
Recēd of one of Glemsford for his Marriage dues; The other both Christnings & Buryals as well as Marryings were received by my Curate & therefore not here by me Accounted	0	2	6
Recēd of ffrancis Hamond for my Preaching at the Funeral of his eldest Son	0	10	0
Received of my Patron and his Lady out of their good will & respect for a Sermon preached by me upon the 30 th day of January (being the day of the Martyrdom of King Charles the first) there being no Law (known) at that time for the constraining and enforceing the same; In Gold worth	2	6	0
	89	2	11o5

There are three Roods of Underwood in the hands of the parson and not before accounted.

Memd^m That in the late times of Confusion there was Nothing paid for Churchings Buryals nor for Easter offerings unto the Parson Nor nothing this year unto me for Easter offerings.

	£	s	d
Of Sir Robert Cordell of Melford Hall Barrt. for his parke Woods Broad Meadow Cheswick Bucks Bottoms and the Homstall - - -	...	...	...
Received of Sir Thomas Darcy Barr ^t . for All the Tyths of his parke & the grounds adjoining belonging to Kent- well hall - - -	3	0	0
Recēd of Richard Martin Esq ^r . for this year (as by an after composition made the ensuing year will appear	3	0	0
He paid also the arrears of Lords Rent; due for this and the last year which said Lords Rent had not been paid from the time that the Do ^r . (my predecessor) had been sequestred.			
Recēd of Henry Martin Gent for the Tyth of an Acre of Hops - - -	0	10	0
Recēd of Thomas Hobert Gent in full for all his Tyths about home & at Cranmere thou worth much more	4	0	0
Recēd of Mr Thomas Diresly at the ffarme called Cran- feilds for all sorts of Tithe both great & small thence ariseing - - -	12	0	0
Recēd of Edm ^d Swanton at Hunmill for the Customary Tyths of his Mill that is to say 10 ^s at Lady Day and 10 ^s at Michas; In all - - -	1	0	0
Recēd of Will: Smith the Butcher in full for all his Tyths both great & Small for Berds and Bulney Moores	4	4	0
Recēd of George Cock at the ffarme called Burtons in full for all his Tyths both great & small thence ariseing	6	0	0
Recēd of the Widow Boston in full for all the Tyths of her Farne lying near Glemsford Bridge -	3	0	0
Recēd of Will: Caston for the Tyth of certaine Lands in Cranmere End - - -	0	7	0
Recēd of Robert Abbot of Cranmere in full for all his Tyths both great & small - - -	2	16	0
Recēd of Widow Raynor of Cranmere for all her gret Tyths ariseing out of the Towne Lands belonging to the ffarme called Thumbs - - -	1	0	0
Recēd of Will: Hayward in full for all the Tyths of his ffarme called Bixbys in Cranmere - - -	1	4	0
Recēd of Thomas Smith of Cranmere for the Tithe of the ffarme belonging to Mr. Keeble - - -	2	16	0
Received of him for the Tithe of the Grounds lying near unto Kentwell hall park and belonging to Kentwell The sūme forgot - - -	...	...	...
Recēd of Thomas Seely of Cranmere for the Tythe of his Corne growing :—The Sūme forgot yet not less than	1	10	0

	£	s	d
Recēd of the Widow Deeks at Stanstead Mill for her Tithes in full ariseing out of the Lands in Cranmere and called patches and Wideshawke - - -	1	10	0
Recēd of Peter Wisson at the Kilne ffarme in full for all his Tyths both Great & small - - -	10	0	0
Recēd of Giles Jarmin for his Great Tythes ariseing out of the ffarme where he liveth - - -	0	10	0
	58	7	0

Recēd of him the said Thomas Darcy for the Tythe Wood out of the Kilne Grove this year's fell -	2	10	0
Recēd of John Coppinge of Shimplinge in full for all his Tythe both Corne and Herbage - - -	0	8	0
Recēd of George Hamond of Rowhedge for all his Tythes ariseing out of the Grounds belonging unto Kentwell hall	2	0	0
Recēd of John Win of Alpheton for the Small Tythe of the ffarme where he lives called Hoolpots -	0	8	0
Recēd of Richard Michel of Coldhill (lately in the Occu- pation of Thomas Barton) for his Small Tyth paid two yeares after - - - -	0	1	10
Recēd of Robert Sparke at the ffarme called Melford Park for all his Tythe both Great & Small -	6	0	0
Recēd of Oliver Polly at the ffarme called Duntons for the Small Tyths thereof - - -	0	10	0
Received of Thomas Clark of Lavenhams in Lavenham the Tythe Corne of Bareshill's in Kind which I sold (the Charges for gathering being defrayed) for -	2	2	0

Memorandum that the foresaid Bareshills (a^{ts} Laidouns) are partible in their Tythe with the Lord of the Mannor of Moretis [[?]Monks] the parson takeing but the third of the Tythe thereof.

Recēd Robert Spark at fford Hall for all his Tythe -	1	8	0
Recēd of Thomas Eagle at the ffarme late ffortescue's in Bridge Street for his Great Tythes } Z. Longley	2	0	0
And for his Small Tythes - - -	0	4	0
Recēd of Robert Goldinge in Bridge Street for all his Tythes both Great & Small - - -	1	12	0

Mem^{dm} That the Parson Tythes only the Ground lying on the Westside of the Road in his ffarme.

Recēd of Will: Sheppard for his Small Tyths but not paid till three yeares after - - -	0	6	0
Recēd of Goodman Olly in High Street for the Tythe of his Corne growing on his Backside -	0	2	6

	£	s	d
Recēd of Widow Whittle in full for all her Tithe for this year	0	13	0
Recēd of Goodman payne in Hight Street for his Tithe Corne	0	3	0
Recēd of Zeph: Lungly in full for his Tiths Ariseing out of Kentwell doune and Hungary Hall both Great & Small	4	0	0
Recēd of Thomas Haxal at the Church gate for the Tithe of his Corne growing upon his Backside	0	16	0
Recēd of Tobias Groom for Tithe of the Corne growing on the Land called the Harp in Westgate Lane belonging to partridge - - - -	0	19	0
Recēd of the Widow Drew for Mr. Everards Upper peice lying along the Narrow lane leading from Cranmere down unto the White Hart in Melford street -	0	10	0
Recēd of Gregory Boreham in Melford Green for the Tithe of his hops growing on his Backside -	0	2	0
Recēd of Jeremiah Westly at the Hall Mill for the Tithe of the said Mill paid at Michas -	0	6	8

[24 12 0]

Recēd of John Drew for the Tythe Corne of Dyhouse ffield and for all his Small Tiths - - -	1	16	0
Recēd of Oliver Haylock for the Tithe of his Backside lying on the West of Hall Street - - -	1	0	0
Recēd of ffancis Foster for the Tithe of the Gardening Grounds in his Occupation - - -	0	10	0
Recēd of Mr John Hills for the Tithe of his backside belonging to Do ^r . Wareyns House on the West of Hall Street - - -	0	2	6
Received of Thomas Windle Husband to the Relict of Will: Smith the younger for the Tithe of Rough Marsh not paid till some yeares after it was due -	0	6	0
Recēd of James Munnings for the Tithe Corne growing upon his backside West of Hall Street -	0	18	0
Received of John Hayward at Withindale Mill for the Tithe of his Mill - - -	0	16	0

He ought to have paid 20^s: p anⁿ (i.e:) 10^s at Lady Day & 10^s at Michas but for this year & the last he paid only 16^s: p Anⁿ

Recēd of John Sheppard of Rodbridge Street for his Small Tithe - - - -	0	2	0
Recēd of Edm ^d Newman at the Great ffarme in Rod- bridge belonging to Sir Rob ^t . Cordell for all his Small Tithe - - - -	1	0	0
Recēd of John Skipper of Talage Tye for all his Small Tithe	0	3	8

	£	s	d
Recēd of Bartholew Canham for the Small Tithe Ariseing } out of his ffarme (Sir Rob ^t . Cordell being Landlord)	0	15	0
Recēd of Mr. Yates in ffotisforth Street for his Small Tithe	0	2	6
Recēd of Robert Barker at the Bull at the Eastside of } Hall Street for the Meadows called the Bull Meadows	0	8	0
Recēd of Edward Basset Gent. for the Tithe Corne grow- } ing on his Backside. East of the Street called the Hall Street	0	4	0
Recēd of Peter Disney for his gardening Grounds	0	3	0
Recēd of Richard King for the Tithe of his Barley grow- } ing East of the Street called Hall Street	0	9	0
Recēd of Thomas Halstead for his Corne & Hops	0	17	0
Recēd of Joseph Tyler on the East side of the Hall street } for the Tithe of his Corne growing on his Backside	0	8	0
Recēd of John Knopp for the Tithe Corne of his Backside } East of Hall Street	0	2	0
Recēd of Richard Holborough at the ffarme called prouds } for all his Small Tithe in full	0	6	4
	<hr/> 10 19 0 <hr/>		

Many other of the Inhabitants of Melford ought to have paid Tithe to me as well as the aforementioned But being accustomed in the late times of Confusion to pay none or but Little And taking Advantage of myne unacquaintance with them and their Estates They wo^d not discover to me what my dues were nor where they were to be taken nor how; so that for this year also I was Imposed upon by some and Defrauded by others; The Clown resolving (if possible) to be too hard for the Schollar.

The Sūme Total of this yeares Revenue That is to say from the ffeast of St. Michael Anno 1660 unto the said ffeast Anno 1661 (as by the precedeing pages will Appear) Amounts to—

By page the Twelfth	-	-	-	89	2	11o5
By page the Thirteenth	-	-	-	58	7	0
By page the ffourteenth	-	-	-	24	12	0
By page the ffifteenth	-	-	-	10	19	0
In all	<hr/> £183 0 11o5 <hr/>					

Here endeth the Account for this year Transcribed out of my ffoul papers and entred into this Booke at or before this Eighteenth day of August 1676 by me

Nath: Bisbye

Melford Com Suff.

Wills Newton Rectr. Eccliae ibm quae Valet p Anni in	{	Reddit Assiss	-	6	10	0	}	31	14	6
		Terr. Gteb.	-	5	0	0				
		Decimis oblacōibus & aliis	{	20	4	6				
		profiticis Casuatcoib3 annis								
		Inde pro								
		pencōe Solut Hospitlar Sci	}	3	0	0				
		Saviours de Bury								
		Sinōd Epō Norwic		0	4	5				
		procurat Archid de Sudbury		0	7	7ob				
		Et reman Clare				-		28	2	5ob
								<hr/>		
		Inde p Decima				-		2	16	3

Extract & Record primitiar & decimar penes Rememorat
earundem remaneñ vizt. int Valores beneficior & promo-
tionum Spirituat infra Com pñd virtute Comissionis &
Curia Cancellariae Tricesimo die Januarii Anno Regni
nup Regis Henrici Octavi Vicesimo Sexto remanen
Certificat.

Should it be in the power of the Editor, who has now left Essex, to transcribe further portions of Dr. Bisbie's MSS., he will ask permission to copy from the original volume. In this there is not such an entire absence of punctuation as in Mr. Lambert's transcript. In the present instalment, the latter has been faithfully followed, as the original was not at hand, and the reader will have no difficulty in supplying the needed stops.

FIRST FRUITS, DIOCESE OF NORWICH, TEMP.
HENRY VI. AND EDWARD IV.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE ACCOUNT ROLLS OF JOHN DE LOPHAM,
COLLECTOR OF FIRST FRUITS, IN THE DIOCESE OF NORWICH,
FOR THE ARCHDEACONRIES OF SUFFOLK AND SUDBURY; TEMP.
HENRY VI. AND EDWARD IV.

Communicated by the REV. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.

The following pages are transcribed from some vellum rolls, of which I have been allowed the use, containing a compotus of one John de Lopham, Collector of First Fruits to Walter Lyhart, Bishop of Norwich; together with the arrears of the livings vacant in the time of the previous collectors, Simon Thornham and Richard Docket. The larger part of the rolls relates to Norfolk, and I have not included these in the present paper. The account is arranged in eight columns, viz.: The Archdeaconry, the Deanery, the Benefice, the Incumbent instituted, the amount of First Fruits, the amount received, the amount excused (which is *nil* in these rolls), and the amount remaining due, which is, in by far the greater number of cases, the whole sum. Either the clergy grievously failed to pay their dues, or the collector was very lenient. The resistance made by the Church of England and by Parliament to the exactions by the Popes of Annates and Tenths is a matter of history. Bishopricks and Benefices were kept vacant in order that their emoluments might be appropriated; and promotions of the clergy were frequent, so that the income of the Benefice for the first year, or the "First Fruits," might

be more often claimed. Moreover, Bishops and Clergy were nominated by the Pope to Sees and Livings long before they were vacant. The Statutes of Provisors and Præmunire and others were aimed against these and similar abuses. One passed by the Parliament held at Coventry, 6 Hen. iv. (1404), speaks of payments to the Court of Rome more for the First Fruits of any Bishoprick than had wont to be paid, as “le horrible malveise & damnable custume quest entroduce de novell en la cour de Rome.” With this part of the subject, however, we need have no concern in the present instance. The See of Norwich possessed a privilege which no other Archbishoprick or Bishoprick in England, or perhaps in Christendom, enjoyed. The First Fruits paid by new Incumbents belonged to the revenues of the See, and not to the Pope. Pandulf, the Legate of Pope Honorius III., consecrated Bishop of Norwich in 1222 (not for any spiritual qualifications apparently, but “being of a covetous disposition,”) “while he was in Rome, being a cunning man, obtained a grant from the Pope, on showing that his See was in debt, that he and all his successors should have all the *first fruits* of the clergy of the diocese for their own, which they always enjoyed till Henry VIII.’s time.”* At the Reformation, it need scarcely be said, this tax was not removed from the clergy. A new valuation was made, and together with the clergy of the other dioceses, they had to make their payments to the Defender of the Faith. From that time to this First Fruits have been paid by every new Incumbent; but, as everyone knows, by good “Queen Anne’s Bounty,” they are now applied by the Commissioners to the augmentation of small livings.

I am not aware that any collectors’ “compotus” of this kind has ever been printed. Indeed, I cannot hear of the existence of any other pre-Reformation rolls of First

* Blomefield’s Norfolk, iii., 682, iv., 547. A similar privilege appertained to the Archdeaconry of Richmond. Statute 26, Henry VIII., Cap. iii., Sec. 6. 1 Eliz., Cap. iv., Sec. 2.

Fruits.* Possibly those of other dioceses, which were payable to Rome, were not preserved in this country; but there ought to be some of the Diocese of Norwich in its Registry. The only mention of John de Lopham that I can find is that in the will of Bishop Lyhart he is left a legacy of £10.†

The chief interest to ourselves of the following lists consists in the enumeration of the names of so many new Rectors and Vicars. Every Incumbent was charged on his entering upon a living with a payment of his First Fruits according to the valuation then in use, which it will be found by comparison is lower than that of Henry VIII. in the "King's Books," the value of money having increased. There being no general lists of the Incumbents of parishes in Suffolk accessible in print, although each name would no doubt be found in its place in the Institution Books, it may be acceptable to the members of our Society to publish the following transcript of the MS. rolls, which present a tabular view of such clergy of the county as had been recently instituted to their livings at the time to which the accounts relate. Of the history of the MSS. I can only learn that they have been preserved at Bungay for upwards of forty years, and formed part of a recent sale.‡

* A list of the Records of the abolished office of First Fruits and Tenths, subsequent to the Reformation, is printed in the Appendix to the Twentieth Report of the Deputy Keeper of H.M. Public Records, pp. 92—94.

† Blomefield iii., 538.

‡ Since my transcript was made I am glad to say that the MSS. have been acquired by purchase by the British Museum.

A^o. xxij. H. vjth Beneficia Accidencia vacancia A^o. xxij. H. vjth [1453-4].

Nota Ecclesie	Integrā.	Receipta.	Excessus	Debita remanē.
	d s	s d		li s d
llketahalle	xl			xl
Shipmedw				viij
Sutton				iiij
Baudesey	lvj			xlviij
'ramynghe'	iiij	viij		iiij
'rymle Ma	vj	xx		iiij
avenh ^m	iiij			viij
Dwsden	iiij			xxv
Stradeshu				xxv
'enet				xxv
leng ^{ue}	iiij			xxv
lough ^m	iiij			xxv
'ulford	xx			xxv
'horn ^m p	iiij			xxv

A^o. xxij. H. vjth Beneficia accidencia vacancia anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti. xxxij^o. [1454-5.]

Suff.	Waynford	Weston	Thomas Aash	R	xiij	xiij	xiij
	Saumford	Stutton	Jobē's Bagot	R	iiij	iiij	iiij
	Bosſ	Mekelfeld	Thomas Baylton	R	viiij	viiij	viiij
	Hoxn	{ Kelshale	Georgius Tounlay	R	xiij	vj	vj
		{ Tatyngton	Alan ^s . Croft	v		xxvj	xxvj
Sudbur'	Sudbur'	Semer	Jobē's Sadyngton	R	liij	iiij	xxvj

Clar'	{ Hau'ell Stradishull Lakford Wordwell	Will's Inys Robtūs Godale Johēs Manyng ^{ham} Will's Newkyn	v R R R	x xiiij	xxiiij	vj	iiij	vj	xxx x xl
Thyng' Blakburū					xiiij	iiij	xiiij	iiij	
A. xxxiiij ^{to} H. vj th Beneficia Accidencia Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti xxxiiij ^{to} [1455-6.]									
Suff.									
Luthyng	{ CarletonColvile	Johēs Bentbowe	R	xj					xj
Donwic	{ Gysylh ^{am}	Thomas Robyns	R	iiij	x				iiij
Orford	Theberton	Johēs Herberd	R	vj	xiiij	iiij	xxvj	viiij	v
Loose	Benehale	Ricūs Thorp	v	iiij					iiij
Saumford	Kenton	Robtūs Bur'	v	iiij	vj	viiij			vj
Sudbur'	Holton	Ricūs Botish ^{am}	R	iiij					iiij
	{ Cokefeld	Robtūs Forthe	R	xxij	xiiij	iiij			xxij
	{ Preston	Johēs North ^{am} ton	v	iiij	vj	viiij			iiij
	Bradle pua	Will's Geddyng	ob.	v	vj	viiij			vj
	Hornyingisherth	Thomas Grene	R	iiij	xiiij	iiij			iiij
Clar'	{ Whepstedd[pua	Robtūs Fyvian	R	v					v
Thyng'	{ Hyndercle	Hugo Vnderwode	R		xxvj	viiij	xxvj	viiij	iiij
Blakburn	Combes	Johēs Wright	R	xviiij					xviiij

A. xxxv ^{to} H. vj th Beneficia Accidencia Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti xxxv ^{to} [1456-7.]									
Suff.									
Waynford	Becclis	Johēs Lax	R	xxj	vj	viiij			xxj
Orford	{ Stratford	Thomas Pye	R		xl				vj
Bosff	{ Aldeburgh	Ricūs Carpenter	R	vj	xiiij	iiij			xl
Cleydon	Batisford	Johēs Norwych	R	iiij	vj	viiij			iiij
Hoxn	Pethawe	Cutb'tus Grenewea	R		xl				vj
Sudbur'	Kelshale	Henric Grene	R	x			iiij	vj	iiij
Fordh ^{am}	Laushull	Thomas Stevenesson	v	v		viiij			v
	{ Kertelyng	Adam Bulman	R	vij	xiiij	iiij			vij
	{ Kenet	Johēs Goodbede	R	vj	xiiij	iiij			vj

Wylford	Boulge	Robtus Frost	R	vj	xl	iiij	xl	iiij	xl	iiij
Loose	{ Hoo	Johēs Regn'	R	vij	xiiij	vij	xiiij	vij	xiiij	iiij
Carleford	{ Marlesford	Johēs Russell	R	vij	vj	vij	vj	vij	vj	vij
Saumford	Burgh	Robtus Wynd	R	vj						
Bosm'	{ Reydon	Johēs Gravele	R	vij	liij	iiij	liij	iiij	liij	iiij
	{ Holton	Stephñs Goodmā	R							
	Gosbek	Johēs Haukyn	R	vj						
	Laushall	Robtus Laushall	R	iiij						
[38 "Henry vi."] torn										
Suff.	[1459-60.]									
Luthyng	{ Lound	torn			torn					
Waynford	{ Freton	Johis Robtus Reff			"		"		"	
[Orford]	Ilketyshale	Robtus Willamson	v	xlviij	"	viiij	"		"	
Wylford	Alburgh cū									
	Hasilwode									
	Alderton	Thomas Hevenyngham	R	vj	xiiij	iiij	xx		"	
	{ Melford	Thomas Wareyn	R	xv						
	Lavenham	Georgius Veer	R	xviij	xiiij	iiij			xv	iiij
Sudbur'	Preston	Johēs Regn'	v	iiij	vj	vij			iiij	vij
	{ Polstede	David Styward	R	xxx					xxx	
	{ Wetheresfeld	Will's Chauntrell	R	iiij	vj	viiij	xxxiiij	iiij	xxxiiij	iiij
Clar'	{ Unesden	Johēs Gayn	R	x	xiiij	iiij			x	iiij
Fordham	Cavenham	Johēs Lovett	v	iiij					iiij	iiij
Thyng'	{ Saxham magna	Will's Place	R	vij	vj	viiij	xl		v	vij
	{ Lakford	Will's Lax	R	xij			xl		x	
	{ Thornham	Walter' Pouys	R							
Hertism'	Burgate [magn']	Johēs Jentylman	R	vij	xxviij	viiij	xxviij	viiij	vij	vij
	{ Thorndon	Johēs Colyns	R	v	xiiij	iiij	xiiij	iiij	v	vij
	{ Stowe petre	Wills Bataytt	v	iiij	vj	iiij			iiij	iiij
Stowe	{ Stowe marie	Thomas Benet	v	iiij	vj	viiij			iiij	vij

A°. xxxix°. H. vj. & E. iij. p. mo. Beneficia accidentia vacancia a festo Sti M^o A°. m. H. vj. xxxix°. v. q. idm
festu p. sequen a°. r. r. Edwardi quarti p. mo. [1460-1-2.]

Arch' nat.	Decanat.	Nota Eccles'.	Nota Institor'.	Debita Integr
Suff.	Luthyng	Carleton Colvile	Alan ^s . Braytoft	li
	Waynford	{ Barsh ^m Beccles fl.	Thomas Bryghtyeve	vij
	Donwic'	Buxlowe	Wills Aysshogh	vij
	Orford	Blaxhale	Johes Hardyng	xxxij
	Colneys	Trymle marti	Alan ^s . Croft	xij
	Bosni'	Bramford fl.	Johes Tanfeld	xij
	Cleydon	Witton	Johes Smyth	xlvi
	Samford	Chatish ^m	Johes Alcock	xxx
		{ Elmesete Neddyng	Johes Martyn	vj
		{ Cavendysh Waldyngfeld m ^a	Thomas Beaufitz	vj
Sudbur'	Sudbur'	{ Thirlowe pua Heryngwell	Wills Basset	xl
	{ Clare] Fordh ^m	{ Thurston Ratelesden	Radus Berton	xx
	Thed'	{ Bradfeld pua Fakenh ^m m ^a .	Edus Lakyngheth	xij
	Blackburn	{ Langh ^m Wetheryngsete	Johes Creyk	vj
	Hertysm'	{ Stoke Ash	Thomas Skelton	xx
			Edwardus Lokton	xij
			Thomas Benet	vj
			Johes Marb ^m	xx
			Symon Kene	xij
			Wills Hyah ^m	xl
			Walterus Quyntyn	xl

Ao. ij^{do} E. iiij^{ta} Beneficia accidencia vacancia a festo S^{ti} M^{ti} a^o. rr^{ti}. Edwardi quarti p^{ri}mo usq^{ue} ad festu a. r^{ti} eiusedm
Regis ij^{do} [1462-3.]

Suff.		Edw ^s Sawyer	v	xxvj	viiij	xxvj	viiij
Waynford	Ilketyshale						
	Andr'						
Donwic'	Ilketyshale	Will ^s Davey	R	xl		xl	
	S ^{ti} Johis						
	Westylton	Joh ^{es} Ranson	v	vj	viiij	xxvj	viiij
	Cokeley	Rob ^{tus} Chatysle	R	xx		xx	
	. . . . sey	Will ^s Wright	v	vj	viiij	xiiij	viiij
Wylford	[torn]	Robtus Kenyng hale	v	xiiij	viiij	xiiij	viiij
Loose							
[torn]	. . marie	Joh ^{es} Style	R	xxvj	viiij	xiiij	viiij

ROLL 2.

Many of the names Compo^s Johis Lophm Collectoris p^{ri}mor' fructu Venabilis in
are duplicates of gra' Norwi² Epi de omib³ bnficijs ecclⁱasti' taxat' vacat' infru at
those in Roll 1. Joh^{em} Recept a p^{ri}mo die Octobr' anno rr^{ti}. Henr' sexti post conqu'
Septembre extunt' p^{ri} seq^{ue} anno regni eiusedm regis xxxix p^{ri} unu a

[1459-60.]

Arterragia primor' fructu^u p^{ri}dei venabilis patris tempore Rici Duket nup collectoris cor'dm . . .

Ardn'.	Decanat.	Nola Eccellar'.	Nola Instutor'.	Debita integru.		Receipta.	
Suff.	Luthyng- lond Waynford Donwich	{ Bradwell Gysilh ^m Barsh ^m Vggeshale	Hugo Leuerich Joh ^{es} Pavele Jacob' Cobald Ric ^{us} Sturmer	Rtor. " " "	li	s	d
					v	xx	
					v	viiij	
					iiij	viiij	
					x	viiij	

[torn off.]
"
"
"
"

Arreragia primor' fructuū p'dci, etc. [1459-60.]—Continued.

Ardo'.	Decanat'.	Nota Ecclesiar'	Debita integra.			
Suff.	Orford	Orford	i	ii	d	f.]
	Wilford	{ Hollesle Alderton	ij	vij	vij	
		{ Asshe Eyke	ij	xxvj	vij	
	Loose	{ Eyke Cheffeld	ij	vj	vij	
		Otle	x	xl		
	Carleford	Walton		xl		
	Colneys	Stutton	ij	xij	iiij	
	Samford	Hemyngeste	ij	vj	vij	
	Bosmer'	{ Sohñ monac	ij	x		
	Hoxñ	Tatynghon		xxvj	vij	
		Cokefeld	ij	vj		
		Walton	ij			
		Aldhñ		xij	iiij	
		Laushull	v	vj	vij	
		{ Wrotyng p Wetheresfeñ		xxvj	vij	
	Clar'	{ Wrydelyngton Tudenhñ	iiij	liij	iiij	
	Fordhñ	{ Hornyngsheth Wastle		xij	iiij	
	Thyngghow	{ Hornyngsheth Wastle		xlvi	vij	
		{ Wastle Prentys		xlvi	vij	
				xlvi	vij	

1000
 Synon Ragot
 Johes Legat
 Benodcus Kele
 Johes Prentys

Thedward'	{ Geddyng Bekyngdon Forh̄m jenefē	Will̄s Wode	Rtor.	iiij	xiiij	iiij	"
	Westowe	Johēs Pakeroll	"	vj	xiiij	iiij	"
	Rekyngdale	Thomes Washm̄	"	iiij	xiiij	iiij	"
	Hyndercle [infr]	Fr. Rob'tus Lakyngheth,	"	x	vj	iiij	"
	Langh̄m	Johēs Lax	"	vj	xiiij	iiij	"
Blacburn'	Gysalynggh̄m	Thomas Strayles	"	v	vj	iiij	"
Hertism̄		Fr. Johēs Wellys	"	v	vj	iiij	"
		Will̄s Stevenes	"	v	vj	iiij	"

Beneficia accident' vacant tempore magr̄i Simonis Thornh̄m Cli'ci nup Collectoris dēor3 p'mor' [1451-2].

Suff.	Luth.	Mutford	Thomas Wode	Vic.	xxvj	viij	xxvj	viij	[torn off.]
Sudbur'	Donwich	{ Buxlowe Chestayn̄	Rob'tus Smyth	Rtor.	xiiij	iiij			"
	Colneys	Helmle	Thomas Cook	Vic.	xx				"
	Samford	{ Brah̄m cū Bergholt	Will̄s Orwell	Rtor.					"
		{ Freston	Thomas Caxton	"					"
	Cleydon	{ Wenaston	Pat'cius Nicholas	"					"
		{ Westerfeld	Fr. Johēs Eye	Vic.	vj	viij			"
	Sudbur'	Semer	Thomas Gosselyn	Rtor.	xxxiiij	iiij			"
	Thyngth	Hengraue	Johēs Manynggh̄m	"	iiij	iiij			"
	Blackburn	{ Stanton Johis	Stephn̄s Sprent	"	vj	viij			"
		{ Coneston	Ricūs Seffrey	"	xxxiiij	viij			"
Hertism'		Thorndon	Rob'tus Clerk	"	vj	iiij			"
			Johēs ('ordy	"	vj	viij			"

Beneficia accident' vacant' Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conqrū an. . . . [1452-3.]

Suff.	Luth'	Owlton	Will̄s Bedingfeld	Rtor.	xl	xl	[torn off.]
	Waynf3	Elgh'	Reginald* Smethe	"	iiij	xxvj	viij

Beneficia accident' vacant' Anno, etc. [1452-3.]—Continued.

Ardn'.	Decanat.	Nola Eccliar'.	Nola Instutor'.	Debita integrd.			Receipta.		[torn off.]
				li	s	d	s	d	
Suff.	Donwich	{ Benacre Westilton Weneston Benehale Hoo Bredfeld Laxfeld Thorp morieux Hechm Laushull Naulton Illey combusta Polstede Capella de Lellessey	Will's Bradmedwe	viiij	xiiij	d	s	d	"
			Fr. Robt'. Mendelsham	vj	xiiij	iiij	xl		"
			Will's Halle	iiij	vj	viiij			"
			Johes Logane		xl				"
Sudbur'	Orford	Hoo	Rob'tus Walpool	vij	vj	viiij			"
			Johes Trappe		vj	viiij			"
			Ricūs Goneld		xl				"
			Rob'tus Chapman		xl		xx		"
	Loose	{ Thorp morieux Hechm Laushull Naulton	Benedcūs Burgh	viiij	vj	viiij	xl		"
			Will's Sampton	v	vj	viiij			"
			Rog'us Cook	ix	xiiij	iiij			"
			Johes Venyo'	viiij	xiiij	iiij			"
	Wilford	{ Polstede Capella de Lellessey	Adam Pece	xvj	vj	viiij			"
			Johes Jerald. Magr.		xl				"
			Johes Todde	vj	xiiij	iiij			"
			Thomas Oldbur'	xx					"
	Hoxn	{ Snaliswell Myldenhale Ixnyng Haukestede	Johes Powle	iiij	vj	viiij	xxiiij	iiij	"
			Will's Colman	iiij					"
	Thyng'	{ Drynkston Fornhū jenefe	Thomas Boredale	xvj	vj	viiij			"
			Johes Brown	v	vj	viiij			"
	Thedward'	Culford	Egidius Bugwith	viiij					"
									"
	Blackburn								"
									"

Beneficia accident' vacant' Anno regni Henrici Sexti post conqrū Anglie x[xxiij]. [1453-4].									
Suff.	Luth'	Freton	Wills. Tendale	Rtor.	liij	liij	liij	liij	[corn off.]
		Blundeston	Reg'us Bertram	"	xxxiiij	liij	liij	liij	"
		Kyrkele [Andr'	Thomas Maunville	"	xiiij	liij	liij	liij	"
		Ilketishale	Johēs Breseworth	Vic.	xl	liij	liij	liij	"
	Waynf'	Shipmedwe	Johēs Breteby	Rtor.					"
		Sutton	Rob'tus Ropkyn	Vic.					"
		Baudesey	Johēs London	"	xlvi	viij	viij	viij	"
	Loose	Framyngghm	Johēs Grymesby	Rtor.	v				"
		Sohm comitis	Jacobus Cade	"	v				"
	Colneys	Trymeley	Reg'us Barker	"	xiiij	liij	liij	liij	"
	Southelm-	Stū Nich ^s	Johēs Louthē	"	vij				"
	hām	Lavenhām	Wills. Morton	"	vij				"
		Hertust	Johēs Lammer	"	iiij	viij	viij	viij	"
	Cudbur'	Melford	Wills. Cote	"	xl			xl	"
		Edwardeston	Johēs Framlyngghm	Vic.			liij	liij	"
	Clar'	Ovisden	Egidius Bugwith	Rtor.	xiiij	liij	xl	liij	"
		Stradesbull	Wills. Aleyn	"					"
	Fordhām	Iklyngghm	Johēs Tony	"	xl		xl	xl	"
		Kenet [jacobus	Rob'tus Fraunceys	"					"
	Thynggh'	Hengrave	Johēs Rycher	"	xiiij				"
		Fornhām Stōr'	Thomas Sherecroft	"	viij		xl	xl	"
	Blackburn	Culford	Fr. Wills. Stoke	"	vij				"
		Troston	Johēs Spryng	"	xxvi	viij	xxvi	xxvi	"
		Ocolt	Wills. Sutton	"	xiiij	liij	liij	liij	"
	Hertism'	Mendeleshm	Rob'tus Wilde	Vic.	vij	liij	liij	liij	"
		Thornhām pua	Thomas Wrottyng	Rtor.	liij	liij	liij	liij	"
		Ratelesden	Rob'tus Bernard	"	xiiij	liij	liij	liij	"
	Thedward'	Roughm	Wills. Turnor	"	vij	viij	viij	viij	"

Beneficia accident' vacant' Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conq̄m Anglie xxxii[ij]. [1454-5].

Ardn'.	Decanat.	Nota Ecclesiar'.	Nota Instutor'.	Debita Integrā.			Receipta.		[torn off.]
				li	s	d	s	d	
Suff.	Waynford	{ North Cove { Weston	Johes Dassh Rtor.	iiij	vj	viiij	s	d	"
	Donwich	{ Vggeshale { Dershm	Thomas atte Assh "	xij	vj	viiij	xx		"
	Orford	{ Cranesford	Michael Gosse Vic.	iiij					"
	Wilford	Bromeswell	Johēs Hardfich Rtor.		xl				"
	Colneys	Walton	Johēs Cook "		liij	iiij	xiiij	iiij	"
	Samford	Stutton	Johēs Gerard Vic.		xiiij	iiij	xiiij	iiij	"
	Bosm'	{ Stonhm Aspall	Johēs Bagot Rtor.	viiij			xx		"
	Cleydon	{ Mekelfeld	Thomas Ranke "	iiij					"
	Hoxn'	Berghm	Thomas Bayton "	viiij					"
		{ Kelshale	Thomas Dust "	ix	xiiij	iiij			"
Sudbur'		{ Tatyngton	Georgius Tounlay "	xiiij	xv	viiij			"
		Semer	Alanus Croft Vic.						"
		Sudbur' Stōr'	Johes Sadyngton Rtor.	x					"
		{ Hauereit	Thomas Tyler Vic.		xx		xx		"
	Clar'	{ Stradesnull	Wills. Luys "	iiij	vij	x			"
	Thynggh'	Lacford	Rob'tus Goodale Rtor.	x					"
	Thedward'	Tymworth	Johes Manyngm "	xviiij					"
	Blakburn'	{ Euston	Johes Parker "	vj			xx		"
		{ Wrydewell	Rob'tus Craske "	v			xx		"
	Hortism'	Ryshangles	Wills. Newburn "						"
			Rob'tus Wade "	xl	xxxiiij	iiij			"

Beneficia accident' vacancia Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conq̄m Anglie xxxv^{to} [1456-7].

Ardn'.	Decant.	Nota Ecclesiar'.	Nota Instutor'.	Debita integrā.		Receipta.		[torn off.]
				li	s	s	d	
Suff.	Waynford	{ Ilketishale Becclis [margr']	Wills. Warner	xxj	xxxiiij	xx		"
	Donwich	Hevenynghm	Rad'us Pulv'toft	vj	vj	xl		"
	Orford	{ Stratford Aldeburgh cū	Thomas Pye	v				"
		Haselwode	Picūs Carpent'	vj	xiiij			"
	Wilford	Melton	Adam Sabyñ		xl	xl		"
	Samford	Sprowton	Henricus Hard'	viij	xiiij	xl		"
	Bosmere	{ Blakenh̄m magna	Wills. Fyssher	iiij	vj	xx		"
		Batisford	Johes Norwich	iiij	vj	xxxvj	viij	"
	Cleydon	{ Bergh̄m Pethawe	Wills. Benne	vj	vj	xx		"
		Whitendon	Cuth'tus Greenwood	v	vj	xxvj	viij	"
Sudbur'	Hoxf̄	{ Laxfeld Kelshale	Walt'us Quintyn	iiij	vj	xx		"
		Weybrede	Hob'tus Talbot	xv	xx			"
	South- [elmh̄m]	{ Melleford Chilton	Henricus Grene		xxvj	xiiij	iiij	"
		Laweshull	Wal'tus Drewe	v	xiiij			"
	Sudbur'	{ Wissington Al' Wiston	Jacobus Key	xviij	xiiij			"
			Johes Myldewell			xx		"
			Wills. Justyng	iiij				"
			Thomas Stevenesson	v	vj			"
			Rob'tus Parker	iiij	xiiij			"
								"
								"
								"
								"

Fordhū	r'	Thomas Sherroft	Rtor.	vj	xiij	xiij	xxvj	vij	"
		Adam Bulman	"	xvj	xiij	xiij			"
		Johes Goodbede	"	vij	vj	vij	xl		"
		Wills. Cote	"	x					"
Lakford		Thomas Cote	"	vj	xiij	xiij	xiij		"
		Johes Pamb'ton	Vic.	ij	vj	vij			"
		Johes Aylin	Rtor.	xx					"
		Wills. Chapeleyn	Vic.	ij	vj	vij	xiij	ij	"
Thedward'	i ^a	Thomas Morebek	Rtor.	vj	xiij	ij			"
		Wills. Ashfeld	"	v			xx		"
Blakburū		Edus Spark	"	xij	xiij	ij	ij	ij	"
		Ricūs Skote	Vic.	ix	vj	vij			"
		Johes Gyles	Rtor.	x	xiij	ij	xxvj	vij	"
		Johes Formage	"	x	xiij	ij	xxvj	vij	"
		Johes Pery	"	ij	xiij	ij			"

Beneficia accidencia vacancia anno regni Regie Henrici Sexti post conqum Anglie xxvjto [1457-8].

[illegible]

Part of another Roll relating to Norfolk. Michaelmas 17 Edward iv. to Michs. 18 Edward iv. [1477-8].

Ardn.	Decanat.	Noia Ecclesiar.	Noia Instutor.	Debitu integru.		Receptu.		Debitu reman.
Suff.	Donwic'	Donwici Sti Johis	Robert' Burnett	li iiij	s vj	d viij	li iiij	d
		Chedeston	Tho's Shargger	iiij	xiiij	iiij	iiij	iiij
		Thoryngton	Richs. Marshale	iiij		vj	liij	iiij
		Renacr'	Wills. Styward	xviij			xviij	
	Hoxne	Bedyngfeld	Wills. Wylliamson		xl			xl
		Atlyngton	Johes Carter		liij	xiiij		xl
		Laxefeld	Walter' Qwyntyn		xxiiij	x		xiiij
		Henley	Will: Byle		xxxiiij			xxxiiij
	Cleydon Saumfa	Kyrketofa als Shotley	Augusti' Stratton	vj	xiiij	xxvj	v	vj viij(sic)
		Chelmondeston	Ric. Goddesbolte	iiij	xiiij	vj	iiij	viij
		Belton	ff Joh. Manynygh ^m	xvj	vj	xl	xiiij	viij
		Lowestoft	Thōs ep̄c Dromor'	iiij	vj		iiij	viij
	Luth'	Gyselham	Joh. Craweford	xiiij	vj	xl	xj	viij
		Belyngg m ^{gna}	Johes Jacob	v	vj	xx	iiij	viij
		Soh ^m comit'	Will. Aleynson	xix	vj		xix	viij
		Freston	Edward Volentyn	iiij	vj		iiij	viij
	Carleford Lose Saumf' Wylford	Sutton	Eds Bucby		liij	xiiij		xl

WILL OF SIR WALTER QUYNTYN, OF IPSWICH.

TRANSCRIBED BY

THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

In a parchment volume in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury (Vol. F., fol. 233), are copies of a few Wills proved before the Commissary of the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, sede vacante.

The Register began on the death of Cardinal Morton, in October, 1500, and was continued to the decease of Archbishop Henry Deane, in February, 1502. As the subjoined will dated 1501, and proved 1503, is that of an Ipswich priest, one Sir (equivalent to Dominus) Walter Quyntyn, and contains several bequests relating to the town, it appears worthy of preservation.

*"In the name of God Amen xxth day of August Anno Dni millimo quingētesimo primo I Sir Walter Quyntyn preest in the pisshe of seynt Nicholas in Ippiswyche dwelling make my testamēt and last will in this wise—*ffirst I bequeth my soule to almighty god our lady saynt Mary and to all the blissed company of heven. And my body to be buried in the Chauncell of Seynt *Helen* whersoē I decesse or dye. It I beqth to the repacoñ of the churche aforeseid vj^s viij^d. It I bequeth to the repacoñ of the church of seynt *Nicholas* vj^s viij^d. It I beqth to the *gilde of Corpis xpi* A pott of latyn. It I bequeth to the *gylde of seynt helyn* A bras pot of iiij galons. I bequeth to William my srunt a bras pot next that. It I bequeth to the noonys of Brosyzerde a booke called *Legenda aurea* in Englisshe. It I beqth to Johaⁿe Skalpye my srvnt my tente (tenement) called Masonys the which I holde of m prio^r of Cristchurch by Copy with the othr which also m Renikyn dwellith yn to the trme of

hir lyff w^t that she kepe up the repacoñ and pay the ferme
 iiij^s x^d by yer and ij^d the Town. In my tent that I dwell
 yn I will that my seid srvñt Jone haue it term of hir lyff
 to paye the Rente and kepe up the repacoñ. And aft hir
 decesse to be sold both free & bound to the best avāntage
 and the money that cōmyth thereof to fynde a preest A
 yere in the church of seynt *Nichās*. And v mrcs to be
 waryd (laid out) in the same church by the avyse (advice)
 of myn executors ther it may be moost worship to god &
 pffitt to the church. It. I bequeth to the churche of seynt
Helyn v mrcs in lykewise as to the other church. Itm I
 bequeth to the church of seynt Edmund of Pountteney
 xiiij^s iiij^d It I bequeth to seynt Jamys & Mary Magdalyn
 xiiij^s iiij^d to doo that is moost necessary. It I bequeth to
 William my Srvnt A (a gap, sic) . . . A bolstar a peyre of
 blanketts a peyre shetts and a cou'lett. The Residue of
 all my goods not bequethed I gyff & bequeth to myn
 executors to dispose it for the helthe of my soule to the
 moost pleasure of god. It I ordeyne & make my executōs
 John Russhbroke and John Lane. These witnesse William
 Ropkyn baily of Ippswyche & xpōfer Suthworth preest &
 John Pylkyngton preest. John Scott, John Lotton
 lawrence penyngton Robert Hall Carr' and John Awte the
 day and yere aboueseid.

Probatum fuit supra script testm cora ven^{li} viro mro
 Rogero Church, sede Archiepali vacan comissario septimo
 die mens Nouēbris Anno dni millimo quingetesimo trio Jur.
 Johannis Lane executoris in hoc testo noiāt (nominati) &c."

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 Mercer, Rev. Leslie, M.A., Hawstead Rectory, Bury S. Edmund's.
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The Council are not answerable for any opinions put forth in this Work. Each Contributor is alone responsible for his own remarks. Authors would greatly further the interests of the Institute, and save much unnecessary expense in the correction of proofs, if they would be good enough to write clearly and on only one side of the paper.

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RULES OF THE Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and Natural History of the District.

2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.

5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.

9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.

11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

REPORT, 1889—1890.

Our forty-second Annual Report finds the Society in as flourishing a condition as any of its predecessors, and there are abundant evidences that there is an increasing desire on the part of residents in the County to study the Archæology relating thereto.

It is with satisfaction that your Council are able to report that the programme arranged for an excursion into the neighbourhood between Stowmarket and Lavenham was successfully carried out.

For the third time Lavenham was visited in July 1889, the previous occasions having been in 1855 and 1877.

Members and their friends assembled at Stowmarket station, where conveyances were in readiness to convey the excursionists to Buxhall Church, where the rector, Rev. Henry Hill, briefly described the building wherein several of the Copinger family are buried, one of whom received a curious grant from Henry VIII. Progress was next made to the Church of Rattlesden, where Rev. John Barney heartily welcomed members, and the Honorary Secretary pointed out some of the features of the noble structure. Gedding Church was next visited. Here Archæologists found much to interest them, some small Norman windows, and one on the south side of the building giving rise to some speculation among Ecclesiologists.

The remains of the old moated Hall, at no great distance from the church, were kindly thrown open to members by Mr. Maidwell, the proprietor. By the kind thought of Rev. R. C. Temple, rector of Thorpe Morieux, light refreshments were in readiness upon the lawn for the excursionists, who after partaking of this hospitality adjourned to the church, which was described by its Rector.

The carriages then conveyed the party to Lavenham, where dinner was served at the "Black Lion." The noble church was afterwards visited, the Rev. Joseph M. Croker pointing out its architectural features. A perambulation of the town was then made, the Guildhall being thrown open to members, who found several relics of antiquity arranged in one of the rooms. The building was described by Mr. J. S. Corder, the architect, under whom considerable judicious restorations have recently been effected. The Market Cross and other features of interest did not escape notice. Upon the homeward journey a halt was made at Brettenham, probably the site of the Roman station Combretonium, the Rev. Canon Betham describing the principal features of his church. Resuming their seats in the carriages the excursionists were conveyed back to Stowmarket station, where the trains suited admirably to convey Bury and Ipswich members to their homes. Thus terminated the pleasant annual excursion.

The Evening Meeting, held at Ipswich, in the beginning of 1889, encouraged the project of holding such an one at Bury. At the suggestion therefore of some of the members of the Council, a very successful Evening Meeting and Conversazione were convened in February, 1890. Several papers were read, and a temporary museum formed, the Corporation Plate being exhibited through the courtesy of the Mayor, H. Lacy Scott, Esq.

The Council can once more congratulate the members upon the satisfactory condition of the Society, and that its numbers steadily increase. It may be noted that since our last report was published thirty-five new members have joined, three members have died, and nine have withdrawn.

The Council desire to express their regret at the loss by death of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson, Knt., a valued member of the Institute, and one of its Vice-Presidents.

The Charity Commissioners in their recent orders settling schemes for the administration of the property of the dissolved Corporations of Dunwich and Orford, have provided that one of the five representative trustees shall be appointed by the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology," &c. This is with the view of securing a trustee with technical knowledge upon the Trust, who will have a jealous care for the Municipal Insignia, Archives, and other things of archaic interest.

Suffolk affords ample scope for archæological research, and is not behind other counties in objects of antiquarian lore. Members desirous of following out some particular subject have a wide field still unexplored, for example, no one has as yet undertaken the subject of Church Plate. Several kindred and affiliated societies have taken this work in hand, and might not some zealous ecclesiologist be found to enter upon this task. With the approbation of the Archdeacons it might not be difficult to obtain particulars of all the Church Plate, both ancient and modern.

Our society indicates activity, and Part 1 of Volume VII. has been issued to members. Thanks to the kindness of one or two architects and friends, the illustrations for the same have been unusually numerous: and several Antiquarians and Artists have promised to aid the Institute. Our Balance Sheet will indicate that our finances are encouraging. Your Council, therefore, hopefully anticipate the increasing prosperity and utility of the Society, but venture to affirm that its welfare and usefulness very materially depend upon the union of all its members in promoting and fostering its welfare.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE
FROM JANUARY 1st

Receipts.								
Jan. 1, 1889.						£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, Current Account	...					80	8	4
„ Do. on Deposit	...	...				95	0	0
						<hr/>		
						175	8	4
„ Interest on Deposit	...	...					2	7
„ Subscriptions by Bankers and Mr. Stephens						58	14	6
„ „ Rev. F. Haslewood	...					31	0	0
						<hr/>		
						89	14	6
„ Sale of Publications	...	...				5	5	8

I have examined the Vouchers and Bank Book,
and certify the above account to be correct.

T. EDGAR MAYHEW, A.C.A.

Ipswich, May 7, 1890.

£272 16 0

WOLFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.
DECEMBER 31st, 1889.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printers—Pawsey & Hayes, Vol. VII, part 1				42	10	10
„ Postage of same	1	19	2			
„ Receipt Books		12	6			
„ <i>Bury Post</i> for 500 Circulars		8	6			
„ Pawsey & Hayes, printing 350 Programmes		12	6			
„ A. Spalding, for Excursion Cards		12	6			
„ Paper		3	6			
				4	8	8
„ Lithographer—S. H. Cowell	1	12	0			
„ W. Griggs		5	0			
„ Artist—Pococke		7	6			
				2	4	6
„ Advertising Meetings— <i>Bury Post</i>		2	6			
„ <i>E. A. D. Times</i>		19	2			
„ <i>Ipswich Journal</i>		2	6			
				1	4	2
„ Expenses of Evening Meeting		14	0			
„ Excursion		10	6			
				1	4	6
„ Postage—Circulars for Subscriptions		3	4			
„ Convening Council		2	6			
„ Programmes of Evening Meeting at Ipswich		8	3½			
„ Excursion		16	8			
				1	10	9½
„ Subscription to <i>East Anglian</i>		5	0			
„ Auditor		10	6			
					15	6
„ Rev. Hemsworth's Sub. (paid twice) returned			...	1	0	0
„ Mr. Stephens, Librarian's Salary	3	0	0			
„ „ for Postage and Parcels		12	5			
				3	12	5
„ Repaid Secretary as per last account	14	1	3			
„ Do. Balance Sheet		2	6			
				14	3	9
„ Secretary for Postage and Stationery	2	10	10½			
„ Do. Travelling arranging Excursion	2	7	5			
				4	18	3½
„ Cheque Book ... ..			...		2	6
„ Balance on deposit at Bankers	100	0	0			
„ Do. Current Account	95	0	1			
				195	0	1
				£272	16	0

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CORRECTIONS OF FORMER LIST.

- For Bohun, Edward, read Edmund.
 „ Dawson and Turner mss., read Dawson Turner mss.
 „ Light Polarized, read Polarized.
 „ Boston, Addresses at, for S., read R. C. Winthrop.
 „ Bunkill, read Bunker's Hill. Battle of.
 „ Wintertown, read Watertown, Mass. Genealogies.

The
Suffolk Institute of Archæology
AND
Natural History.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1889.

GENERAL MEETING.—BUXHALL, RATTLEDEN, GEDDING,
THORPE MORIEUX, LAVENHAM, BRETtenham.

THE Annual Excursion of the Institute took place on Thursday, July 18th, 1889, when a large number of members and their friends assembled at the railway station, Stowmarket, to carry out the programme which had been arranged by the Council. The route lay through Finborough to

BUXHALL.

The vehicles halted at the entrance to the church, where the Society was welcomed by the rector, the Rev. Henry Hill, B.A., who read the following paper on the building, which is dedicated to St. Mary :—

At the request of your worthy Secretary I have compiled a few remarks on the salient points of the building, premising that I am by no means a *savant* on the subject. After looking through Parker's *Architecture*, I am by no means decided as to the style being Perpendicular, Early English, or Decorated. Beginning with the exterior, I would say the building is one of massive simplicity, but I cannot agree with the Davy mss. (1826), in calling it clumsy. The steeple is very large, 20 feet square and some 95 feet high, with buttresses running up higher than usual, and contains five bells (*vide* Dr. Raven's book). The stone water-spouts are very good. The chancel is battlemented with freestone, the church with brick. The original battlements were used as coping for the churchyard wall, and now lie ready for replacement. That there was a very high-pitched roof is evident from marks on the steeple, as well as the break of the arches inside by the flat roof, dated 1656. At the south-east end will be found two buttresses at right angles, and the north one on the skew. Over the east window is an

iron cross, and a handsome pinnacle at each corner. The porch has a niche in front for a figure, but the iconoclast has been here as well as inside. On entering the church, midway between the north and south door, is a large and handsome octagon font, with all its faces carved alike. The west window—surely perpendicular—contains four figures, probably the four Marys, actually rescued from a heap of painted glass found in the steeple some 40 years ago. The staircase to the rood loft is on the north side of the chancel arch, and on the south is a piscina, and there is also a spare one to be seen. The side windows of the church are like those of the chancel, with one cusp instead of two. The hollow fluting of the arch would mark Early English style, while the angles of the abacus would be called Decorated. All must allow the east window to be very unique—some say modern. As a specimen of the Decorated style, it may be compared with that of Austin Friar's, London, 1350. (Parker, p. 140.) At the south-east angle is a fine canopied double piscina with sedilia adjoining, but it is a point of doubt from the existing tracery whether arches were ever carried on so as to intersect the window. In front of the sedilia is placed a stone coffin lid with lance or standard (of some Crusader?) found under the old pews, and now called the Founder's Tomb. In the first side-window is a coat of arms much broken and patched: Copinger on a fess argent: 3 plates, with part of an inscription. In the next another coat is probably Gu: 3 Cocks, or: perhaps alluding to St. Peter's denial, or a property called Cockerell's Hall. In the next was a figure (now gone, and its place filled up with scraps), between two angels and part of another figure, probably our Saviour with a staff in his hand. Below are the remains of some legend in which the name of Pilate is seen. On the front of the seats are carved the arms of families who married Copingers. The large monumental slab of 1668 formed the passage between the pews, and got worn. A copy is given by Davy. The other Copinger slabs are still legible (1675 and 1648). (*Copinger History*, p. 333-39, 386.) Those members of the Institute who go on to Lavenham will find a monument to a member of this family. As to the present state of the church (restored 1876), I may be allowed to say that on removing the pews evidence of the original—shall I say—oak benches were found, but utterly cut to pieces. The bench end carving in the church, and likewise in the chancel, is copied from the windows. The pulpit is traced according to the west window. Without being considered egotistical, I may say the first member of my family of whom record is made as holding the living was John Copinger, 1416, who afterwards became lord of the manor (like myself). Omitting a brief space of some 150 years, a list of rectors is given from 1569 downwards:—

1416	John Copinger	1708	George Watson
1569	Ambrose Copinger	1719	Thomas Hill
1570	George Dickinson	1743	Henry Hill
1619	Ambrose Copinger	1776	Henry Hill
1644	Pelo Devereux	1826	Charles Green
1644	Thomas Copinger	1852	Copinger Hill
1662	William Copinger	1870	Henry Hill
1685	William Copinger		

The grant from Henry VIII. to Walter Copinger to wear his hat in the King's presence is unique. Miss Strickland mentions two instances—one, Lord Kingsale.

THE COPINGER HAT GRANT.

The story goes that Henry VIII. would make Walter Copinger a Lord, and he said "No, I have no wife or child and want nothing on earth." "But I will do something for you," replied the King. "Then let me wear my bonnet," was the request. "So you shall," was the King's answer.

"HENRY R. Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland.

"To all *manor* (*sic*) our subjects as well of the spiritual preeminence and dignities, as of the temporal *aucturity* (*sic*), these our Letters bearing or seeing, and to every of them greeting. Whereas, we be credibly informed, that our trusty and well beloved subject Walter Copinger is so diseased in his head that without his great danger he cannot be conveniently discovered of the same: In consideration whereof, we have by these presents, licensed him to use and wear his Bonet upon his said head, as well in our presence as elsewhere at his liberty. Whereof we will and command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to do, without any your challenge, disturbance, or interruption to the contrary as ye and every of you tender our pleasure. Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, the 24th day of October, in the fourth year of our reigne Henry R." Granted anno 1513.

L. S.

Before leaving Buxhall church the attention of the visitors was drawn to the parish stocks, which have been preserved, and were exhibited in the porch.

The archæologists then proceeded to

RATTLESDEN,

where they alighted at the church. Here they were met by the Rev. John Barney, M.A., the rector. The Rev. F. Haslewood, the honorary secretary, having called the members beneath the pulpit, read therefrom the following paper, descriptive of the church:—

"The fine church in which we are assembled claims S. Nicholas as its patron saint. For the most part churches with this dedication are seldom found inland, S. Nicholas being generally regarded as presiding over sailors. Possibly this fact may be explained by the circumstance that the river, now merely a rippling stream, was at one time navigable

as far as this place. Tradition asserts that the stone for the magnificent churches at Bury S. Edmund's was brought by water from Stowmarket as far as Rattlesden, and thence to Bury. Coming to the fabric itself it will be observed that the Decorated and Perpendicular styles of architecture prevail; the nave and tower are good examples of the former, the porch, clerestory, aisles, and chancel being of Perpendicular character. The chancel arch is very lofty, and east window large. In the north wall, within the sacrarium, will be observed a fine aumbry or locker beneath a mutilated canopy. The original iron hinges remain, whilst grooves in the sides, which formerly supported a wooden shelf, likewise exist. Fragments of ancient glass are found; one being a portion of the Apostles' Creed. The chancel stalls are old, and a portion of the screen may be observed at the west end of the church. The nave roof is very handsome, of double hammer beam construction, and decorated with angels with expanded wings, there being thirty-three on either side, or the large number of 66 in all. The five arcades, with as many clerestory windows, are unusually large and fine. The roofs of the north and south aisles are likewise good. Upon the south side may be observed the stone steps to the rood loft; the original staples for the doors remain *in situ*. The rood loft apparently ran in an oblique direction, possibly to form a second rood. Some tabernacle work exists, which formerly contained images for the side altars. In the north aisle, in the joint of the east window, will be found a niche. In the south aisle is an aperture now partly closed; this was intended to obtain a view of the high altar. The nave-piers are octagonal, and upon the columns of the arches will be observed some cinquefoil carving beneath the capitals; this ornamentation is not, however, found upon the responds. The vestry, of Perpendicular style, is worthy of notice, formerly there was a room over it. The font is good, though mutilated; its date is about 1450. The pulpit presents a fine example of Jacobean work. The tower appears almost too small for the body of the church. In the fine south porch will be observed traces of the ridge of the roof of an earlier porch. The south elevation of the church is good and striking. Colonel Parker gave nobly to the work of the restoration of this beautiful church, upon which was spent about £3,000. Sir A. Blomfield, Knt., was the architect, and the building does credit to his skill. The chancel was undertaken in 1879, and the remaining portion in 1883."

The visitors spent a short time in the inspection of the vestry, the clock tower, and the various objects alluded to in the foregoing paper. In the vestry had been laid out the parish registers, which date from 1558. Mr. Duncan Parker also called attention to the fact,—of which he was reminded by the allusion in the paper to the river,—that there was found in the river-bed many years ago an old anchor, which was long preserved, and a portion of which may still be seen in the village, its existence confirming the suggestion that the river was at one time navigable up to that village. A heavy "knocker" on the church door was pointed to by Mr. Parker as having been constructed from a portion

of this relic. Mr. Stanton mentioned the fact that several years ago, while the porch was being cleaned, remains of a curious fresco were discovered on one of the walls.

NOTES BY DAVY. Transcribed by REV. F. HASLEWOOD, F.S.A., HON. SEC.

Rattlesden. Hund. of Thedwastre.

Church Notes, taken March 21, 1814, by H. I. and D. E. D.

The Church consists of a Chancel, Nave, 2 Isles, and a Vestry, all covered with lead.

The Chancel is 41ft. 7in. long, and 20ft. 6in. wide, ceiled with wainscot. The Communion Table is raised 1 step, and inclosed by oak rails. The East window is large and handsome, but modern, having been repaired and altered about 4 years ago. On the N. side, near the East end, is a nich, 4 feet high, with crockets and finials.

The Vestry adjoins the N. wall of the Chancel, and is 15ft. 10in. long, by 9ft. 9in. wide, over which is a room, not used, with a staircase of stone up to it. The frames in which were contained the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, &c., having been taken down from their places in the Chancel, are standing in the Vestry.

The Nave is 64ft. 4in. long, by 23ft. 3in. wide, on the same level with the Chancel. On the N. side of the division of the Chancel from the Nave, are some remains of a painted screen; the figures with their names over them, of the following Saints still remain; J. Beutelacij, (?) Dorothea, Magdalena, Edwardi. The Nave is separated from the Isles by 5 arches, on each side, which are pointed, and rest upon octagon fluted pillars, and is lighted by 5 windows on each side, above the arches. The Pulpit, which is of Oak, carved, 6gon, is placed against the 2^d. pillar from the E. end, on the N. side. The Font stands in the middle near the W. end, raised 2 steps, octagon, carved on the faces, with a large wooden type. At the W. end is a small gallery, over which, hang the Arms of Geo. I., 1714. The chief part of the Nave is seated with oak, with 3 or 4 pews. The second clerestory window from West end, on the North side is filled with painted glass probably taken from the other windows, but much broken. The roof appears to be of chestnut.

The Isles are each of the same length with the Nave, and 7ft. 7in. wide. In many of the windows are remains of painted glass, but in fragments. In the 2^d. window from E. end, in S. isle, is a shield of Arms, quarterly 1 & 4 Or. 3 cocks gu. 2 & 1

2 & 3 Vert. fretty, argt a fess gu.

In the Windows of the N. isle, are some figures of Saints &c., pretty perfect. On the S. side, is a Porch.

The Steeple at the W. is a square tower of stone, with a wooden pyramidal spire. It contains a Clock, and 5 Bells.

The outside of the Church is of cut flints. The parapet of the N. Isle is in diamonds, with blank shields. On the Parapet of the S. isle, are, a Crown pierced with 2 arrows in saltire. M. T. I. H. S., &c.

The outside of the Chancel is partly of cut flints, stones &c.

The walls of the Isles are cast over.

Mem^d. to search out the probability of a navigable river coming up hither. They tell you the ring on the Church door formerly belonged to an Anchor, and was dug up in a meadow in this parish. I don't think so.

GEDDING.

As the rector, the Rev. J. S. Boucher, was absent from home, the paper prepared by him upon his church was read by his neighbour, the Rev. R. C. Temple, who had met the party at the churchyard gate.

"The continuity of Christ's Church in this country, from the earliest times until now, is in no way more convincingly proved than by the continued existence of her ancient holy places, which appeal to the eye as well as the understanding, and form most indisputable links between the present and the past. In this aspect, the curious old fabric still standing at Gedding is peculiarly valuable and interesting. Its records carry back its history to the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, when Sir John de Geddyng was lord of the manor, and dwelt in the double-moated castle or grange, whose entrance gatehouse, or Porter's Lodge, still forms a picturesque residence called Gedding Hall. During the process of stripping the walls of the plaster, with which the barbarous dark age of the 18th century had bedaubed them, two loopholes were discovered, which indicate the church's Norman origin, and point to the 12th century as the date of its construction. We may well conceive that Sir John built or rebuilt it on coming home from the Crusades, as a thankoffering to God for preservation of life in battle and safe return to England. In those troublous times, when war was the grand business of life to the Baron who dwelt securely in his moated castle, the only refuge for his poor labourers at any critical moment was the parish church, which was accordingly built with a view to such emergencies—the walls very thick and low, and windows mere narrow slits outside, but splayed widely on the inner face, for light and air, and elbow-room when archers stood at the aperture to shoot at the enemy without. Gedding church was of this character. It had its engirdling moat, still distinctly traceable, and was no doubt roughly handled in the internecine struggles of the period, for the window tracery shows that it was rebuilt about 1350, A.D. One striking feature is its triple chancel arch, constructed like old Temple Bar in London, after the fashion of the cities of the East, familiar to the Crusaders. In those cities may be seen the great central archway in the town wall for the main horse traffic, and a small passage pierced on either side, called the Needle's Eye, for travellers on foot, through which a camel might indeed pass, but only when divested of the load upon its back, and bending lowly on its knees. The Crusaders also brought home with them leprosy from Palestine, and for persons unhappily afflicted with this terrible disease, which debarred them from admission within the

church walls, provision was made by constructing a sort of window near the chancel door, through which the lepers might hear and see what was going on inside, and take part in Divine worship. The Lepers' Grating still exists in the south chancel wall, with the peculiarity that it slants to the *west*, instead of east as usual, giving the impression that originally, perhaps, the chancel was not oblong, but apsidal, and that the altar stood on the chord of the apse, near the chancel arch."

Some discussion was raised upon the origin and use of low side windows, the theory of their having been at one time used to administer the sacrament to lepers having been questioned by some of the company. A photograph of the church prior to its restoration, A.D. 1884, by the present rector, was exhibited by the Rev. W. H. Sewell. The Church was re-opened Dec^r 14, 1884.

NOTES BY DAVY. Transcribed by REV. F. HASLEWOOD, F.S.A., HON. SEC.

Church Notes taken July 31, 1840.

The Church which is a small and mean building, consists of a Nave and Chancel.

The Chancel is 21ft. 2in. long, by 16ft. 6in. wide, covered with thatch.

The Communion table is railed off, raised 1 step. The Lord's Prayer and Belief, on the N. side of the East Window; the Commandments on the S. side. There is a small piscina in the S. wall, within the rails, and near the floor. Between the Chancel and Nave, is an arch, with a smaller one on each side of it.

The Nave is 35ft. long, and 18ft. 5in. wide, covered with tiles. The Pulpit is square: there are a few pews at the East end, with oak seats at the bottom. The Font is of stone, 8gon, with a very short pedestal: on the faces are four shields: S.W. and N.E. a saltire engrailed. N.W. and S.E. a cross: the other faces, have double arches, like windows.

The whole ceiled. The Steeple is a square tower, the lower part of stone, the upper of red brick: dimensions within 12ft. East and West by 10ft. 8in. contains 2 bells and a small Gallery.

The Porch is of white brick, 8ft. 9 N. and S. by 6ft. 8.

Gedding.

William Penbregge of Gedding by his will dated A^o. Dni 1392, and proved the same year, directed his body to be buried in the church of S. Mary of Gedding.

Notes taken by T. Martin, July 5, A.D. 1741.

(Brit. Museum, Add. mss. 109. fol. 107.)

A mean building (but old enough). The Steple has been built in the usual square form, but fallen down within a few yards of the ground, and now top'd up with brick, and covered with tile as is the Church and South Porch, the chancell thatched.

A Nich for the Patron Saint on the South side of the East partition, and these two holes (by way of Cancelli) to look thro', the North side of the same partition to the altar.

In the Chancell a very old stone much decay'd by age. Near it the Altar Stone (I presume) much hollowed or worn in the middle part. Query by what means. On the North Chancell Window, a white rose.

Only two Sediles by the holy water stone. S. side. S. window stop'd up.

Stephanus Toneri me fecit 1572 de Bury Sante Edmonde Omnia Jovam laudent animantia. [Legend on one of the Church Bells.]

PATRONAGE OF GEDDING CHURCH.

Gift of the right of presentation to Gedding Rectory.

Extracted from the Will of Mr. Catlyn late Minister of Wickham Market. Suff. dated 31. Jan. 1694.

"Item, I doe hereby give the perpetual patronage and right of nomination and presentation of a Clerk unto the Rectory of Gedding in Suffolk, unto the Corporation of Ipswich in the same county in which I was born, to be disposed of freely by the Bailiffs of the same for the time being, together with the eldest Portman, who is not one of the Bailiffs, the Recorder, and the Town Clerk, or the greatest number of them, whensoever it shall be void by the death, or otherwise of my nephew Thomas Ramsford, to whom I have given the next Advowson after the avoidance thereof by the death or otherwise of the present Incumbent, and I will that the Writings of the alienation thereof from Robert Page Lord of the Manor be accordingly delivered to them." S. Pickering's ms. Coll. III. fo. 50.

The Patronage was purchased by Rev. Rt. Townson in 1882.

Before leaving Gedding the members were conducted to the Hall, mention of which had been made in Mr. Boucher's paper. This is but a short distance from the church, and has the appearance of having once been a place of great strength, although what now remains is but the gateway to the original mansion. The interior of the building is of massive construction, the kitchen possessing a curious flight of stone steps leading down to the moat. The Honorary Secretary having given a very brief description of the place, the company proceeded to

THORPE MORIEUX,

where they were courteously received by the rector, the Rev. R. C. Temple. He and Mrs. Temple not only bade the visitors a hearty welcome, but also kindly provided light refreshments upon the lawn. Thanks having been accorded to the host and hostess, the party crossed the road to the church, where the Union Jack (a relic of the Jubilee commemoration) floated merrily from the tower. The chancel, which is exceptionally long, bears on its north and south walls two marble tablets—one of these surmounted with a coat-of-arms, is in memory of

the Rev. John Fiske, who died in 1764, and whose wife was descended from George, Duke of Clarence; and the other of his daughter. In the garden in front of the rectory a well-preserved shilling of the time of Henry VIII. was found in May, 1889, some seven inches beneath the surface, which rather tends to show the date of a portion of the present house, about which there are marks even of greater age. The name of the first clergyman recorded in the Norwich Diocesan Registry is that of

Hugo de Arderne, persona S. Mariæ de Thorp 13 Hen. III.

who may have lived at the west end of the northern gable (the oldest part) of the rectory; and it is presumed that the earlier priests occupied one large room, forming both study and sleeping apartment at the same time, at the original Manor House or Hall.

The Rector read from the pulpit the following paper:—

“That which strikes a stranger on entering this edifice, is its unusual dimensions, its altitude, particularly for a rural parish, the present population of which is only 416, living in some ten scattered hamlets, there being no village proper. How is this to be accounted for? I find no records, and regret that my efforts to obtain information from reliable sources have been unsuccessful, beyond a meagre extract from the *Ecclesiastical Topography of England*, kindly supplied by Mr. Fawcett, of Cambridge, ‘though,’ as he observes, ‘it does not tell one much more than one can see:’—‘The church of Thorpe Morieux is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower, the latter perpendicular, the rest of the church decorated. East window, three lights; two lights in side walls, with good tracery. South doorway and door very good. The porch of wood of the same date as the nave; it has open tracery at the sides, and a good verge-board.” Up to the time of the Restoration of the church in 1869, the present Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway (Rev. William Thomas Harrison) being then rector, there was the usual array of unsightly pews—some six on the south, and eight on the north side—and galleries blocking the fine arches west and east. The floor declines gradually from the west door to the chancel step, which is unusual. The handsomely carved piece of masonry inserted in the south wall of the nave was found ‘buried,’ happily in an uninjured condition, in the piscina at the south-east angle (which probably was a side altar), and upon it may have rested an image of the patron saint, or—if not thus used in this place, deemed by persons of judgment, upheld by authority for their opinion, to be the right one—a lamp stood upon it for the use of the priest at early morn in the dark days of the year. On the east wall, in the corner near the pulpit is the entrance to the rood-loft, and on the outside are the clearly visible remains of the staircase, pronounced to be a very interesting feature here. The font, of early English construction, did not, there is good reason for supposing, always stand where it is now, but in the present chancel, thus in agreement with the architectural features, both as regards the windows and buttresses of this

portion of the edifice, which was doubtless the original church, dating as far back as the time of Stephen 1135-1154, the former half of the 12th century, and built by the lord of the soil living in the old manor house, within easy bowshot of this spot, for the use of his family and dependents, whose number may have been 32 (more or less). As the population increased, and with it the energy of pious and charitable minds, we need not to quote chapter and line of the page of Church history to draw the natural conclusion that succeeding generations anxiously vied with the past in seeking to promote God's honour and glory. It is in this way an answer is forthcoming to the question raised as to how the unusually large dimensions of this church may be accounted for. At the south-east end of the nave is a second piscina of beautiful construction, and well worth inspection. There is yet another in the inner wall of the vestry, which, being an addition to the church at the time of the restoration in 1869, could only have been so placed in order to religiously preserve a tangible memory of the past. Hugh de Morieux, of Norman-French extraction, was the lord of the soil, from whom the place takes its name; and Thorpe, sometimes written Thorpe and formerly Torp or Trefa, is the old Saxon word for a small collection of tenements occupied by labourers, in fact, our present 'village,' the German 'dorf,' having the same signification. The registers of the parish date from 1538, A.D., very well written and preserved, with an occasional quaint remark appended. The communion plate consists of chalice and paten of silver, flagon of plated metal, all of the 18th century (1756, earlier or later)."

The time taken in examining this church was more than had been allowed, and the visitors had to be hurried away without a chance of getting more than a distant view of the Manor House and the "fish-pond," a means of providing a plentiful supply of fish in the fasting days.

Without delay the company had resumed their journey, and were soon in the quiet and antiquated town of Lavenham. Dinner was served at the "Black Lion."

RECTORS OF THORPE MORIEUX.

A.D.		A.D.	
1229	Hugh de Arderne	1607	John Nuttall 31 yrs.
1317	Will. de Say 29 yrs.	1608	Edras Soley 1 yr.
1346	Jos. de Haderham 3 yrs.	1629	Johannes Powle 2 yrs.
1349	Petrus at Medwe 17 yrs.	1641	Thos. Colman 21 yrs.
1396	Alex. Kyndond de Rattlesden 5 yrs.	1692	Thos. Pratt 11 yrs.
1371	Jos. Brightles 20 yrs.	1673	William Barker 28 yrs.
1391	Adam Drake 22 yrs.	1701	Joseph Sparrow 18 yrs.
1413	Nic. Huxtere 30 yrs.	1719	John Fisk 34 yrs.
1452	Robt. Chapman 27 yrs.	1733	John Fiske 25 yrs.
1479	Mr. Will. Lamyn 22 yrs.	1778	Peter Edge 3 yrs.
1501	Will. Hampton 36 yrs.	1781	John Sparrow 5 yrs.
1537	Mr. Robt. Godd, LL.B. 9 yrs.	1786	Herziah Goodveve Harrison, 37 yrs.
1546	Mr. Thos. Smith 8 yrs.	1823	Thos. Thomas Harrison 45 yrs.
1564	Robt. Rossal 17 yrs.	1808	William Thomas Harrison, 7 yrs.
1571	Henr. Bayse 23 yrs.	1875	Robert Charles Temple 15 yrs.
1594	Will. Gilbert 13 yrs.		

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1413	Nic. Huxtere	1719	John Fisk
1452	Rob. Chapman	1753	John Fiske..... 25 yrs.
1479	Mr. Will. Lamyn	1778	Peter Edge
1501	Will. Hempton	1781	John Sparrow
1537	Mr. Rob. Codd, LL.B.	1786	Hezekiah Goodeve Harrison, 37 yrs.
1546	Mr. Thos. Smith	1823	Thos. Thomas Harrison... 45 yrs.
1554	Rob. Rossal	1868	William Thomas Harrison, 7 yrs.
1571	Henr. Boyse	1875	Robert Charles Temple ... 15 yrs.
1594	Will. Gilbert		



MARKET PLACE · LAVENHAM.

From A.D. 1317 to 1868 there are names of 29 Rectors recorded ; yielding an average tenure of office of 19 years each. If, as there is good reason to believe, the original church, consisting of the chancel of the present edifice, date from the middle of Stephen's reign, 1145 A.D. there would be a period of 84 years unaccounted for ; and if any record of this ever existed it must now be deemed irrecoverable. According to the foregoing computation of 19 years' tenure to each resident priest there would have been five such anterior to the first on our list ; had they their abode at the Manor house, or present Hall in this locality, occupying one large room in it, of which there are several, as study and chamber together ? We think so, and that they were domestic chaplains to the then lords of the soil rather than parish priests proper.

A stone spear-head was found in a ditch near the fish pond, three acres in extent, about three years ago. It is four inches long and three inches in circumference where the shaft was let into it.

LAVENHAM CHURCH

was afterwards visited. This grand perpendicular building holds a foremost place among the churches of Suffolk for the massive beauty of its structure. The tower, which is 140 feet high, is too familiar to all who pass by that part of the country to need description, whilst the church itself, worthy to be a cathedral, has been often fully described : a detailed account thereof by Mr. E. M. Dewing, our late Secretary, will be found in the vi. volume, p. 105, of the Proceedings of the Institute. One interesting incident was mentioned in the course of a few remarks by the rector (Rev. J. M. Croker). In removing a slab of stone a very old coffin was discovered in almost as perfect a condition as if made yesterday. The slab was let down again for the time and taken up the next day, and not a vestige remained of the coffin or its contents save a handful of mould.

LAVENHAM

had been visited on two previous occasions, namely in the years 1855 and 1877.

The ancient and celebrated family of the De Veres formerly resided in Lavenham, and to this fact the noble church greatly owes its magnificence. Thomas Spring, died 1440, leaving by Agnes, his wife, a son, Thomas, whose monumental brass is affixed to the East wall of the Vestry. He died 1486. His will is extant, he left certain bequests to his spinners and other artizans, and also 300 marks for building of the Tower. The town contains some curious timbered houses, the most interesting example is

THE GUILDHALL,

which was also inspected by the party. Mr. Corder, of Ipswich, whose design for the restoration of the Hall was accepted in open competition, read a very valuable paper descriptive of its prominent features.

Other peculiar features of the old town having been sought out by the members and discussed, the party again took the road for the return journey. The route taken was *via* Brettenham, where they were met at the Church by the rector, the Rev. Canon Betham, Rural Dean, who read the following paper on the Church and the Roman occupation of the neighbourhood.

BRETTHENHAM.

“ ‘Combretonium olim nunc Bretenham’ is the record of one of my predecessors near 300 years ago, and the tradition then held cannot be less than an article of faith with his successors—at all events with me—and the tradition is not without support. The traces of the foss of a camp, handed down as Roman, may still be seen in a field three-quarters of a mile S.W. of the church, and have been examined and marked in the recent revised ordnance survey. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, having taken his survey about 150 years ago (1732, &c.), says: ‘Brettenham, a parish at ye head of the little river Breton (always here called the Brett), supposed to be the Combretonium of Antoninus.’ Now Anton. Iter. ix. (Richard of Cirencester III.) makes from Camalodunum (Colchester) ‘ad ansem,’ or ‘ad Sturium amnem,’ vi. miles; thence to ‘Combretonium’ xv. miles. A line drawn straight on the ordnance map from Colchester to Ixworth, cuts the Stour at a little less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the centre of Brettenham (or the old Roman camp) at 18 miles, very nearly, and reaches Ixworth in $28\frac{1}{4}$ miles (Sitomagus xxii. miles, but ? Haughley). But as the Roman mile was 1593 yards, ours 1760, a simple sum shows that the vi. miles become $5\frac{2}{5}$ ths miles, approximately, and the xv. miles becomes $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which, added together, and allowing for deviations from the direct, are sufficiently near the 18 miles of modern maps. It may suffice to remark that whilst Ixworth (on the map) is 28 miles from Colchester, Haughley is 24 miles. Of course, though the Roman roads were direct (usually) from station to station, we know that they then often made an angle, and we must not press too much on terminal directness. There is this fact also: a line drawn from London to Castor would pass through Brettenham. That, and a line from Colchester to Ixworth, would intersect not many rods from this church. Then the Roads were called ‘streets’ (? Rattlesden strit, *e.g.*) and about half a mile west of this church, starting from a corner near the Roman camp, we have a road (and a few houses) running in a direction for Ixworth or Haughley, universally known as ‘Duck street.’ There is no special supply of water or poultry there. But what if it is an ancient Dux street? We must leave this fascinating subject of history, tradition, and speculation, and passing over many centuries, come to the time when the Roman ‘chester,’ ‘station,’ or ‘strat,’ became the ‘ham’ of Saxon times, the ‘home’ of the Brett, the ‘dwelling-place’ of those who occupied what the Romans had left, and congregated on both sides of the brook whose modest waters and name ‘flow on for ever,’ whilst men and races have come and gone. Of that

'ham' the church must have been the central and chief feature. Whether there had been a British or præ-Augustinian church we know not; whether of oak logs, or wattle and daub, or clay; but a Saxon church there undoubtedly was.* It is inscribed in Domesday as having been in 'ye time of Ed. ye Confessor.' Hollingsworth, in his *History of Stowmarket* (appendix), conjectures that it was of timber. From his work, and from the recent publication of the *Cosford Half-Hundred*, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of 'J. H.,' we learn that there was a 'church and a benefice, possessing 24 acres.' Whether of mean materials or not, that church passed away. Probably it was followed by a Norman one of much more pretension, in the great impetus which must have been given to church building by the example of S. Edmund's Bury, and the vast amount of devotion of all kinds which was attracted to the shrine of the popular martyr and king of a thousand years ago; for the Abbot of S. Edmund had, as we shall see, some connection with Brettenham, though of its extent I cannot speak.† Happily it was not turned into a vicarage. I suppose the secular patrons, king or other, kept their and its independence. Be that as it may, Saxon and Norman churches disappeared before the 'new work' of Pointed architecture, leaving apparently not a wrack behind. Such was our experience in the partial rebuilding, &c., of 1866. The same applies to the First Pointed or Early English work, if any there was. This brings us to the church as we now see it, in the main; viz., a Decorated, Second Pointed, or Edwardian nave, of about the middle of the 14th century, or a little earlier (Earl of Gloucester, patron till 1344), and a Third Pointed or Perpendicular chancel, probably built between 1400 and 1432 (? temp. Henry VI.), until which latter date the Earl of Stafford was patron.‡ Here it may be fitting to remark that whilst the general rule in this district is Decorated chancels and Perpendicular naves, or, at all events, that the nave was rebuilt last, the reverse is the case at Brettenham. At Thorpe Morieux, *e.g.*, is a chancel which I should place in the reign of King Stephen, transition from Norman, the nave being late Early English, or transition therefrom. At Preston and Felsham the chancels are Decorated, the naves mainly of the next style. At Brettenham,

* The influence of Sigebert, King of the East Angles, A.D. 638, the real founder of the University of Cambridge, long before King Alfred, who is the great boast of the sister University, no doubt extended throughout his kingdom.

† In *Bracton's Note Book*, temp. Henry III., before any of our present church was built, and when an older one must have been, in vol. ii., p. 13, ed. 1887, I find: 13, Datus est dies Lamberto de Muletona petenti et Abbati S. Eadmundi per attornatum sui petenti de placito audiendi *di* electionem de advocacione ecclesie (5) de Bretenham in Octabis Omnium Sanctorum pro defectu militum quia tantum Hugo Talemach venit cui, etc., et Willielmus Esturmy, Ranulfus de Baribus, et Willielmus de Gerarvilla atachientur, etc., post venit Willielmus Esturmy et habet eundem diem, (5) to hear ye election to be made by the 4 knights, of 12 recognitors for a writ of right of Advowson. (Hollingsworth's *Stowmarket*, p. 85, says, "Sir W. Esturmy was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1210 to 1214, and in 1254 his grandson possessed the Manor of Buxhall.")

‡ Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, became Duke of Buckingham. He was father of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, who opened the Session of Parliament with a discourse at S. Edmund's Bury, 1446, 25 Hen. VI.

there being no arches or arch-mouldings except into the chancel and under the tower, we have little to guide us as to the date, beyond the window tracery and the position of the windows. It is plain enough that the north and south nave windows are low in the wall, compared with the height of the latter, and on the south side, especially where it joins the north-east angle of the tower (the tower* projecting and being disengaged except as to its north side) are plain indications that the nave walls have been raised about three feet, which was abundantly proved when the interior plaster was removed in 1866. We must then take it, I think, that (c. 1400) with the present nave, which was of less height than now,† existed a chancel of proportions corresponding thereto, or possibly of earlier style, hardly commensurate with the nave. This, or other of the various motives which led to abundant church building in præ-Tudor days, induced the Earl of Stafford to build the present chancel, which somewhat overshadowed the nave, as it then was, and in consequence the side walls and roof of the nave were increased as above. The effect is not quite satisfactory, and it was even less so when there was a short parapet (in place of an eave) on the south side, continued upward without horizontal string of any kind. My reason for attributing this later work to the Earl of Stafford is that there are two shields of arms on the piscina, and two on the east end, externally. One of each is a chevron simply; no colours remain or are indicated, but there were slight traces of red 30 years ago, and as the arms of Stafford are, or, a chevron gules, we seem to be on safe ground. The other two ancient shields, one simply a bend, the others a cross with billets on it, in the absence of colours, I have been unable to identify, though I long ago sought the aid of so learned an antiquary as the late Mr. Almack, of Melford. The third shield, externally, though new in execution, is ancient in heraldry, being that of an old family in Westmoreland, to which the last restorer of the chancel belongs. It has not displaced the third ancient shield, which might have helped the history of our church; that was long gone, and a huge red brick buttress covered the spot. It has occurred to me that the fine three-light Decorated west window may possibly have been the east window, removed when the Perpendicular work was built. It is larger and finer than the east window of Preston, which is of like design. The state of the church when I first knew it, in 1859, was the common one of that period (pews, gallery at west end starting from floor, unnecessary plaster, of which and brick some of the mullions consisted, and most unnecessary white, black, and ochre washes, with red dining-room curtains and pole to one window, and green curtains to pew, and purple fittings, beyond the wildest vagaries of the most juvenile ritualist). The nave roof was as now, though much dilapidated, and whitewashed as far as man's arm could reach; the chancel roof concealed by a coved ceiling cutting the head of the east window, which was also crossed by iron rods, tying the

* The tower is in the position of a south porch, for which its lowest stage serves.

† Probably about the same roof pitch and height as the present chancel.

two wall plates together, the south wall, being much out of the perpendicular ; it had to be rebuilt. Above this ceiling it was hoped the ancient timbers might exist, but no trace remained, all was supplanted by a roof of barn-like plainness, except the cornices, from which the present ones are copied. The windows were all glazed in square panes, the old vestiges of the ancient rich glass of the 14th and 15th centuries being now in the north-west chancel window. The chancel arch had apparently fallen down, probably when a massive rood screen and gallery was destroyed, at all events, it had been rebuilt—bodged together with some of the old stones, and timber, bricks, &c., in the most heterogeneous and shapeless way. What destruction came from the 16th century, what from the 17th, what from the all-consuming tooth of time, we cannot apportion. A ‘minister’ had been intruded in the Great Rebellion, but to a good Caroline divine I attribute the altar rails, the steps (which I used again in the restoration), the old lectern, and other improvements, as they were thought and intended to be, but which make the history of our church less plain. What fragment there was of the rood-screen (it was made into walls for pews) is before you, also two poppy heads, and the much-mutilated bench ends of a few seats, which must have been very handsome. The old bits of stone, placed where you can inspect them, were the only ‘find,’ in rebuilding, as I had to do, the south wall of the chancel, its arch, and the east and west gables. The piscina and other features were replaced, the windows, though new, are *fac-similes* of the old. The rood stairs are unfortunately built up solid, the only alternative unhappily being to rebuild that part of the wall and lose them together ; but the south doors are original, they and the very handsome font being 500 years old ; the north door is new, but an exact copy of the original ; the priest’s door is new, of a very handsome design, the wrought iron hinges, from ancient ones in Lincolnshire, figured in Camb. Camden Society’s *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*, to which I supplied them in my undergraduate days. There were no traces of memorial brasses, or of stones which had held them, but three coped coffin lids were found in the pavement, reversed, so as to bring the flat side uppermost ; they are now placed under the east window, externally. There is no legend on any of them, nor any clue to the founder of the altar or chantry which existed at the south-east corner of the nave. The registers commence in 1584, and are rather bald, confining themselves to names and dates. The Wenyeves, or Weniffes, were here then, and may have been earlier ; they were at Whatfield in 14——. The famous Bishop Hall, of Norwich, when rector of Hawstead, married the daughter of Geo. Wenyeve, Gent., of Brettenham, whose eldest son, Thomas, dying in 1611, aged 21, is commemorated by a quaint and touching epitaph within the sacrarium ; the next brother, Edward Weniffe, becoming the eldest, was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1652, and one of the ten Members of Parliament in 1656. His son, Sir Geo. Weniffe, Knt., was M.P. for Sudbury, 1685–88. Another Edward Wenyeve was rector about 1733,

and they filled an important position till John Wenyewe died, early in this century, and his only son, Geo. Wenyewe, died æt. 32, in 1814. Martin Briggs, rector, 'migravit ad cœlos,' 1597, and is specially commemorated. William Alcock, rector, was cruelly ejected in 1644 by the Earl of Manchester, for being true to Church and King; robbed even of his modest private estate, and his wife and children, reduced to beggary and starvation. Yet we are told of the Nonconformists, who ejected themselves from posts of which many of them were in wrongful possession. James Hotchkis, D.D., Head Master of Charter House, 1731, was rector about 1739 onwards. Among his best known pupils were Sir Wm. Blackstone and 'Jones of Nayland.' Others, unknown to fame, may have faithfully fed their few sheep in the wilderness. The altar plate is modern—the old, which is described as 'handsome,' having been sacrilegiously stolen some half century since. The pulpit and font cover (Rattee and Kett, Camb.); the priest's desk, copied from rood screen, locally executed. The bells are three, by the makers known around. There is an ancient timbered farm-house, known as the Church Farm, from its proximity, with date 1587; another one, probably older, at the south-west corner of the parish, known as the Poplars, is said to be the old hall. Brettenham Hall, proper, has no very old work."

The party having conveyed their thanks to Canon Betham for his admirable paper, returned to Stowmarket, having enjoyed an excursion, which will rank amongst the most successful which the Institute has ever held.

The party included Lord John Hervey, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Laxton, Mr. B. P. Grimsey, Mr. G. C. Mason, Dr. Bensly (Diocesan Registrar), Col. Windsor Parker, Mr. Duncan Parker and Mrs. Parker, Mr. H. C. Casley, Rev. F. Haslewood (hon. secretary), Rev. Dr. Haslewood (Chislet, Kent), Rev. W. E. Layton, Rev. C. G. R. Birch (Brancaaster), Rev. A. H. Hayes, Rev. W. H. Sewell (Yaxley), Rev. E. G. Doughty (Martlesham), Rev. M. B. Cowell, Rev. S. Maude, Mr. R. E. Bunn, Mr. T. W. Cotman, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. D. Gurteen, jun. (Haverhill), and the Misses Gurteen, Mr. G. C. How (Haverhill, Mass., U.S.A.), Mr. A. Smart, Mr. F. Smart and the Misses Smart (Haverhill), Mr. G. N. Maynard (Curator of Saffron Walden Museum), Mr. W. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones (Bury), E. P. Youell, Mr. W. Biddell, Mr. Percy Biddell and Miss Biddell, Mr. Freeman Wright, and Miss Hawkins, Mr. H. Lacy Scott and Mrs. Scott (Bury), the Rev. R. C. Temple, Mr. John Glyde, Mr. J. S. Corder, Miss Fitzroy, Miss J. Binning, and Miss Payne from Cambridge, and many others. The Rev. R. Black, M.A., and Mrs. Black, Rev. N. C. Hardcastle, Lecturer at Downing College (excursion secretary), and the Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College (general secretary), accompanied the party as representing the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Completed. Letter Report sent

Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

THE GUILD HALL, OF CORPUS CHRISTI, LAVENHAM.

BY JOHN SHEWELL CORDER.

THE origin of Trade Guilds dates back very far into the past, and it is unknown when they were first instituted. In proof, however, of their high antiquity, mention is made of them in Domesday, and there is an instance of a Guild existing at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, in the days of Canute.

They were founded by charters granted either by the King, or the Lords of the Manor.

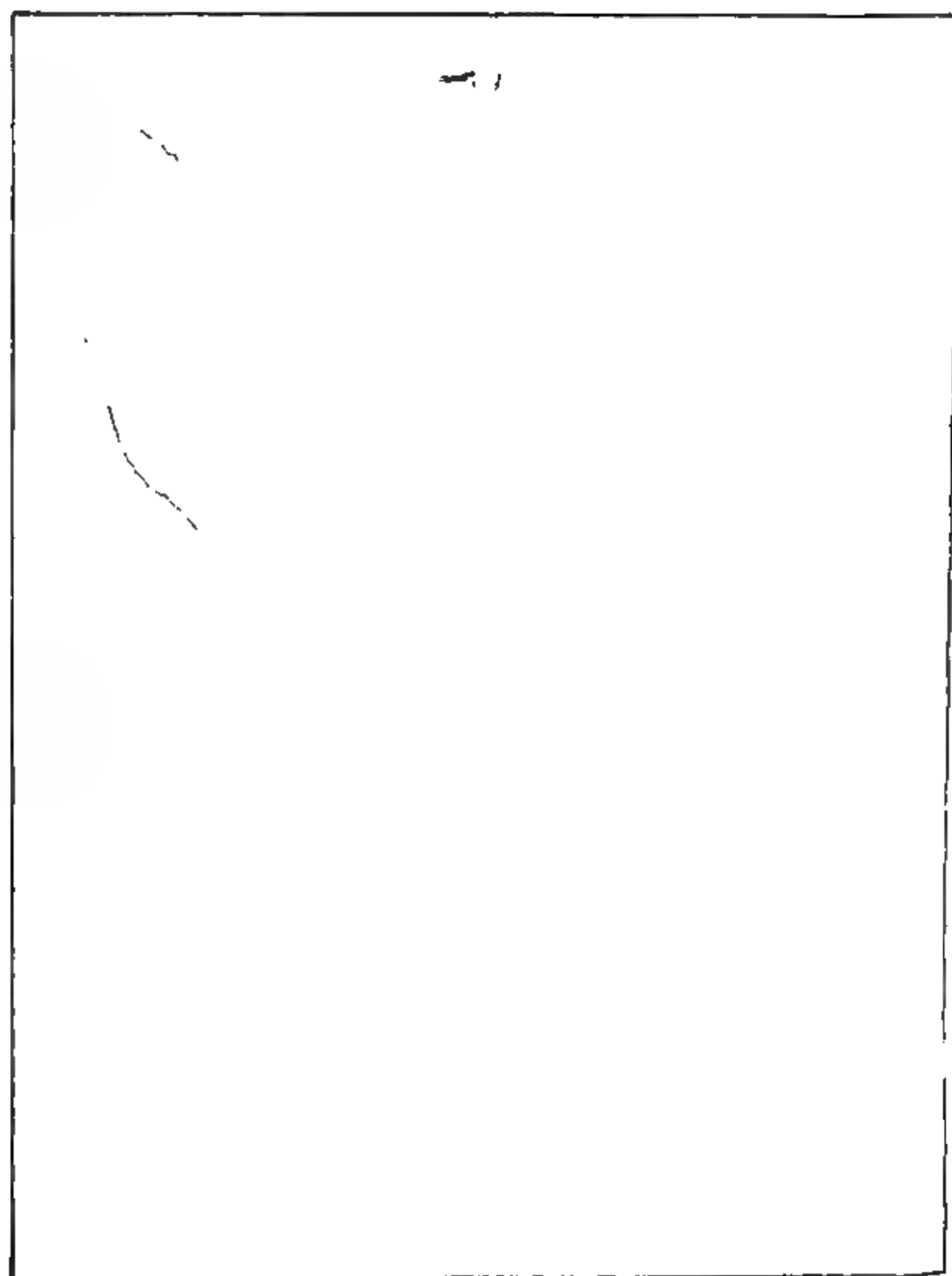
Though the primary object of these Guilds or Companies was for the benefit of Trade, and the strengthening and cementing of commercial interests, yet they were inseparably connected with the Church, receiving from the Priest a holy dedication, whilst in their Halls were performed Miracle Plays, the Setting out of Pageants, and shows, and acts of a similar nature. They had also in connection with their institutions, on the Saint's day of Corpus Christi, gorgeous processions, in which were carried the Tabernacles of the Guilds, which Tabernacles were sometimes lodged in the churches, as in the case of the

I

Tabernacle of the Guild of Corpus Christi at Ipswich, which we read was lodged at the church of S. Mary-at-the-Tower. Besides these processions they had feasts, and an inventory of the utensils used by the last-named Guild is preserved. As years rolled on, and the Guilds became rich, not only by the accumulation of their own funds, but by the legacies of pious patrons, these religious exercises became so elaborate as to attract the attention and excite the horror of the rigid Protestants of Henry VIII. reign, so much so indeed, that in or about the year 1547, an Act was passed abolishing all these confederations which were, it was said, of superstitious foundation, and as if to make their complete eradication certain, in most instances their properties were confiscated, and sold or granted by way of gift to the King's courtiers. In spite of the Act, however, some of these Guilds survived for several years.

As regards Lavenham, we find that in the 15th and 16th centuries it had become a place of great mercantile importance. It was a centre of the Wool Trade, and the manufacture of serges and blue cloths was largely carried on, being under the immediate protection of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, and High Chamberlains of England, who held the Lordship of Lavenham from the reign of Henry II., and continued to do so till the reign of Elizabeth, when Edward, the 17th Earl, who was a noted spendthrift, sold Lavenham to Paul d'Ewes, father of the antiquary Sir Simon D'Ewes.

Lands at Lavenham were held at the making of the Domesday Book by the first de Vere, one Aubrey, who married, it is rumoured, a half sister of William the Conqueror, Beatrix de Guisnes, and it is recorded of them that in 1100 they founded the Priory of Earls Colne, their son Aubrey built, it is said, Hedingham Castle. The third de Vere, grandson of the first Aubrey, was created Earl of Oxford in the reign of Henry II., and an unbroken line of 20 Earls in succession continued till the year 1704, when the estates fell into the hands of an heiress, and she dying without issue the line became extinct.



WATER, STURDY, A. J. 1-1-11

LADY-STREET LAVENHAM.

Though the family made Hedingham Castle their principal Seat, they had also a residence in Lavenham, called the Manor House, the foundations of which may still be seen peeping out in the meadow in front of Lavenham Hall, which doubtless formed at one time part of the original Mansion.

Much of the prosperity of the place was owing to this family, whilst the magnificence of the Church indicates their interest for the spiritual welfare of the people. A walk through the streets will convince us of its former prosperous state. The houses remain much the same as they were when first built, constructed of oak with overhanging upper storeys, and shew by the unsparing employment of carving upon them, the opulence of their original owners. It will be seen, then, that such an important town as Lavenham could not be without its Guilds, of which there were three:—the Guild of St. Peter, granted by John, the 16th Earl, having its Hall in High Street; Holy Trinity, granted by the same Earl, with its Hall in Prentice Street; and the Guild of Corpus Christi, granted by John, the 15th Earl, in 1529, having its Hall in the Market Place. The last named is the most ancient of the three, and was the first Guild Hall erected in Lavenham.

This John, the 15th Earl, married Elizabeth Trussell, heiress of Sir Edward Trussell, Knight, and she ably assisted her husband in his pious benefactions. John died in 1539, leaving eight children, four boys and four girls, and was buried beneath a handsome marble tomb in the Chancel of Hedingham Church. The monument is now placed against the North wall, but it originally stood in the centre of the Chancel.

The Hall of Corpus Christi is a beautiful example of the timber framed buildings of the 16th century, and injured and mutilated as it is, it gives us a good idea of the appearance and construction of the buildings of the middle ages.

The Building occupies a commanding position on the South side of the Market Place, at the point where it is

penetrated by Lady Street, and has a frontage of 48 ft. to the former and 27 ft. to the latter street. These dimensions refer to the main structure, though it is probable that the buildings abutting upon it, and now used as cottages, though inferior in architecture, were at one time connected with it. The main front originally commanded an uninterrupted view of the spacious Market Place, though of later years a row of houses has been interposed between it and the Market Cross, thus materially affecting its position.

It consists of a ground floor with cellars underneath one portion, and an overhanging upper storey, ceiled at the plate level, the roof space over being lighted by small windows in the gable ends. The construction is as follows : the walls to cellars and up to ground floor line are very thick, and built of brick and rubble united by mortar, as are also the massive chimneys. On this substructure was placed oak framing ingeniously morticed and tenoned together and pegged with oak pins, the interstices of the framework being filled with clay and chopped straw and wattles intertwined, and the durability of this construction is marvellous.

The first floor overhangs the ground floor 18 inches, and this is continued on both frontages by means of an angle beam and corner post, the joists being framed into the former, and showing at right angles to the wall all round ; thus carrying the framing above, which rests on a beam beautifully carved with twisted leaf pattern. The roof would be covered with either tiles or thatch.

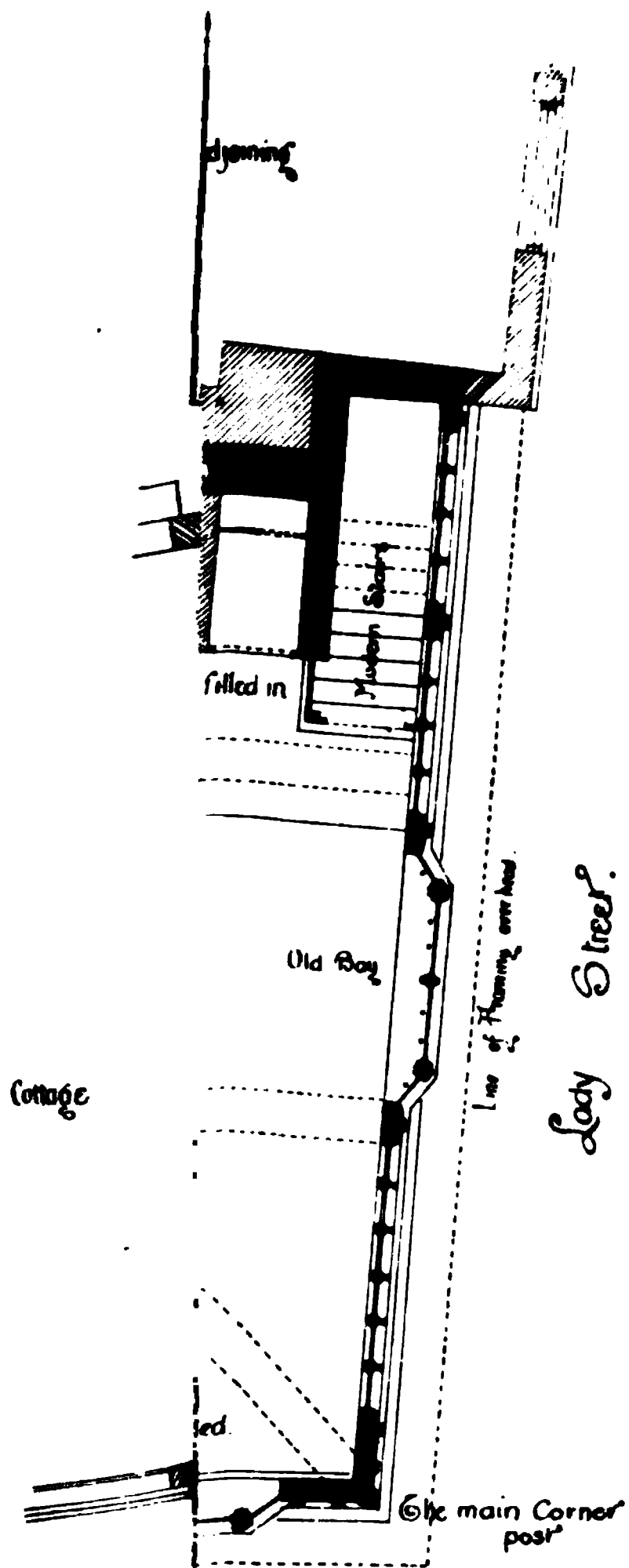
All the windows, except the small lights under the overhanging first floor, were in the form of projecting bays, but of these only one exists : namely, that on the ground floor to Lady Street. The gables originally projected over the wall face and had carved barge boards, but only that to the porch remains.

The chief glory and interest of the exterior is the elaborate corner post, on which is carved a small full length effigy of John, the 15th Earl, its noble founder, in plate

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John de W...
C...
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St. ...
L...

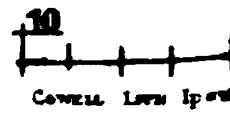
Corner
Latham
d hall.

Brick & rubble.



Note This plan
 the Box by
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Scale Plan



armour. He stands on a pedestal or buttress beneath a cusped and crocketed canopy, the underside of which is groined in imitation of stone roofing. In his right hand he grasps a distaff on which may be seen some unspun yarn, and in his left bears the scroll or charter of the Guild. The post is richly decorated with sunk tracery and Tudor floriations.

Entering by the beautiful Porch, at the corners of which are two angle posts of similar design to the one above mentioned, but having beneath the canopies, in place of effigies, two lions sejant rampant, emblematical of the Corpus Christi, we find ourselves in the main Hall of the Guild; a room without fireplace, 20 feet by 17 feet, with elaborately moulded beams and joists overhead. It was here that the merchants met and transacted business.

On either side of the Hall are two smaller rooms, offices of the Guild, each having a large open fireplace.

In the rear of the left hand one was probably the kitchen, from the vast size of the fireplace, being over 10 feet in width.

The central Hall communicates with the staircase by a door immediately opposite the entrance. This staircase leading to the first floor is formed of solid balks of wood, sawn through diagonally, and resting on bearers. The arrangement of the rooms above follows that below, a small room being over the porch. Two of these rooms have large open fireplaces.

In the room to the right of the central Hall are remains of linen pattern panelling, and doubtless the whole of the walls on the ground floor were covered with this, or similar material. The upper rooms probably showed the timber framing inside, plastered between the studs.

The doorways are all Tudor headed, those on ground floor having carved spandrels, the doors were ledged and boarded, hung on massive band hinges, of which several examples exist. The outer door of the Porch was probably a large one with a smaller door cut in the centre, similar to examples which still exist in the town.

The Windows were filled with glass in lead quarries, and in the upper lights rich blazonings and coats of arms were doubtless inserted.

Beneath the principal staircase to the first floor is a brick stair leading to the cellar: this is a most interesting apartment, about 16 feet 10 inches by 31 feet 9 inches, 7 feet 3 inches high; lighted by three small iron-barred windows. In the walls of the cellar are small recesses about two feet wide and one foot two inches deep, arched over with Tudor heads in brick, and having seats in them one foot three inches above the floor, but for what purpose they served remains doubtful. Besides these there are other recesses for lamps and cupboards.

In this cellar it is believed that Dr. Taylor was confined when on his way to his place of martyrdom, on Aldham Common, in 1555, and till recently an old post existed to which it is said he was chained.

After the Guild was abolished, the building passed successively through the stages of Town Hall, Prison, and Workhouse; falling into private hands it was converted into cottages, and finally a Granary and Wool-store.

The Building is now the property of W. C. Quilter, Esq., M.P., who is restoring it with a view to its future preservation. Much has been already done, but the restoration is still far from complete, and it is hoped that ere long this interesting relic of Mediæval Domestic Architecture will be adapted to some purpose suitable to its Historical interest.

HIGH STREET, LAVENHAM.

DENNINGTON NOTES.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D.,
Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale.

The fine military brass in the chancel, of which nothing remains but the indent, seems to have commemorated either Sir William Wingfield, of Dennington and Kimberly, who died in 1398, or his son William, who died before 1421. His widow, Katherine, appears to have left £5 to the parish for loans. In breaking open "oon Coofer wythyn the vestery of Denyngton" in 1544, an operation performed by "markant Smyth" in the presence of John Rous, Willm. Smyth, Willm. Aldred, Robert Jerves, Thomas Borett, Robert Calver, Robert Lyme, and others, there were discovered "ffyrste of obligations vj wherof

"oon of Willm Aldred & Robert Markant dated iiij^{to} Maij A^o. reg. Hen. viij xx^o.

oon other of Willm Goodale & Robert Bagott dated A^o. reg. Hen. viij xxiiij^{to}

oon other of Henry Colles & Robrt Markant dated A^o. reg. Hen. viij xx^o.

oon other of John Bannok and Alexāder Drowry A^o. reg. Hen. vij iiij^{to}

oon other of Willm Bannok and Robrt Boreth dated xiiijth July A^o. reg. Hen. vij xv^{to}

Oon other and the late of the vjth (*sic*) of Robrt Bagott and Willm Goodale dated xxiiij^{to} mens Octobris A^o. Henrici viij xxiiij^{to}"

There were probably several sources from which these sums might have been borrowed. In the same coffer was a book containing the "prist and accōpt" of the money (word illegible to me), also "oon pece of pchemēt cōteynyng thothe gyven to those that shall borrowe of the

Church money accordyng to the Terms of the wyll of dame Kateryn Wyngfelde, and the Dame's will." The sum of £5 is mentioned in later years' accounts. But the parish had other sources of revenue, as we find at the beginning of the book, "the xxxth yer of Kyng harry the eyght." The "Resayts" are as follows:—

"Itm Resayvyd of the Cherche Wardyns beyng the			
yer before	-	-	viijs. vjd ob.
Itm Reysayvyd (<i>sic</i>) of the Wycheys gatheryng	-	-	iijd.
Itm Resayvyd of our cherche aell	-	-	xs. viijd ob.
Itm Resayvyd of the lorde of mycsrewlle	-	-	xxx ^d .
Itm Resayvyd of the houer plus that be lyfte of the	}	iijs.	vd.
cherche all			
and for calves skin	-	-	ijd.
Itm Resayvyd the Rynte of the town laned	-	-	xxd.
Itm the soume to be chargyd with the fer ^m of the	}	vijs.	
Bell Acre for iij yer due at the feaste of S. Mary			
A°. xxx°. at ijs. iiijd. by yere"			

The "Wycheys" (?witches) gathering is rather notable than explicable; but the Church Ale and Lord of Misrule, unless indeed "mycsrewlle" suggests another derivation, require little comment. The Churchwardens do not disdain to receive the overplus that is left of the former, and two pence for the skin of the calf provided for the company at the Church Ale, 10 per cent. on that purchase. "Rynte" and "fer^m" seem conterminous.

The doings of the Lord of Misrule and the "wilde heades of the parish," by whom he was chosen, are described in vigorous English by Stubbs in his *Anatomie of Abuses*, 1585, p. 92.

"Then marche these heathen companie towards the church and churchyard, their pipers pyping, drummers thonderyng, their stumps dauncyng, their belles jynghing, their handkerchefes swyngyng about their heads like madmen, their hobbie-horses and other monsters skyrmyshyng amongst the throng; and in this sorte they go to the church (though the minister be at praier or preachyng) dauncing and swyngyng their handkerchefes over their heads in the church, like devilles incarnate," &c.

That their heads were hot with something more than

malt and hops, may be seen by the fact that in the following items spices cost at least double of hops. The Quire, no doubt, needed washing out if the Lord of Misrule had his crew there. "Stays" for the fourth bell seem to denote something more than chiming. The variable spelling of "church," "wheat," "wheel," "coffer," "iron," "pale," &c., show the scribe to have been no great scholar; and the writing is a mere scrawl, hard to decipher.

In the case of the Sanctus bell the "forloke" seems to be a lever at right angles to the little stock, to which the "lyen" (line) was fastened.

As to the lead, it seems to have been a straightforward transaction between the parish and M^r "Rowes," at whose "places" a great quantity of church lead had been delivered.

"Lyen" for the "troen" beats me. The writer evidently intended to spell key "caye," but added a penultimate "k" from the example of "loyke."

"Surplyes" and "scyen" for "skin" are peculiar, and perhaps to be explained on the principle on which a Norfolk farmer crammed a good many letters into the spelling of his name—"if one 'on't dew, bor, another wooll."

The first item of the payment is "Town Money. Itm payde to John Marknt for myndyng of harnes and shoyng and to the constabyll for carnge a letter to aye (Eye) of the towne mony." Then come the "payments."

"Itm payde for on quarter wassyng due of the year					
paste afore	-	-	-	-	viijd
Itm payde for ij bell ropyes	-	-	-	ij	iiijd
Itm payde for glasyng	-	-	-	ij	iiijd
Itm for calfe for the cherche all	-	-	-		xxd.
and for gryndyng of Whaeth and malt	-	-	-		xd.
Itm for hopes	-	-	-		ijd.
and for spyces	-	-	-		iiijd ob.
Itm payde to markant for nyryn hoke	-	-	-		jd
and for paper	-	-	-		jd
and for myndyng of the cresmatory (crismatory)	-	-	-		jd
Itm for forloke for the santes bell and for lyen	-	-	-		ijd
and for styres for the forth bell	-	-	-		ijd

Itm for latthyng of the insyde of the cherche	-	vs	vijd
To Markant for a Key	-		vijd
Itm for a yer washyng of the qyre	-		xvjd.
Itm payde to John marcante for loyke and a cayke	}	amount	
for the lytell cofer		scratched out	
Itm for halfe yere wassyng of the quear	-	scratched out.	
Itm to John Rooke the carpanter for palyng and	}	xiiijs and viijd	
makyng nyew gate to the Cherche yerde for			
tymber and Workeshpe	-		
Itm for eyren worke and nayles for the sayde palle	}	xd	
and gate			
written in the margin owyng	}		
by me Anth.			
Rous.			
Itm the xxvj day of July delyverd			
to master Rowsys plaes xiiij	}		
hondred and ten ponde lede of			
the cerches	-		
Itm for Iryen worcke bout the bell whyell	-		iiijd
Itm for Iyen for the troen	-		iiijd
Itm payde for spyesse	-		vjd
Itm for hoppes	-		iijd
Itm for calfe	-	ijs	iiijd
Itm for washing of the quear on halfe yere	-		xvjd
and for myndying of the Surplyes	-		iiijd
Itm for gryndyng of Whyathe and malte	-		xd
Itm for a calfe scyen	-		ijd.

These are many of them suggestive items, and there are more; but the period during which this precious volume has been entrusted to my care has elapsed.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS FOUND IN ABBEYGATE STREET, BURY S. EDMUND'S.

BY JOHN SHEWELL CORDER.

“As the Naturalist by the casual overturning of a stone becomes possessed of a rare specimen of the insect tribe, so the architect, when engaged in the practice of his profession often discovers, in ancient buildings he is called upon to survey, fragments of great archæological interest, which it is a pleasure to record and illustrate. A striking instance of this was brought home to me in going over the premises of 58, Abbeygate Street, Bury, a few weeks ago. The building in question occupies a site on the south side of the street, next door but one to the National Provincial Bank. The street front does not give to the passer-by the impression of any great architectural merit externally. At a glance it will be seen that it is an old timber-framed structure, plastered all over externally, two storeys high, with attics in the roof. Three gables intersecting the main roof face the street, each having a window. On the ground floor a modern shop front has been inserted, and all the other windows are of a period subsequent to the date of the original building. At the south-east corner of the premises, facing the garden, is a rectangular building, in two storeys with room in roof, covered with span roof, which intersects the main roof, and it is this structure which contains the interesting architectural details, which I will now endeavour to describe. The construction of the building is of oak, framed and pinned together with oak pins, and filled in with wattles and clay daubing, the timbers originally shewing externally,

FWELL, 196104

CORNER POST, BURY & EDMUND'S.



Sketch showing arrangement of
the floor



WHEELS-HEEL AND PEGS



WHEELS-HEEL AND PEGS

Wheels & Bidges on Main Beam

John. S. Conder

1000111. 1000111.

and internally as well, a kind of construction common at that period. The timber and plastering inside being decorated with scroll work in colours. The first floor overhangs the ground floor on two sides, about 1 ft. 10 in., the overhanging at the south-east corner being carried by a very fine and exquisitely designed corner post. This corner post may be described as follows :—To a height of about 5 ft. 9 in. or thereabouts, it is enriched on the two exposed sides, with elaborately sunk and cusped tracery, with spandrels, carved with Gothic floriated tracery, and where the post joins the building a hollow moulding runs from the base, finishing under the necking of the cap, carved with four-leaved flowers at intervals. Above the tracery is a moulded and carved necking, also enriched with similar flowers, an elaborately carved cap, and moulded abacus. On the east side of the cap is the representation in high relief of a male figure bestriding a fabulous animal, with the body of a horse and face of a human being, having a crest or helm of a bird's head. The front feet are claws, the hind ones hooved. This animal is turning its face sideways, and protruding its tongue. The rider sits on a saddle fastened by a girth, with his feet in stirrups, and he is attired in a jerkin, belted at the waist, and is also looking in the same direction as the creature he bestrides. It seems most probable that this figure is intended as an allegorical representation of the lusts of the flesh. The mediæval carvers who delighted in symbols, and were fond of seeing hidden meanings in grotesque forms, often portrayed this subject in a similar manner. The tongue lolling out was used as an emblem of luxury and gluttony. The human head on the Beast's Body, with udders underneath, indicated the voluptuous. The front feet are clawed like a Griffin, an animal which once having seized its prey never relinquishes it. The hind feet are those of an ox, signifying tyranny. The seated figure represents Vanity. In the rear of the animal is a male figure standing facing the spectator, attired in a long flowing cloak, with a knotted girdle called a discipline

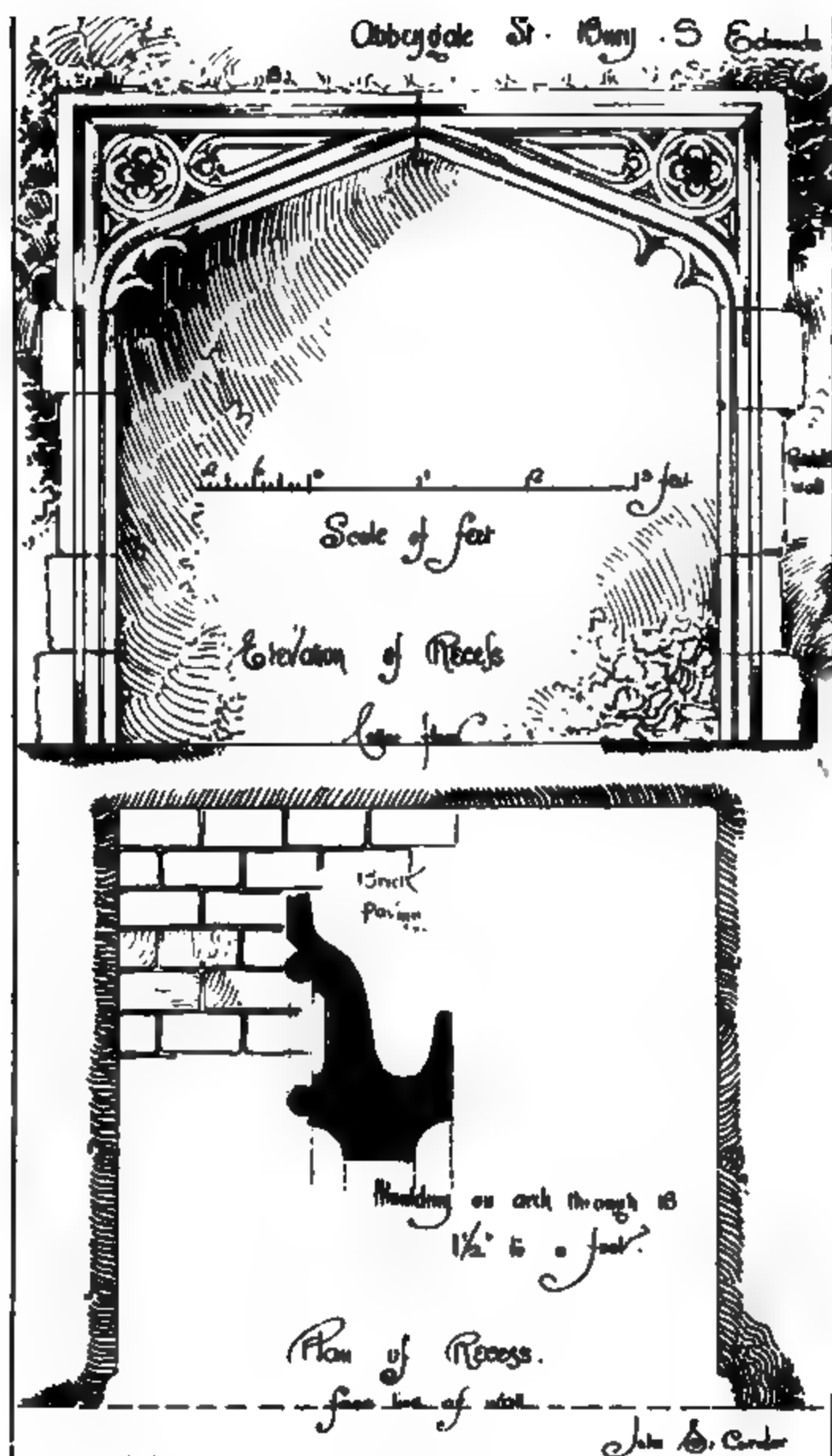
around his waist.* On the south face of the cap, which is much mutilated, are the remains of what appears to be an organ with pipes, and an effigy, much decayed, seated in front of it. This effigy appears to have feathers on the body. From the abacus springs a boldly-curved bracket, cut from the solid, with traceried and carved spandrels, having a shield at the intersection of the cusping. Inside this wing of the building, all vestiges of its ancient character are swept away on the ground floor, except a massive fireplace on the west side, which has been built up, and the remains of a four-light window, with moulded oak mullions, on the east side. Besides which the floor joists above are richly carved and moulded, and a beam has small pateræ upon it, one bearing an inscription I.H.C., and three others, the initials in capital letters, T.I.B., in Old English Ecclesiastical characters. On the first floor, however, there is a beautiful room, the details of which are so elaborate that it must have been an apartment of no ordinary character. The dimensions of this room cannot be accurately determined, as it has been so cut about and altered; but, roughly, it would be about 15 ft. 6 in. in width, and 7 ft. 10 in. in height, length undeterminable. A main beam traverses the ceiling from east to west, and this is intersected by another similar beam running north and south. This latter one carries the joists, which run in a contrary direction. These beams are moulded and carved with battlemented moulding along the top, both sides, whilst in a hollow moulding under the battlements are carved shields, four-leaved flowers, and mercantile and other emblems and badges intermixed. The beams are supported at the ends on curved brackets, richly carved, springing from buttressed pilasters, with crocketed finials carved on both faces. The joists are moulded, and only 8 inches apart, and the backs of the joists are rebated, the floor boards being laid in these rebates, running the same way as

* It is a singular fact that there is another Corner Post in Bury bearing the same allegorical figure. It is now in private hands, but it formerly stood in Cook's Row, at the corner of Still Lane.

the joists, the top of the joists being level with the floor boards, and thus forming part of the floor above. The fireplace was a large open one, but it is now built up. It was placed between the main beam and the wall on the north side, and filled the whole of the intervening space. All that is left of the mantel-piece is a beam running over the opening close to the ceiling, with shields and flowers alternately carved upon it. One of the old doors remains, and it is a ledged and boarded door of primitive construction, with moulded upright boarding nailed to the ledges, and would be hung originally on massive band hinges. The place for the latch is distinctly visible, but the latch itself is gone. The present window is a modern one, and no remains of the old one exists. The room above is quite in the roof space, the timbers of which all show, and they are very massive and strongly framed together. The date of the building is clearly fixed by the details as belonging to the late Perpendicular period, circa from 1450—1500, and is thus about 430 years old.

The purposes of its erection are somewhat conjectural, but from its nature and construction it possibly formed part of a trade or guild hall, and my opinion in this is strengthened by the fact that the beams are carved with merchants' signs and badges, two of which I sketched, one being a scrip or purse. It is a noteworthy fact that the ancients never carved an ornament without a meaning to it, and from the character of the decorations it seems most natural it should have been either a trade hall or possibly the residence of a wealthy manufacturer. Another curious fragment of antiquity is to be found in the house between the last named and the Bank. This is also a timber-framed building, but it has been refaced in white brick. Though at present connected with the first-named house, it does not appear to have originally formed part of it, the floors being on different levels, and the roofs not being continuous, though it is possible the building may have extended further westerly over part of the site occupied by the Bank, but this is not certain. The chief point of interest

in the house is the cellar, which extends under the front portion next the street, and is approached by a staircase under the principal stairs. It is a spacious apartment, 26 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft., and 9 ft. 2 in. high. The walls are very massive, and are built of flint and freestone intermixed. Around in the thickness of walls are four curious arched recesses, three being 5 ft. 6 in. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. deep, and 5 ft. 3 in. high, and one smaller one. These recesses have moulded jambs in freestone, and cusped arches, with traceried spandrels over them. In two of them the arches are perfect, but the two next the street have been altered and roughly arched in brick. Above the last two built into the walls are sunk traceried quatrefoils, possibly part of the destroyed arches. Across the ceiling is a large oak beam, carrying the joists of the floor above, resting at one end on a large carved stone corbel. The cellar is now paved with brick, but the original paving has vanished. It is lighted by two small windows to Abbeygate Street. A passage pierced through the wall into an adjoining cellar shew the former to be 6 ft. 8 in. thick, the solid chalk of the foundations being left as a core, and faced on both sides with flintwork, and the mortar is very hard and durable. The date of this cellar is probably sometime during the early part of the 15th century, as evidenced by the mouldings and carving.



ABBEGATE STREET, BURY & EDMUND'S.

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ABSEYGATE STREET, BURY & EDMUND'S.

SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

There are only thirty Churches in England dedicated to Saint Matthew, and this is the only one in Suffolk.

The church stands at the west end of the town, without the boundary of the ancient walls, and is situate in a large churchyard, handsomely planted. Owing to Mill Street having been cut out when formed, the church is almost hidden from view by the steep bank and walls on the western and southern sides.

The parish was formed in very early times, but is not found in Domesday Book, the survey ordered by William the Conqueror, 1086. The name of St. Matthew's parish is, however, mentioned about two centuries later, in Pope Nicholas's taxation, which was completed in 1291.* For a long time prior to this period the first-fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices had been paid to the see of Rome, but Pope Nicholas iv. granted the tenths to King Edward i., for six years, towards defraying the cost of an expedition to the Holy Land; and that they might be collected to their full value, a taxation was made, and completed at the period already named.

Though St. Matthew's is not mentioned in Domesday, it seems somewhat curious that among the ten churches of Ipswich, that of Saint George, a chapelry within the parish, should be named. It was a stone building of the early-English period, situate in Globe Lane, now called St. George's Street, and used for divine service as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, for Mr. Bilney was there apprehended for preaching the doctrines of the reformation. In 1610 the chapel was used as a barn, and finally destroyed by fire in 1764.

Mention is made of St. Matthew's parish in the "Testa de Nevill."† These ancient books were compiled in the reigns of Henry iii. and Edward i., and give an account of churches in the gift of the king, and in whose hands

* *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auctoritate Papæ Nicolai iv., 1291.*
 Pub. 1802, p. 125.

† Pub. 1807, p. 285.

they were. This record mentions "the church of Saint Matthew, and the church of All Saints, in Ipswich," adding that they were in the gift of the king, and that John de Plessis was the parson, presented by the lord the king.

Though reliable information may be obtained in regard to the names of rectors, all pointing to the existence of a parish church, no records have yet been found giving very positive data respecting the fabric itself. A study of the architecture will alone enable us to fix any approximate dates; but as the church has undergone so many alterations, due to the increase in the population of the parish, and the enlarged accommodation thus rendered necessary in the building, it is a matter of difficulty. There is certainly nothing of a Norman character remaining. Traces of the Decorated style of architecture may be observed, but that belonging to the Perpendicular period preponderates.

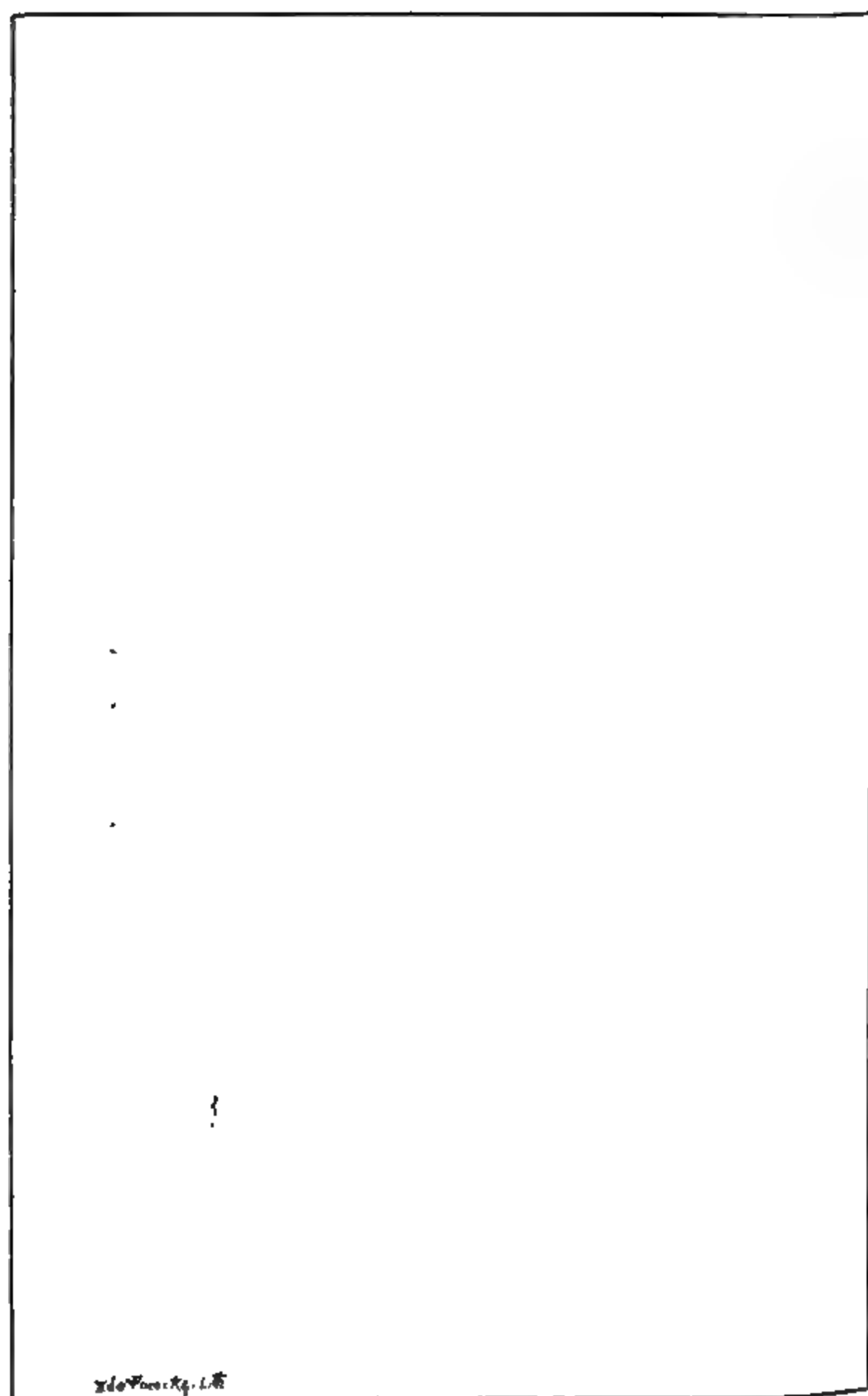
The church is constructed chiefly of flint and rubble, with red brick, which is largely employed in the tower, and also sparsely inserted in that portion of the original north aisle still remaining.

The fabric consists of a chancel, with south aisle, and north organ chamber opening into the north aisle; a nave, with north and south aisles; a small porch on the south side, leading into the chancel aisle; a vestry on the north of the chancel, and a square tower at the west end of the nave.

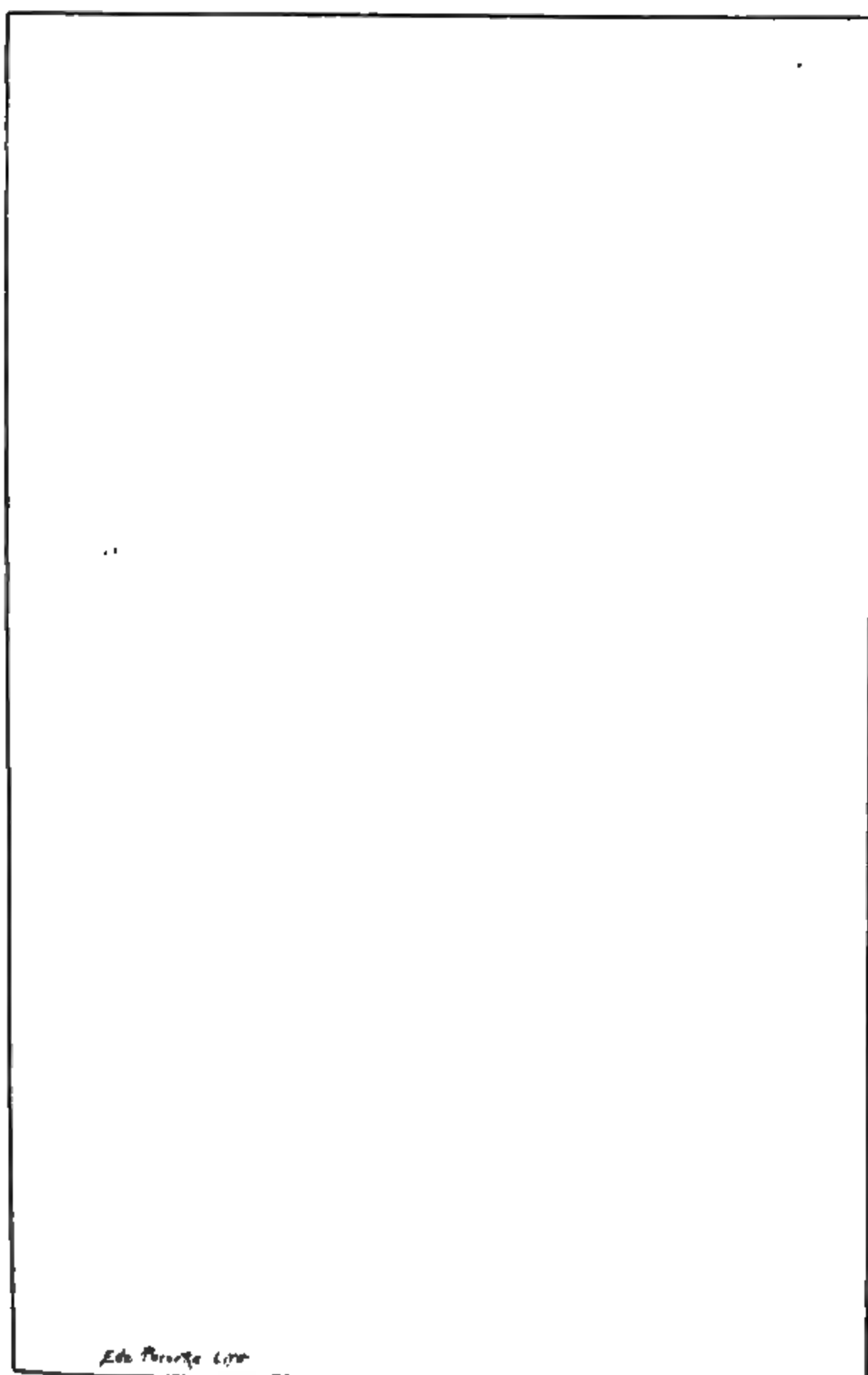
CHANCEL.

It is believed that the chancel arch is the most ancient portion of the fabric, its style indicating work of the 14th century, and leading to the conclusion that it was erected during the reign of Edward III. This King was one of the three who reigned more than half a century; the period during which he sat on the throne being from 1327 to 1377. Though simple, the chancel arch is good, the columns, however, are not perpendicular, the result of a settlement. The hammer beam roof is a little later, probably of the reign of Richard II.

Within the altar rails may be observed in the north



S E. RESPOND OF NAVE, S. MATTHEW, IPSWICH.



N E. RESPOND OF NAVE, S. MATTHEW, IPSWICH.

wall traces of an old door. This was, probably, the entrance into a former vestry.

In the autumn of 1866, the chancel having become dilapidated, was repaired by the Lay Rector, the east wall being taken down and rebuilt, and roof stripped. At this period the space within the altar rails was increased in depth; to admit of this the vestry door was blocked up, and a new one opened in the east wall of the old north aisle. At the same time a trefoil-headed credence-table was inserted in the north wall. The pulpit was also reduced in height and set back eastward, and the wall pierced on the north side of the chancel arch. Memorial tablets formerly on the eastern wall were at the same time removed into the south chancel.

NAVE.

The Nave is divided from the north and south aisles by an arcade of four arches on each side. The columns are octagonal: those on the north side are concave in form, with capitals plainly moulded. Those on the south side have the capitals ornamented with small square flowers, corresponding in design with those around the piscina in the chancel aisle. The south arcade has been attributed to the reign of Edward III. or about 1350, that on the north side to the time of Henry VII. It is difficult to assign dates to the more ancient portions of the church, owing to the lack of documentary evidence. Here, however, it may be stated that by the Will of Richard Fleg, proved in the Ipswich Registry, 1439, a bequest of ten shillings was made to the High Altar for tithes forgotten, and also to the fabric of the Church; whilst one Edmund Bercock, in 1444, desires to be buried in the parish church of St. Matthew, near the font.

In the north-east angle of the nave, behind the spot where the pulpit now stands, may be observed an uneven surface in the wall, clearly indicating that the staircase to the ancient rood-loft must have been here, where indeed it is generally found.

From traces of the old weather-mold still visible on the east wall of the tower, it is evident that the ancient roof of the nave was of greater pitch than the present one. It was doubtless open and of handsome construction, with hammer beams carrying angels with shields, on which were carved emblems of our Lord's passion. Though this church, in common with others, was greatly despoiled in the reign of Edward VI., and in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when general orders were issued to pull down, and cast out of all churches—roods and superstitious images; it was reserved for the hands of William Dowsing, the Parliamentary Visitor, to complete the work of spoliation, and demolish all crucifixes, crosses, and images, in all churches in Suffolk. On January 29th, 1643, the Puritan invader visited Saint Matthew's, and records in his Journal that—"We brake down 35 superstitious Pictures, 3 Angels with Stars on their breasts, and crosses." Possibly the angels referred to served to adorn the ancient roof, and were in design similar to the corbels in the north and south aisles.

In 1843 the nave roof being considered unsafe, was destroyed; at the same time the building underwent great alterations, the work being undertaken in the autumn of that year, when the present roof was erected and walls of the nave heightened to form a clerestory. Over the four arches of the nave are as many small square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights. The roof is mainly of plaster, divided in compartments, and poor in the extreme; the timbers are slender, having moulded tie beams and supports.

In the west wall is an opening from the tower into the roof, which is closed by a wooden shutter, and serves as a ventilator when required. This aperture, previously bricked up and plastered over, was made available for use during the extensive alterations effected in 1877.

A gallery (a smaller one was erected in 1828), extends across the whole length of the west end, concealing an arch of considerable merit, leading into the tower.

SOUTH AISLE.

The alterations of the fabric effected on the south side have been so numerous, that its appearance in the nineteenth century differs so widely from what it was in the seventeenth, that scarcely any one would recognise it as the same building.

The South Prospect of

SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH. SOUTH SIDE. 1698.

The earliest view of the edifice is to be found among the rest of the churches which surround an old map of the borough of Ipswich, "actually surveyed and delineated an^o 1674; by John Ogilby, Esq., his Majesty's Cosmographer; and exactly engraved by Thomas Stuvard an^o 1698, and offered for sale at his house in Brook Street, Ipswich."

"The South Prospect of St. Matthew's Church" in 1698 had two three-light Perpendicular windows in the chancel, with a slender buttress and small door eastward of the latter, between the two windows.

There was an open porch, with windows east and west, at the west end of the south aisle. Over the door was a long narrow window, suggesting the idea that there was a small room over the porch, the pitch of which rose above the wall-plate of the south aisle. The churchwardens' book for 1596 contains this entry :

"Payd for a bar, a lock, and an iron Boulte for the portch dore. xd."

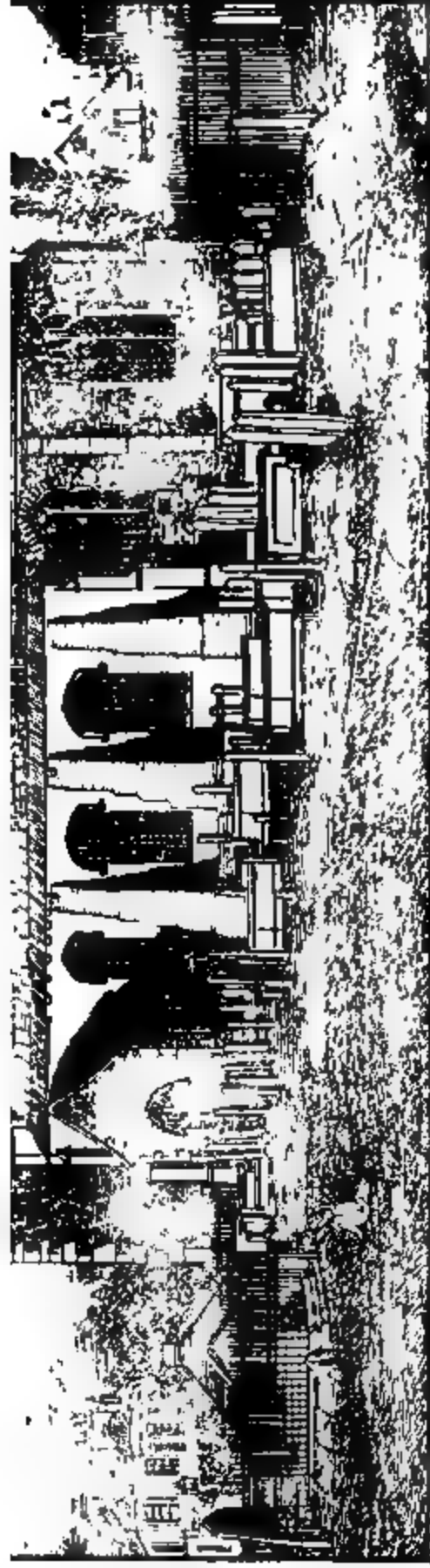
The most western of the three windows was a Decorated one of two lights; the other two were Perpendicular in character, and of three lights. The three windows were apparently built up and plastered over in the lower portions.

Lead covered the south aisle, the nave and chancel being probably covered with shingles. There was a dormer window of two lights, locally called a "lukcom," both on the south and north sides, in the eastern part of the roof of the nave. We find this entry in the churchwardens' book :

"1628. to a carpenter for lyninge the spars and putinge s. d.
a new sparr over the lukcom iij. vj."

The buttresses of the south aisle were, like those of the chancel, remarkably slight and narrow. The tower at this period was not plastered, but surmounted by a parapet with four battlements on each side. There was then no flag-staff.

The next view of the south side of Saint Matthew's church is likewise an engraving, drawn and etched by Henry Davy, of Globe Street, Ipswich, and published February 1st, 1841. The Rector at this period was Rev. Robert Jervis Coke Alderson, A.M.; the lay Rector being William Charles Fonnereau, Esq. This view clearly indicates that several changes had been effected since 1698: the tower plastered over in the upper stage, and finished with a flat shallow parapet, in place of the ancient merlons and embrasures, and a flag-staff with weather-cock erected.



SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH. SOUTH SIDE. 1841.

The south porch had been reduced in height, so that the ridge now came beneath that of the south aisle, and instead of the long narrow window a piece of groined stone was inserted over the entrance, which was at this period provided with an outer door. This entry is found 1602 :

“Pd. for a lock for the church portche to keep out horses. iiijd.”

Three very massive buttresses, more than double the thickness of the former ones, supported the south wall, which at that time was evidently plastered over, suggesting the idea that the wall was deemed insufficiently strong. The windows also were materially altered, the old tracery being replaced by plain upright wooden mullions. The dormer or lucarne window in the nave remained as before, except that it contained three lights, instead of two, as formerly.

The chancel windows may have been slightly altered. The small door remained intact, but some kind of ornament, either a finial or a cross, was affixed to the east gable.

In 1844, great alterations of the church were effected, particularly in the southern front. Not only was the old roof of the nave replaced by a new one, and walls heightened to admit the four present clerestory windows on either side, but the fabric was enlarged by widening the south aisle. This work was undertaken whilst the repairs to the nave were in progress. The porch and three massive buttresses were removed, and the pillars, formerly out of the perpendicular, were placed upright. Lead, which formerly roofed this aisle, was replaced by slates, with which also the present nave was now covered. When these alterations were made, a three-light perpendicular window, of poor character, was inserted both at the east and west ends of the south aisle. The elevation then presented four three-light perpendicular windows, and two in the chancel, the lower portion of one of them being partially built up, probably for some memorial tablet. A water-colour drawing exists, representing the southern

SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH. SOUTH SIDE. 1844.

façade, prior to the erection of the south chancel aisle : the five buttresses were exceedingly slender, accounting for the repairs which became subsequently necessary.

SOUTH CHANCEL.

In 1860 the church was further enlarged by the south aisle being extended eastwards in a line with the high chancel, and connected with it by two arches : another of a depressed character separating the south aisle from that of the chancel.

By this extension two windows and three buttresses were added, the east window being re-inserted.

The removal of the south wall of the chancel rendered it necessary to disturb a Piscina, which was placed in the east wall of the south chancel. Originally there was a stone shelf within this piscina ; the bason, however, remains perfect. The piscina is ornamented with small square flowers, like those on the capitals of the nave on the south side. It measures 32 inches in height, and 21 inches in width, and at present stands 4 feet 8 inches from the ground.

When the south chancel was erected a small door was removed. It now forms the entrance to the vestry.

The porch was added in December, 1860 : the external door faces east, but the entrance into the church is in a line with the original position.

The new roof is the best feature, being of pitch pine, and well carved. The tie beams are supported by corbels with carved angels.

The present pulpit was provided at the same period (the first mention of one is in 1591), it is of oak, and stands on a stone base.

Owing to the thickness of the piers to the chancel arch, openings were cut through them in three directions, to enable the congregation to see the preacher. At this time, also, the organ was removed from the gallery to the east end of the north aisle, the floor paved with red

and black tiles, and the altar rails and gas standards of brass were supplied. Gas was first introduced in 1850. The cost of the foregoing work was £1,094.

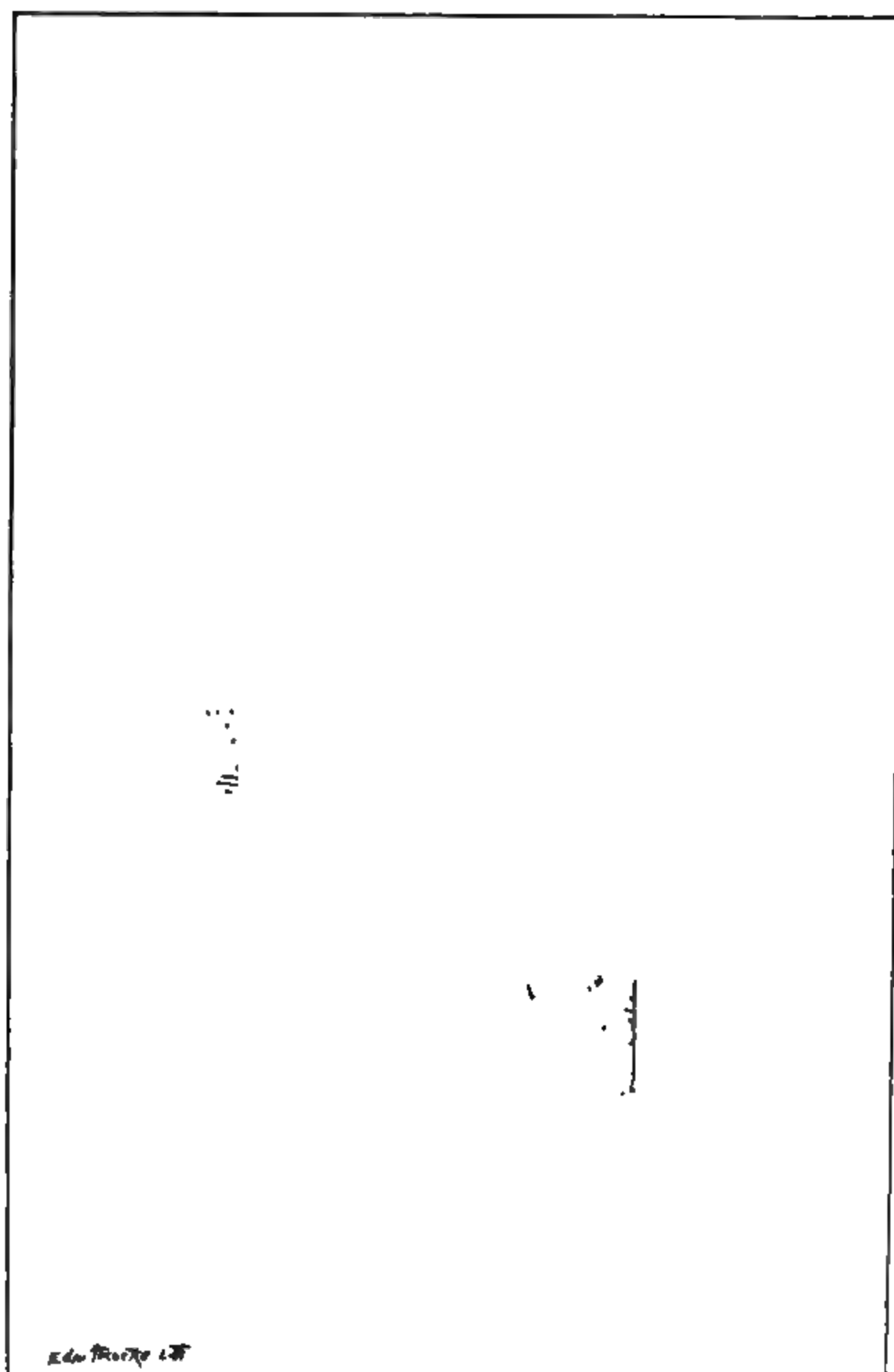
SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH. SOUTH-EAST. 1884.

A great alteration as regards appearance was effected in 1884, when the roof of the south aisle, erected in 1844, was pronounced unsafe. The wall was therefore refaced with black flint. This work, together with four entirely new windows of a more pointed character, and the re-erection of five new buttresses with inland work, greatly enhanced the beauty of the southern front. The church was re-opened November 4th, 1884: the cost having been £1,085.

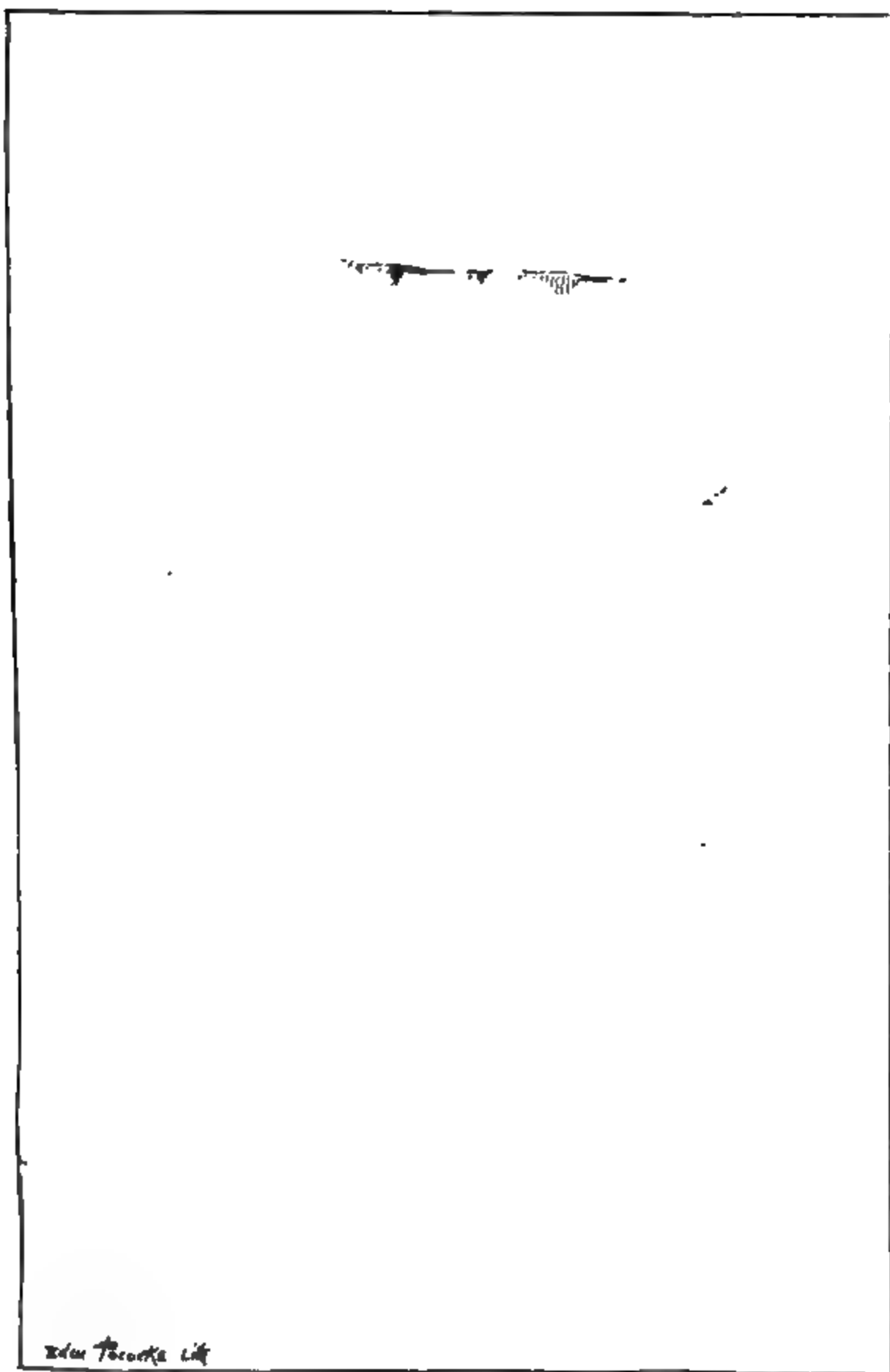
NORTH AISLE.

Prior to 1877 the north aisle extended eastward as far as the vestry, and terminated at the tower. The enlargement was obtained by widening the aisle to correspond with that on the south side, and extending it westward. A large five-light window was at this time inserted, replacing a small one of two-lights separated by a wooden mullion, whilst at the east end two new arches were constructed. Four new buttresses were built after the old design, and three Perpendicular windows re-inserted. The old roof was a plain lean-to construction without battlements, covered with lead and internally divided into panels by moulded rafters of oak, and plastered in the compartments. A portion of the original roof remains over the organ chamber. The present roof is of oak. The wooden corbels carved with angels and human heads, which formed the brackets of the old roof, have been preserved. Their date may be about the fifteenth century. Various materials are employed in the roofing of the present church ; thus upon the chancel are tiles, on the nave and south aisles slates, over the organ chamber and tower lead, whilst the north aisle is covered with zinc.

The north door was in a line with its present position. This was and still remains the chief feature on the north side, being in the Perpendicular style, with square-headed moulding characteristic of the period ; the date being about the middle of the fifteenth century. The jambs are ornamented with crowns, square flowers, and roses with shields appended. At the termination of the moulding on either side is a lion, carved in a style similar to several found in other churches in the town. These lions are guardant and sejant, with the fore legs elevated, and tails erect. The old door was re-erected, each stone being marked for the purpose. The original wooden doors were replaced by others of oak after the old design.



SQUINT AND PISCINA, N. AISLE, S. MATTHEW, IFSWICH.



PISCINA IN E. WALL OF S. CHANCEL, S. MATTHEW, IPSWICH.

In the north pier of the chancel arch is an oblique piercing, which also penetrates a piscina. The height of the Hagioscope is 20 inches, and width $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the whole thickness of the pier, measured diagonally, is 4 feet 5 inches. The Piscina is 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ground, 25 inches high, 18 inches wide, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

There is in the sill of the opening the usual shallow bason, in the form of an octofoil sinking, with a central ring of eight perforations. It contains a small stone shelf for holding the pair of cruets. Perhaps this north chapel was dedicated to Saint Erasmus.

SAINT MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH NORTH-WEST.
PRIOR TO 1876.

The enlargement of the north aisle was commenced in the autumn of 1876. The total cost was £1,452. In digging the foundations, traces of an old porch, measuring 8 feet in length, and 6 feet in width, were discovered, a

1579 paid to palmer for shootynge (casting) of xix		
hundredth and a half of olde lead at iijs a		
hundreth - - - - -	lviijs	vjd
more for iiij hundredthe of newe lead at xviijs vjd a		
hundredthe - - - - -	liiij ^s	
for brodheaded naylle for to naylle the lead on the		
steple - - - - -		xvd
for two fagoots of woode to heat the yorens (irons) -		iijd

The two lower stages are built battered inwards as much as three or four inches in the height of each, which of course adds greatly to strength of the tower, but the walls of the uppermost stage are upright.

The Bells, five in number, were formerly rung from the middle stage. The staircase turret was probably added in the sixteenth century.

Doubtless, originally, an interesting window existed above the poor and modern west door, the present window having been inserted in its place at the time of the erection of the south aisle, though the arch and inner jambs are left intact.

The west door, cut through the tower in 1844, now forms the main entrance to the church, and took the place of the ancient south porch and door. When this work was done the joists and floor of the belfry were raised two feet, and the floor laid with pammments, the folding doors with skylight over being added.

In 1884, the plaster which formerly covered the upper stage was hacked off, and the tower thoroughly restored. The former parapet of brick was replaced by one of stone and dressed flints, moulded string course, and gurgoyles of Decorated style. Thus about 7 feet was added to the height of the tower. The lead work of the roof was relaid, and the water conducted on to the roof of the nave by a pipe, the stone work generally was repaired, and new quoins inserted at the four angles.

At the time of the restoration a new flag-staff was erected, and the vane (which measures 5 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in.) pierced with the date 1884.



FONT, S. MATTHEW'S IPSWICH.



ANCIENT CARVINGS, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

FONT.

The Font is octagonal, panelled, and very rich. It has been placed in various positions, at one time at the end of the south aisle, and till recently at the west of the nave beneath the gallery. Upon the erection and prolongation of the north aisle it was removed into its present position at the west end, commonly called the baptistery. The font has been well preserved. The panels are carved with double canopies, which enclose various subjects. At each angle a human figure, male and female alternately, stands upon a pedestal, beneath a niche. The subjects on the panels are :

1. Baptism of our Lord by John the Baptist.
 2. The Annunciation, an angel bearing a scroll. A dove is represented close to the Virgin's ear.
 3. The Wise Men presenting their offerings to the Babe seated on the knees of the Virgin, who is crowned.
 4. The Assumption, the Virgin crowned, within an aureole, with hands together, and angels on either side, as if carrying her up into heaven.
 5. Three figures, the centre one has her hands together, the one on the sinister side holds an orb, the hands of both outside figures are extended towards, and apparently crowning, the centre figure; suggesting that the subject represents the Virgin being honoured by the Father and the Son.
 6. Two figures on thrones in glory, apparently the Virgin and her Son, or Christ and his Church.
- A rose and foliage form the other two panels.

Beneath the bowl are angels at each corner, their wings filling the space between them.

The whole is supported by the usual emblems, and at the angles are the four Evangelists between them. The date is apparently the latter half of the fifteenth century.

The carved cover is elevated or lowered by a balance weight.

ANCIENT CARVING.

The church possessed in pre-Reformation times some excellent carved work. Several strips bearing various devices were discovered among some rubbish stowed away in the old tool house. Two of the pieces were surmounted by figures, the one of an animal, the other of an ecclesiastic, bereft of his head, seated in a chair, and robed in an amice clasped about the neck. These carvings probably formed parts of the old stalls. At the same time a fragment of stone, richly crocketed and groined was brought to light. It either formed the head of a canopy, or possibly a portion of the niche in the old south porch.

PAINTED PANELS.

In the vestry are preserved three double panels, painted and gilt, now forming part of the doors of a large cupboard. They represent two groups, nine men and seven women, clothed in what seem to be the dresses of a sisterhood, and four others wearing Episcopal vestments. The Bishops are mostly painted with gold. Three of them are giving the benediction : on their heads are mitres richly floriated, and in their left hands they hold crosiers, their costumes being the chasuble, dalmatic fringed at the edges, and alb with golden apparel. Around the head of each is a golden nimbus. One in a cope is more elaborately executed. Three of them are divested of their emblems, but one bears something in his right hand, much resembling a carpenter's gouge with a long handle. Perhaps this is meant for a windlass, the figure being intended for St. Erasmus. Some have considered that these paintings may be as old as the reign of Edward IV. Wodderspoon describes them as fragments of a painted rood screen.



PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.



PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

Formerly there was in the Church a Chapel of St. Erasmus, as appears by the following: Alexander Sparhawke, of St. Matthew's parish, by his will, dated 1538, directed his "body to be buried in the Chapell of S^t Erasmus," "also I bequeath to the making of a parclose within the said Chappel of Erasmus, 20^s, and I will have a priest to sing in the said Chappel; also I gif to S^t Erasmus' altar" &c. There was also a guild of St. Erasmus, holden in the parish church. This seems to fix the date which would be late in the reign of Henry VIII.

STAINED GLASS.

When William Dowsing, the parliamentary visitor, in 1643, brake numerous "superstitious pictures, angels with stars on their breasts," &c., he probably included those in the windows. It is certain that the church anciently contained painted glass, as some fragments remained in the south window of the chancel till 1812, when they were copied by a Mr. Fowler. The east window of the south chancel is the oldest now existing. The stonework was removed in 1860, when the church was extended eastwards, the mullions being of the same form as those formerly in the south aisle, and similar to the present west window. The painted glass was a memorial to the second wife of the late rector, Mrs. Jane Trimmer Gaye, and inserted in 1853. The design was furnished by Mr. Frank Howard, who was an artist, and brother of the deceased. The subject was designed to be after the manner of Albert Durer. The window is in three compartments: the centre light contains a kneeling female figure, a portrait of Mrs. Gaye. Mr. Hedgeland, of St. John's Wood, executed the work. At the foot of the window is the following:

"In memory of Jane Trimmer Gaye wife of Charles Hicks Gaye, M.A., Rector of this parish, she died 23 Dec., 1852, aged 45, respected and beloved, as witness this window and her grave stone, both erected out of the freewill offerings of her husband's flock."

The next window was inserted in 1866. The subjects represented are the six acts of mercy.

"In memory of James Jeffries who died 12th Sep., 1863, aged 65 years, this window was erected by his affectionate Widow."

The more eastern of the two chancel windows is to the memory of Thomas D'Eye Burroughes. He was sometime alderman of the borough, and a justice of the peace. The window illustrates the parable of the good Samaritan. It is in six panels. The artists were Ward and Hughes, of London, and the cost was eighty pounds.

"In memory of Thomas D'Eye Burroughes, J.P., born 23 May, 1800, died 10 July, 1876, erected by subscription."

That window of the south aisle nearest to the chancel is by the same artists. The centre is filled with the Good Shepherd; on either side are portrayed Faith and Hope with the usual emblems.

"In memory of George Brame, who died Dec. 12, 1876, æt. 76, and Sarah his wife, who died Nov. 27, 1873, æt. 67, erected by their daughter, Sarah Ann Turner, 1880."

The centre window in the north aisle, by the same firm, represents some aspects of a clergyman's life and influence in his work of teaching, exhorting, and comforting: and these duties are represented by Eli instructing Samuel, our Lord's sermon on the mount, and St. John the Divine leading the Virgin Mary away from the cross. The portrait of the late rector is seen in the aged Eli.

"To the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. Charles Hicks Gaye, M.A., Rector to this parish from 1848 to 1875. He died January 16, 1882, aged 78. By Parishioners and Friends."

(The window cost £74.)

The second most eastern window of the south aisle was the gift of Dr. Mills. It represents S. Matthew pointing to his gospel, chap. ix., verse 9. On either side are figures of SS. Peter and Paul. "In memoria Gulielmi, October 25, 1884." It is by W. H. Constable, of Cam-



PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.



PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.



PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

PAINTED PANEL, S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

bridge. The small two-light window in the east wall of the north aisle, also presented by the same gentleman, was formerly in the east window of Rushmere Church. It is of pattern work, with merely the Agnus Dei and sacred monogram in the upper part.

ORGAN.

Some of the older inhabitants remember the time when the music of the church was conducted by the violin and other instruments. There was no organ in St. Matthew's church prior to 1833. Hadgraft, the old sexton, kept a rough diary, in which was found this entry :

“A new organ was opened at S. Matthew's church, March 17, 1833, and a collection was made at the door. £17.”

To the old organ here mentioned we find this allusion :

1834.—John Moore blowing bellows to Organ 1 year 10^s.

This instrument, subsequently erected in St. Mary Quay church, was credited to the amount of £30, and another organ purchased for £200 in 1854. It was placed in the gallery, but in 1860 it was removed into the north aisle. A swell was added in 1871.

On June 8, 1882, a new organ by Forster and Andrews, Hull, was opened by F. E. Gladstone, Esq., Mus. Doc. It contains 28 stops and 1,436 pipes. The old organ was sold for £80, and found a resting place in the chapel of the Lunatic Asylum, at Thorpe, next Norwich. The new one cost £627, other expenses making a total of £652.

COMMUNION PLATE.

Several sets of plate have at various times been in use at the altar.

Among the Church Goods at the time of Edward VI. mention is made of

1. One payer of Challys of syluer and parcel gilt with Paten.



COMMUNION CUP AND COVER.
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH.
(Half Original Size.)

**PEWTER FLAGON AND PATEN.
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, IPSWICH.
(Quarter Original Size.)**

Of those now existing

2. Chalice of silver, with cover. The Cup stands 6 in. and is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter.

On the Chalice is "Hoc facite . in . meam . commemorationem."

The foot is ornamented with scroll work.

Upon the cover is engraved "St. Matthew's, Ipswich."

The latter is of later date. In the Churchwardens' Books is this entry :

"1574. To Mr. Gilberd for ye communion Cupp cover xvij^s vj^d." again "1588 for mendinge the top of the comunion cup jd. 1613. For the knopp of the Comunion Cupp xv^d."

3. A Pewter Flagon having a massive handle and lid with hinges is after the usual type. It stands about 12 in. high, and measures at the base $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The date of this is 1632, when the entry occurs "ffor a Pewter fflagon to be used att Communion 9^s."

There is a small pewter plate $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and another of same metal, of later date, measuring 9 in.

There is a plated service, consisting of a flagon, two cups, a paten, and four plates. The letters I.H.S. are on each, and with the exception of two of the plates, this is on all, "Parochiæ Sancti Matthæi Gippswichiâ D.D. Robertus Alderson, Rector."

1849. In this year three plates were provided for the Holy Communion, their cost was £5 15 6.

The sacred vessels now in use are very handsome, and were purchased by subscription in 1873. Besides the flagon there are two cups, a paten, and gold spoon.

CHURCHYARD.

1801. June 16.

This day the Right Reverend Charles, Lord Bishop of Norwich, consecrated a piece of ground (formerly glebe-land, but exchanged February 2, 1799, with Mr. Robert Stones Durham, that a grant of it might be made for that purpose), containing 1a. 1r. 36p. as an additional Burial Ground to the Churchyard of this Parish, in the presence of the Minister and Churchwardens, Sir William Innes, Baronet, and several of the principal inhabitants.

1802. Thomas Butler, bachelor, a private in the 13 Regt Light Dragoons, 23, Feb. 26. He was the first person interred in the new Burial Ground. (Parish Register.)

The first interment at the Cemetery was in July, 1855.

At a meeting held Easter, 1843, it was resolved to provide for the enclosure of the Churchyard, which had long been a disgrace, being open to almost every species of depredation, besides which, it had been a custom with some parties at night to turn cattle therein to graze.

The result was that the path running diagonally through the burial ground was discontinued, and the northern and eastern sides of the churchyard fenced with iron palisades. This work was completed in September, 1843, for £210.

Part of the stone wall was built in 1847, at a cost of £30, and the remainder the following year, at a subsequent outlay of £70. The tar path was laid on the north side of the churchyard in 1879.

CHURCH MEASUREMENTS.

CHANCEL. Length within Sacrarium

to First Altar Step 4ft. 6in.

to Second „ 2ft. 9in.

„ Third „ 3ft. 6in.

Altar rails to Chancel arch, including step 24ft. 8in.

Width - - - 21ft. 11in.

NAVE - Length, 55ft. 3in. ; width, 20ft. 9in.

S. CHANCEL - width, 24ft. 4in.

Total length of S. Aisle, 88ft. ; width, 23ft. 4in.

N. AISLE Total length, including organ

chamber, 87ft. 3in. ; width, 23ft. 5in.

BAPTISTERY - Length, 17ft. 3in. ; width, 23ft. 4in.

S. PORCH - Length, 6ft. 10in. ; width, 6ft. 2in.

TOWER - Length, 15ft. 10in. ; width, 10ft.

The old parapet was 3ft. 7in. high, on the lead the date 1824. Mr. R. M. Phipson, Architect, in *Ipswich Journal* September 29, 1866, gave the height of Tower, 53ft. 9in. ; square, 19ft. 6in.

RECTORS OF SAINT MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

The list of rectors presents a goodly array of names. From records consulted it is evident that the parish was formed, and presided over by a clergyman, certainly as far back as the time of Henry III. or Edward I., about 1270.

The rectors appear to have been mostly resident in their cure, several retaining their office for many years; four holding it for a quarter, and one upwards of half a century.

Though the benefice is in the gift of the Crown, and has been served by men, many of whom were good scholars, it seems somewhat strange that so few of the number obtained superior preferment. Some were pluralists, but none obtained a mitre, or even a canonry, with the exception of the youthful Dean of Wells, supposed by Fiddes, to have been a son of Cardinal Wolsey, who held the rectory of S. Matthew's, with his other preferments.

Domesday mentions one Rogerus de Ramis had the church of S. George, Ipswich.

(Suffolk Domesday, by Lord John Hervey. 1889.)

The first rector concerning whom we possess any record is—

A.D. 1270. JOHN DE PLESSIS. His name is mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill."

Hundr' de Gypeswic'.

Ecclia S̄ci M̄athi & eccliā omn' Scōr de Gippeswico sūt de don' dñi Reg' & *Johēs de Plessis* est psona p dn̄m Regē.

De Ecclijs dicūt q^d Ecclia S̄ci Martini & Eccliā On̄ni Scōr, sūt de donacōe & *Henr' de Weston* tenet eas de dono dni Regis.

[Testa de Nevill, pp. 285 & 300.]

1297. ROBERT DE WALMESFORD (resigned).

1297. HENRY DE ATHELARDESTRE. The Patent Roll, at the Record Office, bearing date the 26th year of Edward I., 1297, states concerning the Presentation, that *Henry de Athelardestre*, has letters from the King respecting presentation to the church of S.

Matthew, Ipswich, vacant by the resignation of *Robert de Walmesford*, the last rector of the same, and belonging to the gift of the King, and letters of the Lord King to the Bishop of Norwich. Witness the King at Westminster the eighth day of April by the King himself.

Prenstacione. *Henr. de Athelardestre* ht lrās R de ips ad eccliam Sti Mathi de Gypewyco vacantem p resignacōem *Rōbi de Walmesford* vltimi rectoris eiusdem, & ad donacionem Regi spectantem. et dñi lrē. R. Norwyc Epo T.R apd Westm. viij. die April p ipm Reg.

[“Presentations.” Patent Edw. pmi de. Benefic Ecclesiastic: presentat per Regem. A small ms. folio at Record Office, fol. 10. Pat. Roll 26, Edw. I., m. 21.]

1309. THOMAS DE HALIWELL, clerk, was instituted to S. Matthew's, March 14, 1309. This rector is the first one named in the bishop's register books at Norwich, which commence 1299. Dr. Tanner and Wodder-spoon (p. 385), have Haliswell, whilst in the small ms. vol. of “Presentations” at the record office, the name is written Hylywell (f. 20. b.)

Dr. Tanner, in his ms. list of rectors (at Norwich Tom II., p. 1024), begins thus: R. S. Matthei “Domesd. D.s Rex Angliæ est Patronus illius. Estimatio eiusdem vj marc. Procuratio iiij^s. Synodalia per annum ij^s.”

De p̃sentacōe. *Thomas de Haliwell* clicus het lras R. de p̃sentacōe ad eccliam sci Mathi Apli de Gippewyco vacantē et ad donacōem R. spectantē Et dirigunt lre P. Norwyceñ Epō. In cuius &c. D. R. Apud Westm. xxvj die ffebr̃.

[Record Office, Patent Roll, 3 Edw. II., No. 132, m. 20 & 28, fol. 20.]

INSTITUTION.

Eclia Sci Mathi de Gypp̃. ij Id. Marcij, Anno dñi Supd̃cō London. *Thom de Haliswell* acolitus institūt fuit In eccl̃a S̃ci Mathi Apli de Gypp̃ vacātē ad p̃sentacōem dñi Edward dei grā Regis Angl illustris veri patroni eiusdem. [Bishop's Register I., 35 b.]

1327. JOHN LE TANNER, presbyter, was canonically instituted Dec. 27, 1327, upon the presentation of Queen Isabel, because Parliament had declared Edward II. incapable of reigning, and the Prince of Wales was then only fourteen years of age.

[Bishop's Register II., 17.]

1342. ROBERT ATTE BOURNE, upon the presentation of King Edward III., was instituted July 21, 1342.

[Presentations, fol. 90 b. Patent Roll 16, Edw. III., pt. ii., m. 31, No. 209, fol. 90 b. Norwich, Bishop's Register III., 60.]

1344. OLIVER DE DYNELAY, alias DYNELEY, was instituted by Bishop Bateman, July 8, 1344. Wodderspoon (p. 385) following Dr. Tanner's list at Norwich, writes the name de Druelda, which is obviously incorrect.

[Presentations, fol. 96 b. Paten: de A°. xviii°. Edw. IIIth ps. ja. m. 6. No. 213. Fol. 96 b. Bishop's Register iv., 44 b.]

Oliver of Dynelay was, upon the presentation of the king, instituted rector of Stoke Ash, August 1, 1346, an appointment, however, which he held only a year.

D. E. Davy quotes from Orig. de A° 20 Edw. III. (i.e., 1345) rot. 9 Suff. the following in Latin: "The King, on the petition of William Lound, etc., conceded to *Oliver de Denelay*, parson of the Church of Stoke next Eye, all the tithes, etc., of the lands, etc., belonging to the Priory of Eye now in the hands of the King, within the limits of the parish aforesaid. The King's rent thence xx^s vj^d yearly. Abbe: Rot. Orig. vol. II., p. 180." [Proceedings of Suffolk Institute iv., 427.]

1344—1345. JOHN DE BELLERBY was upon the resignation of Dynelay, collated January 22, 1344. He held the Deanery of Loes, which he exchanged with W. Dele.

[Presentations, 99 b. Patent Roll 18, Edw. III., pt. ii., m. 7, No. 214. Bishop's Register iv., 48 b. Pat. Roll 19, Edw. III., i. m. 16, No. 215.]

1345. WILLIAM DELE, of Shereford, was instituted to S. Matthew's, June 30, 1345, vacant by the resignation of John de Bellerby.

[Presentations, f. 102, 19 Edw. III., Reg. 6. Bishop's Register iv., 50 b.]

1350. ROGER HAMMOND, of Charsfield, was instituted March 31, 1350.

[Presentations, f. 139. Pat. Roll 24, Edw. III. i. 19, No. 232. Bishop's Register iv., 121.]

1358—1372. SIMON COLYN DE CRANEWYS, was instituted June 23, 1358, and resigned S. Matthew's, having effected an exchange with William de Kyrkeby, who was instituted into the church of Bradfield S. Clare, July 17, 1372.

Wodderspoon, following a mistake of Dr. Tanner, erroneously inserts the name of Stephen Atte Crouch before De Cranewys, spelling ~~same~~ Cranewis, but, as pointed out by the pencilled initials W. L. (for William Layton), the institution of that clergyman was to S. Matthew, in *Norwich*. [Bishop's Register v., 27.]

1372. WILLIAM DE KYRKEBY, instituted July 17, 1372.
[Bishop's Register vi., p. 15.]

1373—1378. BARTHOLOMEW BENEYT, of Bury, was instituted December 24, 1373, at Hoxne. After holding the benefice five years, Beneyt exchanged with his successor. Beneyt resigned S. Margaret's, Ilketshall, Jan. 18, 1381. [Bishop's Register vi., 24, 77 b.]

1378—1380. HUGO DE CONTASTHORP, Presbyter, was instituted at Blofield, July 21, 1378, to S. Matthew's, vacant by exchange with his predecessor Beneyt, for the parish church of S. Margaret's, Ilketshall. Contasthorp was some time at Hautbois Parva.

[Bishop's Register vi., 59. Wodderspoon writes the name Hugo de Carlesthorp. Countesthorp was rector of Taverham 1384—1386. Blomefield x. 472.]

1380. JOHN BALDEWYN, was instituted at South Elmham, November 2, 1380, to S. Matthew's, vacant by the resignation of Hugo de Contasthorp, the last rector, by reason of exchange. Baldwyn was rector of Hautbois Parva, Norfolk, from 1368 to 1380, having been previously vicar of Thorp Market, 1361—1368. (F. Bloomfield's Hist. of Norfolk vi. 296, viii. 174.)

John Baldewyn is thus mentioned in a Clerical Subsidy in the time of Richard II., at the Record Office :

Ric. II. Norwicen dioc. Names of clergy in the Archdeaconry of

Suffolk and Sudbury chargeable to a Subsidy. On a strip of parchment, without date :

Decanatus Gip.

Ecclæ. Johñs Baldwene Rect' scī Mathi iij^s. iiij^d.

[Record Office, Clerical Subsidy, Ric. II. 44. Bishop's Register VI., 71.]

1381. JOHN ELMEDE, "holding the first clerical tonsure" was instituted Jan. 19, 1381.

[Bishop's Register VI., 77 b.]

1383. THOMAS MONIE was instituted Feb. 26, 1383, to S. Matthew's, Ipswich, with the chapel of All Saints annexed.

[Bishop's Register VI., 97.]

1404. RICHARD CRESE "having the first clerical tonsure was canonically instituted" December 24, 1404.

[Bishop's Register VI., 313 b.]

1405. HENRY BUNNE was collated October 23, 1405, by Bishop Despenser, the benefice being in his gift for this time by lapse.

[Bishop's Register VI., 326 b.]

1406. WILLIAM KYRKEHAM, Clerk, of the diocese of Lichfield, was admitted May 20, 1406, to S. Matthew's, with the chapel of "All Saints," vacant by the death of the last incumbent.

William Kyrkeham is omitted by Dr. Tanner, and consequently also by Wodderspoon. [Ducarel's Index, British Museum, Arundel II., f. 433. Lambeth Library: Arundel I., 307 b.]

1407. THOMAS CAULE, Chaplain, was instituted November 20, 1407, to S. Matthew's, with the chapel annexed to the same, on the presentation of Henry IV.

[Bishop's Register VII., 2 b.]

Thomas Caule was living A.D. 1420, for we find him thus mentioned in the Will of one *Margaret Weyland*. "*Thomas Caulee parson of the church of S. Matthew of Gippewic &c. I leave to each convent of the orders of Friars of Gippewic twenty shillings; and the residue of all my goods and chattels I give and bequeath to the aforesaid James Andrewe, Thomas Caulee, William Brook (of Henley),*

and John Redy, chaplain, whom I appoint my executors." Dated at Gippewic, 9 August, 1420.

[Historical ms. Commission, Appendix to Report ix., i., fol. 228 b.]

1429. WILLIAM GOSSELYN was ordained deacon in 1413, with a title to S. Peter's, Ipswich; and instituted to S. Matthew's, November 7, 1429, vacant by the death of the last incumbent.

[Bishop's Register vii., 95 b.; vii., 96 b.; vii., 97 b.; ix., 36 b.; 94.]

1439—1444. JOHN CREWE. Richard Deer in his Will dated September 27, 1439, leaves twelve pence to John Crewe the parish priest; who also received two shillings under the Will of Edmund Bercock, April 25, 1444. Omitted by Wodderspoon.

1458. JOHN BAKER. Walter Velevet bequeathed twenty pence to John Baker, parish priest of S. Matthew's church, by will dated January 3, 1458. Name omitted by Wodderspoon.

1473. ROBERT BOTHE was instituted December 19, 1473, but resigned after three years.

[Bishop's Register xii., 33 b.]

1476. EDWARD ASHTON "Holding the first tonsure" was admitted Nov. 12.

[Bishop's Register xii., 15 b.]

1500. JOHN DEBYNHAM. One John Rychys, in his Will proved 1501, mentions "Syr John Debynhem my goostlye ffadre."

1506—1520. JOHN MASTER. Sir John Master, my gostly ffader and curate of S. Matthew's parish, is mentioned in the Will of William Sharpe, dated 1506; and again by William Davis, in November, 1520. These two last names are omitted by Wodderspoon.

1510—1525. JOHN BAILY, D.D., of Gonville hall, Cambridge, was presented August 24th, and instituted November 30, 1510. The name of this rector appears among a list of "Spiritual Persons," contributing to "an annual grant by the spirituality to the King, for the King's personal expenses in France for the recovery of the crown of the same."

[Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 6. Letters and Papers Hen. 8 (Brewer) Rolls Ser. i. 181. pub. 1862, A.D. 1522, ib. pp. 1048-50.]

From the Ipswich Corporation records it appears that Dr. Baily had granted to him in 1518, part of the common soil in S. Matthew's parish, and the cellar over the gaol, for three years, without rent.

[Bacon's Annals of Ipswich, ed. by Richardson, p. 191.]

Dr. Baily was one of the Founders and Benefactors of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, giving to the same upwards of £300. With £200 thereof were bought lands in Haddenham and other places in the isle of Ely, of William Buckenham, then master of the College. This Dr. Buckenham is twice mentioned in Baily's Will, at which period he was parson of "Saint anghells, Norwich." In addition to land, Baily gave his house in the parish of S. Edward, in Cambridge, on Pease-market hill, "to the maintenance of a fellow student in physic or divinity, nor to be a priest unless he would."

[Athenæ Cantabrigienses, by C. H. Cooper, 1858, i. 51. Select Papers, &c., by John Ives, 1773, p. 53, 4to. Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors Gonville and Caius College, 1856, p. 7. Documents relating to the University of Cambridge, 1852, i., p. 229.]

Dr. Baily died between July and September, 1525, and desired in his will (Proved 9 Sep., 1525), to be buried in the chancel of S. Matthew's church before the high altar, and a stone laid upon his grave.

This stone has disappeared but Davy states that in 1824, amongst three stones robbed of their brasses, was one which he supposed to be that to Baily. "The traces of the figure," he says, "are nearly worn out, but from

the cup and wafer above, there can be no doubt it was laid down in memory of an ecclesiastic, and it is very probably intended for Baily, mentioned in the Blois ms.

There is a note in Dr. Tanner's list of rectors at Norwich from Gipps ms. "In the church 1661, I saw a Marble under which lyeth John Bayly D.D. who was Incumbent in the time of Henry VIII., and contested with Cardinal Wolsey about the alienation of the Great Tithes worth £200 p. an. There belonged to S. Matthew's, S. George's Chapel, the Lady Grace's Chapel and S. Peter's Church, the Rector allowing to the Minister who officiated in this last £3 per an."

A.D. 1510. *Johes Bailly* Theologie pfessor het lras &c de psentacoē ad eccliam parochialem sci Mathei in villa Gipwici p mortem ultimi incumbentis eiusdem vacan et ad dn̄ &c pleno iure spectan et lre ille. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. b.

[Paper Book in the Bishop's Registry, Norwich, xv. 66, b.]

WILL OF JOHN BAILY, D.D.

In the name of God, Amen, I Maister JOHN BAILY Doctor of Divinitie and parson of the pishe church of saint Mathewe in the Towne of Yepiswich and wtin the Diocs of Norwiche the viijth day of July, In the yere of our lord god a Thousand fyve hundred and xxv, And in the yere of the reigne of king henry the viijth the xvijth being of hole and parfite Remembrauns make my last will and testament in fourne folowing that is to say ffirst I commende my soule to almighty god and to our lady and to all the holy company of hevyn and to saint mathewe my advowry, And my body to be *buried in the Chaunsell of saint Mathewes Church* aforsaid before the high awter with a stone convenient for the Rome to be leide upon my grave as shall be thought moost convenient by myn executours Item I geve to the said Church of saint *Mathewe* my silver bason Item I geve to the mayntennce of saint Rasimus guylde (S. Erasmus Guild) xxs. Item I geve to the Church of saint *Margaret* in Yepiswich aforsaid xxs. Item I geve to euery *house of ffreres* wtin yepiswiche aforsaid xls. Item I geve to Blase Blundy my serunt xli. Item I geve to the said Blase the stuffe in all my Chamber that is to sey bedding cupbords stolys (stools) cheres pewter brasse cushens presses my short gowne my best doublet and my best cote my best paire hosys, and all pewter potts lattyn basyns and candlesticks Item I geve to William Whitman my serunt my thre horses wt all my sadills and bridills and their appurtenncs Item I Remitte and forgeve Roger Pickerell my serunt fyve pounds of the money that he doth owe me, Item I doo Remitte and forgeve Thomas Barker of Norwiche tenne pounds of the money that he dothe owe me,

Item I geve to James Baily my brother Ciscely Baily and Dorathe Baily my sisters to euery of them *vjli xiijs iiijd*, to be paid unto them whan they shal be maried And yf they dye before to remayn and be in the hands of myn executours towarde the pformauns of this my testament Item I geve to my brother for Robert Baily my blewe gown lyned wt satten of Turkey and the hoode lyned with crymsyn satyn, Item I geve to Sir John Burry my syngle tawny gowne. Item I geve to maister Doctour Bukehnm my crymsyn gowne in greyned with the hood. Item I geve to maister Edward Graham my depe blewe gowne lyned with chamlet and the hood lyned wt crymsyn velwet Item I geve to the prior of *Crists church in Ippiswiche* *xxs* And to evry chanon in the same house *xs* The Residue of all my moueable goodes and all my debts before not bequethed, and all my londes and tenements I will that they remayn and be in the handes of myn executours, towarde the pformaunce of this my testament, And to thentent that my said executours shall dispoase them in dedes of charitie for the helth of my soule and all xpen soules whom I ordeyn and make Maister Willm Buckenham doctour of diuinitie pson of saint anghells in Norwiche maister Edward Crome of Cambridge Bachelor of diuinitie, Blase Blundy my serunt, Item also I ordeyn and make James hill of yepiswich an other of myn executours whom I geve *iiijli* and my depe blewe gowne furred with the hood and humfrey wyngfeld Esquier to be Supuisour of this my testament desiring him to aide my said executours in euery thinge for the true pformaunce of this my said testament To whom I geve for his labor *vjli. xiijs iiijd*

PROBATUM Nono die mensis Septembris, Anno dni Millmo quingentesimo vicesimo quinto, Coram prefats Comissarijs in ecclia Cath dni pauli London, Executores noiat in testo antescripti defuncti, Recusarunt onus execucionis eiusdem in se assumere In psona magri Joannis Johnson procuris &c quam Recusacionem Comissa fuit administracioanthe prefatorum Exrs patrum onn et singulorum bonoru Jurm et creditorum dicti defuncti prefat execut. [Somerset House. *Bodfeld*, f. 36]

1526. THOMAS WINTER was the adopted son of Cardinal Wolsey, through whose influence he was appointed to S. Matthew's. This was perhaps the smallest piece of preferment he held, for several dignities were conferred upon him before he was of age. Winter was educated at Oxford, also at Paris to obtain proficiency in such arts and sciences which our Universities in England could not yield.

[*Athenæ Oxoniensis* II., Fasti 73.]

He must have been very young when collated to the Prebendary of Lincoln, 28 March, 1522. He was Dean of Wells from 1525 to 1530-1.

In a letter dated Paris, 1527, it is said of Winter, the youthful dean of Wells, "every one praises him, for his own deserts and for Wolsey's sake;" and in the following year that he "studies very diligently," learning Greek, Latin, and other things, and that "no one could be more inclined to probity, humanity, and letters."

Blomefield's Norfolk iii., 653. [Reg. Nix xiv.]

The young dean is thus mentioned in a letter to Wolsey bearing the same date, "surely your Grace will like Master Dean very well now. He has grown much in body and mind, and gives himself well to learning. He is three fingers taller than when Wolsey saw him last, and beginneth to grow in breadth to a very good and a comely man's stature and fashion."

[State Papers iv., i., pp. 276, 793, 898, 1146, 1251, 1283, 1307, 1758, 1783, 1858. iv., ii., p. 1889, 1973, 1975.]

It is uncertain whether Winter obtained a degree, but a supplicate was made on his behalf at Oxford in 1526 to be a B.A. This, however, was immaterial, because he obtained from the Pope a dispensation to hold the deanery of Wells, which had been conferred upon him the previous year. [State Papers.]

A grant of arms, much resembling those of the great cardinal, was made by Thomas Wrythesley, garter, to Thomas Winter, March 26, 1526, by which it appears that he was at that time not only Dean of Wells, but also Prebendary of Lutton, Archdeacon of York and Richmond, Prebendary of Strensall, Chancellor of Sarum, Prebendary of Bedwin, Provost of Beverley, Prebendary of S. Peter's there, Prebendary of Milton, Lincoln, Prebendary of Norwell, Rector of Rudby, Yorkshire, and Rector of S. Matthew's, Ipswich.

[State Papers, Vol. iv., i., p. 923. Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Richard Fiddes, 1726, pp. 109, 502.]

The foregoing does not comprise all the ecclesiastical preferments held by Winter, for in addition he enjoyed

the Archdeaconries of Cornwall, Norfolk (Reg. Nyx. xiv., f. 173), and Suffolk (Reg. Nyx. xiv., f. 206.)

[Le Neve Fasti i., 153 ; ii., 187, 484, 489, 651 ; iii., 134, 141, 216.]

Though Winter was nominally the pluralist, it is more than probable that the emoluments were received by Wolsey, because upon his impeachment in 1529, the preferments mentioned above fell vacant.

Winter doubtless shared his patron's fall, but whether everything was taken from him is unknown. Wolsey died at Leicester, November 29, 1530, a fact which doubtless increased Winter's uneasiness, because in a letter written by him to Cromwell, from Padua, 20 October, 1532, he complains that "Bonner is always threatening that he will endanger my preferments, and deprive me of all that I have by the Canon law. This the man to whom the late Cardinal just before his death commended me quasi fratrem frati, as a brother to a brother." He appears to have held the Archdeaconry of York till 1540, when he resigned the same. What became of Winter is unknown. There is no monument to him at Wells.

[History and Antiquities of Oxford, by John Gutch, ii., 39. Add mss. Brit. Mus., 19,093, f. 62. Bishop Kennett's Collections, vol. XLV. Lansdown, 979, f. 195. Wood's Fasti i., 673. Pat. 21, H. 8 : Pars. 2, m. 5. Letters and Papers H. 8, vol. iii., pt. 2, 3594 ; vol. v., 338. Hist. of Norfolk, by Blomefield, vol. iii., 644, 653. Bishop's Reg., vol. xiv., f. 206.]

In 1528 Wolsey had granted to him by Henry VIII. the perpetual advowson of S. Matthew's, with power to unite it to the college, of S. Mary, Ipswich.

[State Papers, 20 Hen. VIII.]

1538. RICHARD ALYN. Sir Richard Alyn, curate of the parish, is mentioned in the Will of Alexander Sparhawke, dated 1538.

1544—1547. JOHN FOWLER is mentioned as curate in the Wills of Roger Hayward, Margaret Heyron, Elizabeth Smythe, and Miles Waller, dated 1544 to 1547.

1555. RAD THORNTON. Wodderspoon inserts his name.

[Raduſ Thornton paid First Fruits, for Cleydon, R. 1 & 2, Phil & Mar.]

1558. RALPH CARLTON. He is mentioned as curate of S. Matthew's, and S. Mary-at-Elms, and as having refused to be divorced from his wife.

"That Ralph Carlton, may be convented, whether by corruption of money he hath crossed his book, and hath not received indeed, as it is reported."

[Acts and Monuments of John Foxe. viii., p. 600. Pub. 1849.]

1565. EDMUND BARKER. A Certificate of John (Parkehurst), Bishop of Norwich, dated 16 Jan., 8 Eliz. (A.D. 1565-6), gives the names of those refusing to pay, and the benefices vacant indebted to the subsidy thus:—

Edus Barkr de poch sci Mathei in Gipwic.

[Clerical Subsidies. 1565. Record Office.]

1573. THOMAS MAYE. His name occurs in a certificate of John, Bishop of Norwich, dated Feb. 5, anno 15 Elizabeth, 1573, containing the names of the stipendiary clergymen who were chargeable to the second annual payment of the subsidy. Decanat Bosmere:—

Thomas Maye stipend de sci Mathei de ibm (Gippeswich) vjs viijd

[Clerical Subsidy. 1573. Record Office.]

The old Churchwardens' Book has this entry:—"1574, ffirst paid to Mr. Maye for his q^t wags dewe at Xpemes. 1^s. To Mr. Maye for iij weks svce x^s."

1574—1578. MR. HAFYN. In the Churchwardens Book for 1574, are found payments to Mr. hafyn for vi weks svce xx^s. to Mr. Hafyn for mydsom qrt. 1^s.

1580. MR. HANNAM.

ffor Mr. Hannam ministers wages xijd.

1586. ROBERT NORTON, S.T.P., of Caius College, Cambridge, took the degrees of B.A. in 1558, M.A. in 1563, B.D. in 1570, and D.D. 1575. In 1569 he was appointed to the vicarage of S. Mary Endgate, Beccles, and in 1572 was presented to the rectory of Aldeburgh-cum-Haselwood, where he resided though appointed, in 1576, the principal common preacher of Ipswich with a stipend of £50 per annum, which seven years afterwards was increased to £73 6s. 8d.

In 1585 disputes arose between him and Mr. Negus, the second preacher. The proceedings ended in the defeat and departure of Dr. Norton, "who hath a benefice at Aldeburgh." The corporation, however, gave him a certificate to the effect—"that his discharge was given to satisfy scruples concerning non-residency, but that his life was blameless, his doctrine orthodox, his family well governed, and that he was personally diligent and industrious." The hard treatment Dr. Norton received, at the hands of the corporation, may have evoked a sympathy which obtained his promotion to S. Matthew's on the 3rd of May, 1586.

Dr. Norton was the author of: "Certaine godlye Homilies by R. Gvalter, translated by Robert Norton, Minister of the Worde in Suffolk." Lond. 1573. pp. 316.

[*Athenæ Cantabrigienses* by C. H. Cooper, 1858, i., 516. J. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 368-370. Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, 310, 342. Register of Crown Presentations. *Lans.* 443. i., 3,75 : 444 ii., 12.]

That this rector married, appears from an entry in "Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*:"—John Norton, son of Dr. Norton, shall have £6 yearly towards his maintenance at study at Cambridge for six years (p. 360).

1587—1589. MR. PRICK, *the Minister*, is mentioned in the Churchwardens Books: 1587, "to Mr. Prick the minister for makinge a Register book iiij^s," and 1589, "p^d Mr prick the minister for his wages xxx^s."

1614—1638. THOMAS FOSTER was ordained priest by Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, in 1584. He accepted the curacy of S. Matthew's, with S. Mary Elms, in 1590, for in the churchwardens accounts occurs this entry, "paid unto M^r Ffoster at his first cominge x^s." His stipend was £20 a year.

On the 19th of July, 1614, he was presented to the rectory, and inducted into the same on the 27th of that month, a memorandum occurring in the Parish Records to this effect, that on "the daie and yeare above written Thomas ffoster of Ipswich, Clerk, did take quiet and

peaceable possession of the church of S. Mathew, with all the rights thereunto belonging, which possession was given him by Mr. Thomas Girthwhayte, minister of S. Laurence, Ipswich." Foster also held the vicarage of S. Mary Elms.

[Pat. Roll, 12 Jac. I., Part 10, No. 77. Bishop's Reg. xxii., 18, 49 b.]

A serious epidemic prevailed during the period of his ministry. The Churchwardens' Accounts mention a book being provided for him in the "time of the visitacon of sickness;" and in 1605 payment was made to Myles Rose, the sexton, for "burying Edmund Bowle, his household and children, who died of the infection of the plague, and for ringing of the bells for divers sick persons of the plague at sundry times." Rev. Thomas Foster, was a contributor to the Public Library in 1630.

[Ipswich Gifts and Charities, p. 116, pub. 1819.]

Foster was buried November 24, 1638, being "full of years," having had a large family as appears by the parish register.

BAPTISMS.

- 1592. Sara doughter of Thom̄s ffoster & Rose his wife, 14 Maie.
- 1595. Jane doughter of thom̄s ffoster & Rose his wife, 6 Julie
- 1598. Elizabeth doughter of thom̄s ffoster & Rose his wife, 9 Aprill.
- 1601. Thom̄s sonne of thom̄s ffoster & Rose his wife was baptized the xij of Aprill.
- 1603. Eleazer & James sonnes of Thom̄s ffoster & Rose his wife xij februarie.
- 1606. Richard sonne of Thom̄s ffoster, minister of St. Mathewes & Rose his wife xxij noumbr.
- 1614. Beniamine sonne of Thom̄s ffoster minister of this pish & Rose his wiese was baptized the xvj of October 1614.

MARRIAGES.

- 1621. Withm fferres & Elizabeth ffoster were married Aprill ijth.

BURIALS.

- 1604. James sonne of Thomas ffoster an infant eight weekes 3 dayes ould iij Aprill.
- 1614. *Rose wife of Thomas Foster was buried Janu: viij. 1614.*
- 1638. *Mr. Thomas Foster parson of the parish was buried Novem. 24: "full of yeeres & in a pfect age."*

WILL OF REV. THOMAS FORSTER.

In the name of God Amen the xxijth daye of September In the xiiijth yere of the Reigne of o' souayne lord Charles by the grace of God of Ingland Scotlond ffraunce & Ireland Kinge defender of the faithe &c. Annoqu dni 1638, I *Thomas fforster* of Ipsw^{ch} in the Countie of Suff Clarke beinge sicke in boddie but of God & pfect Remembrance God be thanked therefore doe ordeyne & make this my last will & Testant in manner & forme followeing: ffirst & most principallie I doe most humblie comend my soule to God Allmightie The father, The Sonne & the holie Spirite Assuredlie hopeinge & most stedfastlie beleveinge In & thoroughe the onelie deathe merites & passion of Jesus Christ my Alone Savio' & all sufficient Redemer to have free pardon & Remission of all my Synnes And to be An Inheritor wth him in his everlastinge Kingdome spared for his elect before the begynnyngye of the world And my boddie to the earthe from whence it came. And as for that small estate w^{ch} God of his Godnes hathe lent me in this lief, I doe by his divine pmission dispose thereof as followethe That is to saie I will & bequeathe my messuage or tente wherein I doe nowe Inhabite & dwell situate & beinge in the pishe of St Mathewe & the pishe of St Marie att the Tower in Ipsw^{ch} or in ey of them to my executors hereafter named & to there heires & Assignes to the use Intent & purpose that they or the heires of the S^vivor of them doe wthin one yere next after my deathe, make sale thereof wth the Apptenincs for the best price that maie be obteyned for the same And the monie for w^{ch} the same shalbe soe sold. I will shalbe devided in forme followeing viz to my sonne *Richard fforster* Thirtie pounds, To my sonne *Thomas fforster* Thirtie pounds, to my sonne *Beniamyne* Twentie pounds the Remeynder of the monies for w^{ch} my said messuage shalbe sold I will shalbe equallie devided betwene & Amongest my three daughters *Sarae Smithe* the wiefe of John Smithe, *Elizabethe* the wiefe of willm *fferris* and *Jane Ludbrooke* wedowe pt & pte like, Item I will & bequeathe unto the said Jane Ludbrooke my daughter my Great Chest in the hall, The Bedstedd ffetherbed & all the furniture thereunto belonginge, except the Redd Blanckett standinge in my hall Chamber, Item I geve & bequeathe unto the said *Elizabethe fferis* my daughter, The blacke troncke standinge in the said hall Chamber & the bedsted & beddinge & all the furniture thereunto belonginge standinge in the butterie Chamber wth the said Redd blanckett And I further geve & bequeathe unto my said twoe daughters *Elizabethe* & *Jane* all such fringe of wood Brome & Coales as I shall have att the tyme of my deathe, to be equallie devided between them. Item, I geve unto the said *Richard* my sonne my great Backed lether Chaier standinge in the hall, Itm I geve unto *Beniamyne* my sonne, one Ather great lether Chaier standinge in the parlor, Item I geve unto *Robt ludbrooke* my grandchild my great Joyned Chaier in the plor And allsoe the trendle bedsted & bedd wth all the furniture stondinge on the butterie Chamber. All Ather my houshold stuffe lynnen brasse & pewter & moveables whatsoever, I geve & bequeathe

unto my said three daughters *Sarae, Elizabethe, & Jane*, to be equallie devided amongst them. And I will & my meaninge is that all my Apell & all my bookes shalbe sold by my executors hereafter named & the monie thereof arrysinge to be equallie devided betwene my said twoe daughters *Elizabethe & Jane*, And all Ather my monies debts & goods whatsoever not by me herein before geven & bequeathed, (my debts, pbate of this my last will & testamt & severall expences discharged) I will shalbe, & Remyne to my said twoe daughters *Elizabethe & Jane* to be equallie devided betwene them And of this my last will & testmt, I doe ordeyne & make the said *Richard* my sonne & *Jane* my daughter my executors And this Gevinge all glorie honno' & preyse to God Allmightie I conclude this my last will & testmt In witnesse whereof I have to evere leafe hereof beinge three in nomber sett my hand & fixed my seale in the toppe thereof in the þsence of the psons hereunder named beinge witnesses thereunto speciallie called the daye & yere first aboue written.

signed p x Thome fforster.

hijis testbs John Lambe
John fflamys

Probatu fuit apud Gippw^{co} quinto die mens Decembri Ano dui 1638 jurant Jane Ludbrooke vid. & Rich fforster. [Ipswich Prob. Reg., 62.]

1638. GAWEN (GAGWINUS) NASH, S.T.B., was elected a Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1627, and appointed minister of S. Mary Tower, Ipswich, 1637–40, as appears by a testimonial to his character, by Robert Cottesford, rector of Hadleigh, and others, that he “had lived amongst them three years irreprovably, preached the word of God constantly and orthodoxally, acknowledged the King’s supremacy, above the usurped authority of the Pope of Rome, and never had spoken anything in defence of Popery.”

[State Papers, Domestic, pub. 1877, p. 547.]

Nash was instituted to the rectory of S. Matthew’s in 1638. How long he held this benefice is uncertain, but he was vicar of Waresley, S. Neots, from 1642 to 1658.

The parish register there records the baptisms of several children of G. Nash and Mary his wife.

[Cole’s mss., Brit. Mus., Vol. L., p. 216. Pat. 14 Car. I., p. 1, m. 118. 1638. Rymer Fœdera (R. Sanderson), pub. 1735, Vol. xx., p. 319. Bishop’s Register, Lib. Montague xxiv., 5.]

1655—1694. WILLIAM KNIGHT, son of William Knight, of Tuddenham hall, Gloucestershire, was appointed to S. Matthew's by Oliver Cromwell, in 1655. He also held with it S. Mary Elms, where he was buried January 6, 1694. This note of his induction occurs in the churchwardens' book :

"1655. July 27th. The day & yeare above written. *William Knight* of Ipswich Clarke did take quiett & peaceable possession of the Church of S^{nt} Mathewes in Ipswich with all the rights thereunto belonging, which possession was giuen him by Mr. Samuell Golt minister of the Key parish." From the same authority we learn his wife's name thus, 1692, "Rec^d of Mr. Willm : Knight Clarke & Anne his wife" &c.

S. MARY ELMS REGISTER.

"W^m: Knights was Bured Janewary ye 6, 1694."

S. MATTHEW'S REGISTER.

"1685. Daniell Cole and Elizabeth Knight single persons were married the 27th December 1685."

Arms :—A lance right up, on either side a bunch of grapes.

[Suff. Fams. Conder, p. 31. Davy m.s. Add. 19,094, f. 99.]

WILL OF REV. WILLIAM KNIGHT.

In the name of God, Amen I *William Knight*, Rector of St. Matthew's Church in Ipswich in the County of Suffolk being weak in body but of sound & perfect mind & memory (praise be given to Almighty God therefore) doe make and ordaine this my last will & Testamt : in manner & forme followinge (that is to say) ffirst & principally I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping (through the meritts death & passion of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ) to have full & free pardon & forgiveness of all my sinus & to inheritt everlasting life, my Body I committ to the Earth to be decently buried at the discrecion of my Executrix hereafter named, And as touching the disposition of all my temporall Estate, I give & dispose thereof as followeth, Imprimis I will that my debts & funerall charges shall be paid & discharged. Item I give devise & bequeath unto my loving daughter *Elizabeth Cole* (the wife of Daniell Cole gentleman) all & singular my messuages lands Tenem^{ts} & hereditamts whatsoever whereoff or wherein I am or shall be seized or interested at the time of my death with their & every of their appurtenances & all my Estate right Title & interest of in & to the same & every of them, To have and to hold the same & every of them with their & every of their appurtenances unto her my said daughter *Elizabeth Cole* her heires & assignes for ever, Item I give & bequeath

unto my said daughter *Elizabeth Cole* all and singular my goods Chattels, leases, debts, ready money, plate, Jewells, rings, household stuff & all other my personall estate whatsoever, upon this speciall trust & confidence that she shall thereout, make such necessary provision for her self & for such child or children as she shall have at the time of my decease as shall be thought reasonable for her & their support & maintenance according to the discretion of my said daughter, And I doe hereby make constitute & appoint the said *Elizabeth Cole* the full & sole Executrix of this my last will & Testam^t hereby revoking disannulling & making void all former wills & Testam^{ts} by me heretofore made either by word of mouth or in writing, In Wittness whereoff I the said William Knight to this my last will & Testam^t have sett my hand & seal, this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one Thousand six hundred ninety & three & in the fifth year of the reigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Lord & Lady William & Mary by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrence & Ireland King & Queen defenders of the faith &c. William Knight.

Signed sealed published & declared by the s^d William Knight to be his last will & Testam^t in the year of us whose names are hereunto subscribed as witnesses hereto & attested by us by subscribing our names as witnesses hereto in the presence of the said William Knight.

Richard ffouller, Mary ffoulger, Susan Anner her mark.

Proved 24 January 1694, By oath of Executrix.

[Ipswich Probate Registry, f. 56.]

PRESENTATION BY OLIVER CROMWELL.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

Know all men by these p'sents, that the 18th day of May in the yeare One thousand six hundred fifty and five, There was exhibited to the Commissioners for approbation of publique preachers: A presentation of William Knight Clerke, Master of Arts to the Rectory of Mathewes in Ipswich in the County of Suffolke made to him by his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector of the Comōn Wealth of England &c the patron thereof under the great seal of England Together with a testimony in the behalfe of the said William Knight of his holy & good Conversation Upon perusall and due consideration of the promises, & finding him to be a person qualified as in & by the Ordinance for such approbation is required. The Comissioners above mencōned have adiudged & approved the said William Knight to be a fit person to preach the Gospell, and haue graunted him admission and doe admitt the said William Knight to the Rectory of Matthewes in Ipswich aforesaid to be full & perfect Possessor & Incumbent thereof. And doe hereby signify to all persons concerned therein, that he is hereby intituled to ye profitts & perquisitts, & all Rights & dues incident & belonging to ye said Rectory as fully & effectually as if he had beene instituted & inducted, according to any such Lawes & Customes as have in this Case formerly beene made had

or used in this Realme. In witnesse whereof they have caused the comōn Seal to be hereunto affixed & the same to be attested by the hand of the Reg^r by his Highnesse in that behalfe appointed Dated at Whitehall the 11th day of July 1655.

[*Augmentations*, vol. 996, f. 153 : 989, 174. Lambeth Library.]

1695—1697. SAMUEL PECK, M.A., took his degree from Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1662. (Grad. Cant.) In the following year he was appointed Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex, which he resigned in 1671 for Poplar, where he was from 1670 to 1690, when he was appointed Town Preacher at S. Mary-le-Tower. Nat. Hewitson, Rector of Woodham-Mortimer, mentions in his Will, dated 1671, his daughter Ruth, wife of Samuel Peck, Minister of Poplar, and kinsman Zachariah Rogers, Minister of Much Tay. (P.C.C. Exton, 64, 67.) In 1689 Peck was preferred to the Rectory of Inworth, holding the same till his presentation to S. Matthew's, August 24th, 1695.

[Newcourt Rep., i. 463, 741, ii. 349, 474, 683. Bishop's Reg. xxxviii. 136, b.]

Mr. Peck resigned S. Matthew's in 1697, and died in 1701. His remains were laid beside those of his third wife at S. Mary-le-Tower, as appears by the Parish Register.

1694. "Mary, wife of Samuel Peck, Clerk, was buried December 20."

1701. "*Mr. Samuel Peck* was buried Martij 30."

Samuel Peck was the author of—

1. A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Sir Henry Johnson, at Poplar, 1683. 2 Cor. v. 1. London, 1684, pp. 30.

2. A New Year's Gift. Sermon on Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, aged 16 years, 1686. Eccles. xii. 17, 1687, pp. 10.

3. Sermon preached at Bury, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$, on Isaiah ix. 11.

[Davy Athenæ Suffolcienses i. f. 546.]

WILL OF REV. SAMUEL PECK.

In the Name of God Amen I *Samuell Peck* of Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, Clerk, being indisposed in body, but thanks be to God of sound and disposing mind and memory do make & ordain this my last will & Test^t in manner & form following Imprimis I give & bequeath unto my son *Henry* Peck the sum of Twenty Pounds to be paid him by my Executor within one month after the arrival of my said son Henry at the city of London, provided that he should then have attained unto his full age of one and twenty years, & return to England (he now being in the Indies). I give to my dau *Grace* Gent £20, daughter *Jane* Peck 150£ to be paid at 21, or day of marriage, also to the latter my best diamond Ring. I give to my son *Samuel* Peck for and towards binding him out an Apprentice to such trade £50 not 21 years. I give and bequeath to my sister *Tuke* £5, my sister *Brewster* £5. Itm I give to my servant *Comely* an Indian 5£ and her freedome. Itm I give & bequeath unto M^r Henry Hale of London, Merchant, & unto M^r Samuel Carleton of Poplar 20^s, I give unto the poore of the parish where my body shall be interred 40^s. I give to Samuel Angier Clerk Minister of S. Mary Woolnough, London, all my ms.

Dat. 25 May A.D. 1700. Prov. 19 April 1701 by oath of Samuel Angier.

[Somerset House Dyer. 53.]

WILL OF REV. THOMAS PECK.

In the name of God Amen. I *Thomas Peck* of Prittlewell in the County of Essex, Clerke being in health & of perfect memory doe make this my last will in manner following. First I give to *Mary* my dearely beloved wife £50 to be paid within a month, also to my dear wife my lease of the Parsonage tythes of Prittlewell & all the profits ariseing from the said parsonage from the day of my death to the expiration of the lease she paying the rents. I bequeth to my son *Samuell* Peck all my Coppiehold tenements in Prittlewell paying out of it to my sonne James Peck £10 when 21 yrs. Also I give unto my sonne Samuell my hebrewe Bible my Greek Testament & the large Annotations on the English Bible, & all my ms. also the Bedd, Bedstead and greene Stooles in the Parlour Chamber in the vicaridge house in Prittlewell, also to my son *Nathaniell* Pecke £30, my two daughters *Rebecca* Peck and *Sarah* Peck each £30. My brother in law M^r Joseph Crane of West Creting, co. Suffolk. My daus Rebecca and Sarah not 21. My son *James* Peck £30. My brother Crane of West Creting, to my son *James* Peck the silver cup, not 21 yrs, & Porringer that was given to my wife when we married to my Beloved brother *Samuell* Peck doctor in Phisick & wife a gold ring, My sonne John Hale & my sonne Henry Hale a ring, My son *Samuel* sole executor. Prov 12 June 1668 by oath of Samuel Peck filii.

[Somerset House, Hene. 86.]

1697. JOHN TURNER was instituted to S. Matthew February 15, 1697, the benefice having become vacant by the resignation of the last Rector.

[Liber Institutionem, Series B., f. 276. Bishop's Reg. xxviii., 151 b.]

In 1695 Turner was appointed by the Bishop to Flowton, vacant through lapse, and in 1704 to Somersham, which he held till 1717. On the outside of the South Wall of Somersham Church is a tablet.

M. S. Iⁿ^{ta} Turner Cl.
 Qui hujus Rectoriæ Ædes
 et Hortos invenit squalidos
 Nitidos reliquit Martii 13^o
 1717/18.

1704—1713. Thomas Cornwallis.

In 1709 it was agreed by the Churchwardens to pay him ten shillings per annum that they might have the whole of the Grass growing in the churchyard.

[His handwriting in Parish Registers apparently begins in 1704 and ends 1713. Probably Curate in Charge.]

1713. CHARLES PORTER was instituted 3 June, 1713.

Porter as well as Coleman and Leedes are omitted by Wodderspoon.

[Norwich, xxix., 79.]

1722—1727. JOSEPH COLEMAN instituted July 24, 1722.

[Norwich, xxix., 206 b.]

1727—1744. EDWARD LEEDES, M.A., took his degree from Peter house, Cambridge, in 1703, and that of M.A. in 1707. He was son of Edward Leedes, Master of the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmund's, the author of several works, mostly Grammars, designed for his scholars. His son Edward also took up educational work, being elected Master of the Ipswich Grammar School in 1712. This he resigned in 1737.

[Davy's Ad. ms. 19,094, 71.]

In 1718 he was appointed vicar of Wherstead, and on the 15th of August, 1727, Rector of S. Matthew's, and held both these benefices till his death, May 18, 1744. He was buried at Wherstead where he resided.

WHERSTEAD PARISH REGISTER.

Mr^s Anne Leedes wife of Mr Edw^d: Leedes, Vicar, bur^d 9 Dec. 1739.

Edward Leedes, Vicar 1719. Bur^d 21 May 1744.

ON THE DEATH OF REV. MR. LEEDES, LATE OF WHERSTEAD, SUFFOLK.

If real merit claims the muse's care,
Or bids to fall the tributary tear ;
To thee, blest shade a plaintive song we owe,
Thy name shall teach the weeping verse to flow,
And pay, in pious sadness, what is due
To father, friend, to virtue, and to you.

[*Gent. Mag.*, 1744, xiv., 331. *Lond. Mag.*, June, 1744, p. 303.]

His Will informs us he was brother to Samuel, rector of Little Saxham, where his arms appear on a stone in the chancel: A fess between three eagles displayed. Crest: a cock.

[Pedigrees of the family seem involved. Davy 19,108, 19,166, 19,169. Cole ms. 58,12, xi., 59, 202, 220. History of Suffolk, J. Gage, 161. Wherstead, F. B. Zincke, 233. *Gent. Mag.* 1829, i., 2. *Ipswich Journal*, 1744, May 19. Bishop's Register xxix., 130, 292.]

WILL OF EDWARD LEEDES.

April y^e 8, 1744, I *Edward Leedes* Vicar of Wherstead in the County of Suffolk do make this my last Will and Testament first I give and bequeth to my cousin Mr Edward Leedes of Debenham Surgeon All my Lands Copyhold and free lying and being in Little Bealings in the County aforesaid Also I give and bequeath to my cousin Mr^s Elizabeth Leedes now living with me the sum of Twelve pounds a year to be paid her yearly out of the estate of Bealings for ever Also I give to my cousin Mr^s Dorothy Leedes 8 pounds a year to be paid yearly, Also I give and bequeath to my brother Mr *Samuel Leedes* Rector of *Saxham* the sum of fifty pounds Also I give to my sister Mr^s Ann Gardiner of Norwich the sum of fifty pounds, Also I give to my sister Mr^s Bridget Short £200, Also I give to Mr^s Susan Smythies daughter of the Reverend Mr Palmer Smythies of Colchester 240£, Also I give and bequeath to Mr^s Ann Smythies sister to Mr^s Susan Smythies 250£. These two last legacies to be paid out of the money that is in Mr Westhorp hands, Also I give and bequeath to Mr^s Mary Leedes sister to Mr Edward Leedes aforesaid the sum of twenty pounds, Also to Mr^s Elizabeth Leedes aforesaid 50£ Also to Mr^s Katharine Leedes 30£, also

to M^{rs} Dorothy Leedes aforesaid £20. Also I give and bequeath to Mr Edward Leedes aforesaid the silver Tankard the silver Cup and Cover marked C R and J. R, the four silver salts with the little spoons All the rest of the plate I give to M^{rs} Elizabeth Leedes aforesaid And I make Mr Edward Leedes Surgeon aforesaid Executor and M^{rs} Elizabeth Leedes aforesaid executrix to both which I give and bequeath whatsoever I have not disposed of in this will thereof desiring them to see that last Will and Testament of mine duly executed and to pay all my just debts and legacies and so revoking all former wills I have to this my last Will set my hand and seal the day and year above written Edward Leedes, signed sealed published and declared to be the last will in the presence of Nath^l Hudson, R. Hudson, John Cuckow.

This Will was proved at London June 5, 1744 by Edward Leedes and Elizabeth Leedes, spinster, the executors. [P. c. c. Anstis. 152.]

MONUMENT AT WHERSTEAD.

On floor near the door.

M.S.

ANNE LEEDES

Feminæ raræ pietatis
Mente humili & sincerâ
Animi assiduâ affectione
Deum coluit
de suis, de pauperibus
Bene meruit
de Conjuge optime

Obiit Dec : 5 Anno { Ætat : 54
 Dom : 1739

Memoriæ etiam Sacræ

EDWARDI LEEDES

Hujusce Ecclesiæ Vicarii :

Necnon

Scholæ Publicæ Gippovicensis

Magistri olim Eruditi :

Viri omni virtute Beati

Integri Vitæ, Integri Amicitia.

Largâq manu—uis Benefici :

Quem

Vivum piâ reverentiâ dileximus

Mortuum pio fletu ploramus

Obiit Maii 18. Anno { Dom : 1744.
 Ætat : 60.

1744—1772. ANDREW LAYTON, M.A., was descended from an ancient family of that name, at West Layton in Yorkshire. He graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, taking the degree of B.A. in 1740, and

that of M.A. in 1749, and was presented to S. Matthew's July 5, 1744. He was also vicar of Chatteris in the Isle of Ely, which he enjoyed for twenty-three, and S. Matthew's for twenty-eight years. Besides these he held the curacy of Culpho, to which he was preferred in 1767.

Mr. Andrew Layton was married at S. Matthew's church in 1749 to Miss Beart, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died May 23, 1772, at the age of 52, and lies buried beneath the east window in the churchyard. There is a tablet in the church in memory of Andrew Layton, his son William, who afterwards succeeded to the benefice, and daughter Marianne.

The Arms over the Tablet are :—

Arg : A fess between six cross-crosslets fitchée, sa.

[*Gent. Mag.*, xiv., 395 ; xlii., p. 295 ; *Ipswich Journal*, May 30, 1772 ; *Lond. Mag.*, 1744, p. 367. Bishop's Register, xxx., 116. Ipswich Inscriptions, S. Matthew's, p. 8.]

S. MATTHEW'S PARISH REGISTER.

MARRIAGE.

1749. "The Revd. *Mr. Andrew Layton* ; Rector of St. Matthew's, single Man, and *Elizabeth Beart* of St. Mary at Elms Parish, single Woman, were married, by Licence, April 27th.

BAPTISMS.

1760. Joseph Midgley, Son of the Revd. Mr. Andrew Layton & Elizabeth his wife born Novem^r. the 9th 1759 & baptised Dec. ye 6th. following.
 1761. Charlotte D^r. of Andrew & Eliz. Layton. August 12.
 1763. Marianne Daughter of the Revd. And. Layton & Elizabeth his Wife was baptised March 9.

BURIALS.

1750. John, Son of The Revd. Mr Layton and Elizabeth his Wife, was buried September 22^d.
 1760. Joseph Midgley, Son of Andrew Layton Cl. the 27th Oct.
 1761. Charlotte Layton, Inft. Sep. 6.
 1772. *The Revd. Andrew Layton, A.M. Rector of this Parish May 26.*
 1831. *William Layton Rector of this Parish 56 years. Buried Feb. 25 æt. 81.*
 1844. Marianne Layton, St Mary Elms, Ipswich Feb. 2^d. 81.

On a Table Monument in the Churchyard, Chertsey.

To the Memory of
M^{rs}. Sarah Layton
daughter of
the Rev^d. Andrew Layton, M.A.
formerly Rector of
St. Matthew, Ipswich,
who died May 7th. 1817,
aged 60 years.

[Add. ms., 19,094., II., 99.]

Mrs. Lowthian, eld. da. of Rev. And. Layton, and wife of Rev. Joseph Lowthian, M.A. Vicar of Thatcham, Berks died 1836, æt 83. (*Gent. Mag.* 1836, 443.) Rev. Joseph Lowthian, Vicar of Thatcham, 1842. He married in 1796 Elizabeth the eldest dau. of Rev. Andrew Layton. (*Ipswich Journal* March 5, 1842.)

WILL OF REV. ANDREW LAYTON.

I *Andrew Layton* of Ipswich Clerk first I give lands &c in Stead near Ottley or Towns adjoining in the W. Riding of Yorkshire to my son *William Layton* of Trinity College, Cambridge, my estate in Winston, Suffolk to *Elizabeth Layton* my beloved wife and after her decease to my three daughters *Elizabeth*, *Sarah*, and *Mary Ann Layton*, my plate amongst my four children. My wife Elizabeth and son William, executors. Dated 20 May 1772. Proved 10 June 1772.

[P. c. c. Taverner, 221.]

1772—1775. JOHN KING, M.A., Fellow of Peter House College, Cambridge, was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1760. He soon, however, relinquished residence in college, having been appointed under master of the Grammar School of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In this situation he continued seven years. The Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his brother, Lord Stowell, both received their education here while Mr. King was the under master. To this circumstance he probably obtained the rectory of S. Matthew's in the gift of the Chancellor. In 1767 he removed from Newcastle to Ipswich, having been appointed master of the Grammar School, on the recommendation of his old friend and preceptor, Mr.

Temple, to whom the school committee had written, through the Rev. Andrew Layton, A.M. (whose sister Mr. Temple had married), to point out a person qualified to fill that situation. He was instituted to S. Matthew's June 11, 1772, and in 1776 presented by his college to the rectory of Witnesham. In 1798 his health compelled him to resign the mastership of the school, and he retired to Witnesham, where he closed his earthly career January 26, 1822, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His remains are interred in the chancel at Witnesham.

[Davy's Add. ms. Brit. Mus. 19,086, 422. Athenæ Suffolcienses III., 209. Add. ms. 19,157. Annual Register, 1822, p. 267. *Gent. Mag.*, LXXXIV., i., 97, 206; 1822, Feb. 1, 183—185. *Lond. Mag.*, 1772, 294. Nichol's Illustrations of 18 Cent., v., 125. Miller's Biog. Sketches, i., 161. *Ipswich Journal*, Feb., 1767; Oct., 1768; June 6, 1772; Jan., 1776. Suffolk Traveller, sup. by A. Page, 77.]

John King was married at S. Margaret's church, Ipswich, June 10, 1777, to Elizabeth Sarah, the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bishop, B.A., rector of Trimley, and perpetual curate of S. Mary-le-Tower. He had by her nine sons and one daughter, but lost five of these sons during his life.

Rev. John King's name is found as a subscriber for the purpose of building a ship of war, pursuant to a meeting held at Stowmarket, August 5, 1782.

[Tract in Library at Bury.]

MONUMENT AT WITNESHAM.

M.S.

ELIZABETHÆ SARAI KING
Rev^d JOANNIS KING uxoris
et rev^d THOMÆ BISHOP
unicæ filiæ et hæredis.
obiit die trigesimo Decembris
A.D. 1813, ætatis suæ 61.
nulla ferè, sive uxor, sive parens,
omnibus magis præcellebat virtutibus

nec liberis ejus fuit carior,
 imò jure fuit cara discipulis,
 quos viginti per annos
 summâ alebat curâ et sedulitate
 apud Gippovicenses.

In the same Vault
 rests the Body of her Husband
 The Rev. JOHN KING, A.M.
 formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
 He was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire,
 April 28, 1738,
 was twenty-three Years Lecturer to the Corporation
 of Ipswich,
 thirty-one Master of the Grammar School there,
 and forty-six Rector of this Parish.
 He died January 26, 1822, aged 83.
 His surviving Children
 consecrate this fragile Record to his Memory.
 Mater amantissima, optime Pater,
 Valeatis.

CHILDREN OF JOHN KING.

John King, b. 16 May, 1778, bap. June 28, at Witnesham, d. 24 Oct., 1815, bu. at Witnesham. M.I.

Thomas, bap. there 27 June, 1779, d. 1 Aug., 1782, bu. at Witnesham.

Carew, bap. there 12 July, 1780, d. 1 June, 1781, bu. at Witnesham.

Robert Carew, surgeon of Saxmundham, Suffolk, m. Harriet, only da. of John Weddall, of Selby, Yorks.; b. 5 July, 1781, bap. at S. Mary Key church, Ipswich, d. 20 Dec., 1842, s.p., bu. at Saxmundham.

George, surgeon, E. I. Co. service, married; b. 19 Dec., 1782, d. 9 March, 1845, bu. at Brighton.

Elizabeth, b. 31 Aug., 1784, d. 1858.

William, M.D., Fellow of S. Pet. Coll., Camb., b. 23 Apr., 1786, and bap. same day at S. Mary Key church, d. 1865.

Charles, Lieut. R.A., b. 13 Sep., 1788, d. 22 Feb., 1813. M. I. at Witnesham. Was a brave man, and wounded in battle near Fort Detroit, Upper Canada, bu. at Niagara. [*Ipswich Journal*, 12 June, 1813. *Gent. Mag.*, LXXXIII., i., 660. See *Ipswich Journal*, 17/7/1813.]

Richard Henry, Rear-Admiral, R.N., b. March, 1790, d. 1862.

Edward, surgeon, E. I. C., died in camp 212 miles from Madras, b. Feb., 1792, d. 14 Aug., 1817, æt. 25, bu. at Jaulnah, Madras, lat. 20°, long. 76°. [*Ipswich Journal*, Jan. 31, 1810.]

IN CHURCH OF S. MARY-LE-TOWER, IPSWICH.

M.S.
 JOANNIS . KING . A.M.
 COLLEGII . DIVI . PETRI
 APVD . CANTABRIGIENSES
 SOCII
 ECCLESIAE . DE . WITNESHAM . IN HOC . AGRO
 RECTORIS
 ET . PER . ANNOS . XXIII . APVD . GIPPOVICENSES
 PUBLICI . CONCIONATORIS
 QVI
 JVVENTVTIS . INSTITVENDAE . PERITISSIMVS
 SCHOLAE . REGIAE . PER . ANNOS . XXXI
 SVMMA . CVM . LAVDE . PRAEFVIT
 EX . HOC . LABORE
 QVAM MAGNAM . COLLEGIT . GRATIAM
 ET . QVO . JVRE . PALMAM . QVAM . MERVIT . TVLIT
 ABVNDE . TESTANTVR . DISCIPVLI
 E . QVIBVS . SEPTVAGINTA . PLVS . MINVS
 IN . AEDIBVS . SVIS . SIMVL . ERANT . ACCEPTI
 VIXIT . ANNOS . LXXXIII
 DECESSIT . VII . CAL . FEB . MDCCCXXII.

Arms above :—King : Sa. a lion rampant, arg. crowned or. between 3 cross crosslets of the 2^d.

Crest : a demi lion rampant, crowned or. holding in his paws

S. MARY KEY.

In Memory
 of Robert King, late of
 Richmond, Yorkshire ;
 who died Jan^y 19 1793
 Aged 81.
 Also of
 Eleanor his Wife who died
 June 17. 1792
 Aged 80.

(The Parish Register has "Robert King, Widower, son of John King and Isabella his wife, late Isabella Greathead, spinster. Eleanor the wife of Robert King, late Eleanor Foster, spinster.")

The Rev. John King was author of :—Sententiæ ex diversis auctoribus excerptæ et primis Linguae Latinæ tyronibus accommodatæ, operâ Johannis King A.B. apud Novocastrenses sub Præceptoris. Newcastle. 1761.

A Sermon preached at Witlesham, on account of our late Naval Victories. Ipswich. 1798.

A Sermon on the Catholic Claims, with notes and a postscript. Ipswich. 1813.

[Obituary of John King, by W. Layton, *Gent. Mag.*, 1822, 183. Davy, 19,086, 424; 19,167. Wodderspoon, 377. Annual Reg. 1822, 267-8. Nicholas Illus., vol. v., pp. 125-6. Miller's Biog. Sketches, i., pp. 161-2. Brand's Hist. of Newcastle, vol. ii. Bishop's Reg. xxxi., 74, 110.]

1775—1831. WILLIAM LAYTON, M.A., son of Andrew Layton, was born at Sproughton. He was rector of S. Matthew's, and also Helmley, for the long period of fifty-six years.

Mr. William Layton's education commenced under the tuition of his uncle, the Rev. Anthony Temple, master of Richmond School, Yorkshire. After having been there nine years he was removed to S. Paul's School, London. With an exhibition from the latter school he was entered a pensioner, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1773, and that of M.A. in 1776.

[Bishop's Register, xxxi., 108. *Ipswich Journal*, Feb. 26, May 7, 1831. Davy's ms. 19,086, 345; 19,094, 99. Annual Obituary, 1832, vol. xvi., 452. Suffolk Traveller. *Gent. Mag.*, 1775, xlv., 551; 1831, ci., i., 373. Suffolk Garland, 1866, 20, 183.]

The signature of Wm. Layton occurs in the registers in 1772 and 1773, as "clerk" and "curate."

Mr. Layton was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Playford, in 1774, and instituted to S. Matthew's and Helmley, Nov. 17, 1775. Service was conducted once on a Sunday at S. Matthew's, once a fortnight at Playford, and once a fortnight at Helmley and Newbourn. William Layton made topography and antiquities a special study. Lord Chedworth entertained a high regard for him, and by his Will left both him and his sister, Miss Layton, £1,300 each. William Layton resigned Playford in 1826, and died a bachelor, at his residence, in S. Mary Elms, February 19, 1831, at the ripe age of four score years. He is buried in the same vault with his father and sister.

In 1799 a garden, formerly glebe, about half an acre, in S. George's Lane, was exchanged with Charles Manners

(Sutton), Bishop of Norwich; and on June 16, 1801, this prelate (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), consecrated a piece of ground, formerly glebe land, but exchanged Feb. 2, 1799, with Mr. Robert Stones Durham, containing 1a. 1r. 36p. as an additional burial ground to the churchyard of this parish.

[A Memoir of Thomas Green, was dedicated to Rev. W. Layton. 1825. Supplement to Suffolk Traveller, by Augustine Page, 1844, 28. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ci., i., 373, pub. 1831. Obituary, by James Ford.]

FAMILY NOTES BY W. LAYTON.

Mr. Robert Layton, attorney, of Staple Inn, London, died at Hendon, Oct. 2, 1754, was buried 9th, in S. Andrew's church, Holborn.

His son, Daniel Thomas, was born Aug. 28, 1752.

His son, Joseph William, was born July 28, 1754.

Mrs. Elizabeth Layton died July 23, 1765, æt. 72.

Mrs. Temple died Jan. 11, 1766.

My nephew, Joseph William Layton, went to E. I. on board "Valentine," Capt. Purvis, Comr., Dec. 22, 1769.

My nephew, Daniel Thomas Layton, went on board "Greenwich," Capt. Carr, at Gravesend, Feb. 12, 1770, on his second voyage to Bombay. 1795. My brother died Ap. 23, George Philip.

1831—1843. ROBERT JERVIS COKE ALDERSON, M.A., was the third son of Robert Alderson, Recorder of Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Norwich. After being educated at Charter House, he matriculated in 1820, at the age of 18, and graduated from Exeter College, Oxford, taking his degree of B.A. in 1825, and that of M.A. in 1827. (*Foster's Alumni. Ox.*) He was ordained Priest in Norwich Cathedral October 21, 1826, his first curacy being S. Giles, in that city. On the last day of March, 1831, he was instituted to the Rectory of S. Matthew's. He was also Rector of Baconsthorpe with Bodham, from 1832 to 1838. (*Brit. Mag.* 1832, II., p. 95,325. *Ipswich Journal*, Nov. 10.) These latter he held with S. Matthew's. Here he established a Sunday School, and his generosity to the children and aged is mentioned in the *British Magazine*. In 1832 he married Sophia Sarah, daughter of John Thruston Mott, Esq. From 1843 to 1844 he was Rector of Kirton, Suffolk, where he built the vicarage, though he never resided therein.

James Alderson, a Presbyterian Minister at Lowestoft, d. 21 May, 1760, æt. 46; bu. at Ravenstonedale. =
 (Hist. of Congregationalism in Norfolk and Suffolk, by Robert Browne, pp. 281, 391, 530.)

4 | John Al- derson, of Hull, m.d., b. at Nor- wich, d. 16 Sep., 1829, æt. 72.	3 | Sarah Is- bella Scott, d. 25 Feb., 1808, æt. 42. = Margaret - John Vincent d. 1864. Vincent T. Thompson, of Leeds.	3 | da. of Sam. - Robert Alder- son, recorder of Norwich, Yar- mouth merchant, d. 1791. = this last 1803. Before a Dis- senting Min at Norwich. Died there 4 Dec., 1833, æt. 80. <i>Genl. Mag.</i> 1834, 1.	2 | James = Amelia, d. of Joseph Briggs, East India Mer- chant. Amelia, authoress (only child), m. 1798, John Opie, the Painter, &c. She b. 1769, d. 1853. He b. 1761, bur. in St Paul's Cath- edral 1807. M.I. a.p. Encyclopedia Britannica, pub. 1884. Biog. Dic., John Gorton, 1851.	1 | Thomas Al- derson, of Newcastle, by, of N. house, of Shields, m. 1789. Draper. Thomas Eliza, m. Henry Perro- J. unm. net Briggs, R.A. Mona. de d. 1864. She d. 1839. He d. 1844. Barbot, a.p. Elizabeth Amelia, m. Rev. James Haslewood Carr, rector of Adisham, Kent. (Genealogy of Haslewood, of Staffordshire, by Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., 1881.)	1 | Sarah, d. of Judith, m. Margaret, Wood- d. unm. at house, of Norwich, Norwich, 1848, æt. 64 Draper.
3 | Ralph Carr, d. 1849. Lieut. Col. &c.	3 | Hon. Sir Ed- ward Hall A- Judge of C. P. b. at Lowestoft. Baron of the Exchequer. Kntd. 1830, d. 1857.	3 | Samuel Hurry A- Fellow of Caius Coll., Camb., Vic. of Buckden, co. Hunt. 1831. Vic. of Predfield, Suff. R. of Risby. 1832.	3 | Jane Frances only da. of Philip Ben- nett, of Rougham, m. there 17 Dec., 1821.	3 | Elizabeth Hurry A., m. 23 Oct., 1809, Sir Wm. Geo. Milman, Bart., of Levaton, Woodland, co. Devon. She d. 1853, he d. 1857.	3 | James A., Robert Jervia = Sophia Sarah younger Coke Alderson da. of John son, d. at rec. of St. Mat- Hastings, thew, Ipswich, Mott, Esq., 4 Ap., 1823, 1831 - 1843, of of Barning- set. 18. Wetherden ham, Norfolk. 1844, where he d. 22 Nov., 1838, is buried. Died Aug. æt. 28, m. 18 19, 1868, æt. 65. M.I. Dec., 1832, at Barningham
4 | James of Hull, m.d., b. 1794, d. 1862, m. a.p.	4 | John, solicitor of Hull, d. 21 Feb., 1829, æt. 41. a.p.	4 | Edward Robert A., d. Nov., 1826.	4 | Georgina Caroline, eld. da., m. 11 July, 1857, the present Marquis of Salis- bury. See <i>Perrage</i> .	4 | Alfred Part- ridge, d. 3 June, 1854, æt. 16.	4 | Henrietta Sophia liv- ing unm. Colonel Katherine (Norf. Militia Art., formerly Christabel 97th Foot). unm. 1830.
Catherine Isabella Alderson, d. 1830, æt. 13.	Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, Capt. Queen's Own Royal W. Kent. Reg. 1896, Adj. 1890.	Kathleen Emma Alder- son, unm. 1890.			

Rev. James Thomas Alderson, R.A., rector of Ravenstone, near Ashby, in 1855, formerly curate of Risby, 1847; Denham, Suffolk, 1848-50; Great Saxham, 1850-1855; was hon. canon of Southwell, and 35 years rector of Ravenstone. Died 27 Jan., 1890, aged 64.

Mr. Alderson died Aug. 19, 1868, and was buried in the chancel of Wetherden.

BRASS PLATES IN WETHERDEN CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

ROBERT IERVIS COKE ALDERSON,
DIED AUGUST 19TH A.D. 1868.
AGED 65 YEARS.

ALFRED PARTRIDGE ALDERSON,
DIED, JUNE 5TH A.D. 1854.
AGED 16 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.

Mr. Alderson exchanged land belonging to the glebe, in the parish of S. Matthew's, known as the "Lower Mill Field," containing 7 acres & two roods for the house called Handford Lodge, together with the offices, stable, coach house &c & garden thereto.

[Davy, Add. M.S. 19,094, II., 101; Bishop's Register xxxiii., 125. *Gent. Mag.* 1831, cl., i., 364; 1843, xix., 196. *Brit. Mag.* 1842, 714. Life of Baron Alderson, by Charles Alderson, pub. 1858. Clarke, Hist. of Ipswich, p. 246.]

1843—1847. GEORGE PELOQUIN GRAHAM COSSERAT, M.A., the eldest son of Rev. George Peloquin Cosserat, of Bamford Speke, Devon, afterwards rector of Drinkstone, graduated from Exeter College, Oxford, taking the degree of B.A. 1839, and M.A. in 1846. He was instituted to the rectory of S. Matthew's, January 26, 1843. Upon quitting Ipswich in 1847, he proceeded to Abbott's-Kerswell, South Devon; and in 1851 was appointed rector of Winfrith-Newburgh. Mr. Cosserat established the National Schools in 1844, and effected an exchange of houses, the old rectory being in the parish of S. Peter's, and known as Handford Lodge, which he exchanged for the present glebe house on the Norwich Road.

Mr. Cosserat married late in life, in 1885, Lady Anne, sister of the Earl of Leitrim, and widow of Henry Augustus Murray, Esq., of 79th Highlanders (see peerage). The Rev. G. P. G. Cosserat died at Winfrith Rectory, Dorset, July 28, 1889, aged 73.

He was author;—of *Baptismal Regeneration*, a Sermon, 1845. *Sermon on Saying and Doing*, 1847. *A Sermon on Worship*;—Private, Family, Public: preached in church of Tor Mohun, Devon. Phil. iv. 6. 1847. *A Letter to the Bishop of Exeter on Catechising*. Exeter. 1849.

ON GRAVESTONE AT WINFRITH.

Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev^d. George Peloquin
Graham Cosserat
For 38 years Rector
of this Parish
who died
on the 28th day of July 1889
Aged 73.

"In Christ shall all be made alive." 1 Cor. xv. 22.

[Bishop's Register, xxxiv., 9. Foster Alumni. Oxford.]

1847—1875. CHARLES HICKS GAYE, M.A., was educated at S. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree (8th Sen. Opt.), 1825; and M.A. 1830. He was ordained deacon 1829, and priest by the Bishop of Peterborough (Herbert Marsh), 1830. His first curacy was that of Thornhaugh with Wansford, where he remained two years; when he removed to Christ Church, Blackfriars. In 1833 he accepted the curacy of S. James', Westminster, held until 1836, when he was appointed reader and evening preacher at Abp. Tenison's chapel, which position he occupied till 1847, when he came to Ipswich, being instituted to the rectory of S. Matthew's, on the 23rd December in that year.

Mr. Gaye remained rector of this parish till March 22, 1875, when he was instituted to the vicarage of Swilland, where he died, January 16, 1882, aged 78.

Mr. Gaye was thrice married. *Frances*, his first wife, died July 24, 1832, in London, having two days before lost her only child, a boy, in the seventh month of his age.

Jane Trimmer, eldest daughter of H. Howard, R.A., to whom he was married June 18, 1839. She died in 1852.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Shuttleworth, married at S. Mark's, Kennington, April 25, 1855.

[*S. James' Chronicle*, Jan., 1848. *Gent. Mag.*, xii., 196, 1839; xxix., 189; cii., ii., 186, 1832. 1855, p. 638. Bishop's Register, xxxiv., 54; xxxv., 73. *Ipswich Journal*, Jan. 12, 1850; Jan. 1, 1853; Ap. 8, 1854; May 18, Nov. 23, 1866.]

CHILDREN.

Gerrard Gaye married 8 Feb. 1875, at S. Peter's Church, Brighton, Margaret Sophia Simpson, widow of the late Charles Simpson, Esq., Preston, Lancashire.

Arthur.

Margaret, d. Nov. 23, 1866, æt. 23 yrs., bu. in Ipswich Cemetery. M. I. second dau. & third child of Rev. C. H. Gaye, and Jane Trimmer.

PARISH REGISTERS OF S. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

Howard, son of C. H. and Jane T. Gaye, b. 15 Sep. bap. 17 Oct. 1848.

Rev^d. *Herbert Charles*, son of Charles Hicks & Elizabeth Gaye, b. March 12, bap. 6 May, 1856, ordained 1881, Curate of Cobham, Surrey, Formerly C. of Carlton-Colville, Suffolk, 1881-85.

Leonard, bap. April 8, 1858, d. 18 May 1866, bu. in Ipswich Cem. M. I.

Maurice baptized April 10, 1860. (Drowned.)

Katharine b. 20 Jan. bap. Ap. 23, 1862, d. Ap. 15. 1875. Drowned, bu. at Swilland. M. I.

Wilfrid, bap June 12, 1863.

Ernest bap. October 18, 1865.

BURIAL.

1852. "*Jane Trimmer Gaye*. S. Matthews. Dec. 30th : 44."

SWILLAND CHURCHYARD.

Sacred

to the beloved memory of the

REV^d CHARLES HICKS GAYE, M.A.

nearly 7 years rector of this parish,

also 28 years rector of

St. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH, and rural Dean,

born March 3rd 1804,

died January 16th 1882.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant :

Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Mat. xxv. 21.

PUBLICATIONS BY REV. C. H. GAYE.

Irish Famine, a special occasion for keeping Lent in England. A Sermon. 1847.

The General Fast : in prospect and retrospect. Two Sermons. 1847.

The Christian's "Continuing City." A farewell Sermon preached at Abp. Tenison's chapel. London. 1847.

Equality, how and how far to be realized among Christians. A Sermon preached in S. Matthew's Church, during the prevalence of Small Pox, when corpses for the safety's sake of the living, were debarred admittance within the church, and consigned for the like cause to a twilight grave, a season of unprecedented mortality in this Parish. 1849.

Christ's Headship of the Church. A Sermon. 1850.

Preface to a letter by Jane Trimmer Gaye written in 1847, entitled "She, being dead, yet speaketh." Printed after the death of Mr. Gaye's second wife as a memorial of her, dated Easter, 1853. pp. 8.

Fold and Temple. Two Sermons. 1859.

Destitution of Clergymen's widows and orphans. A Sermon. 1863.

1875. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, A.K.C., F.S.A., younger son of the late Rev. F. F. Haslewood, M.A., was educated at Marlborough College, Wilts, and King's College, London. Deacon 1863, priest 1864. Formerly curate of S. Peter ad Vincula, Tower, 1863-1864; S. Mary's, Bryanston Square, 1864-66; S. Luke's, Marylebone, 1866-68; Benenden, 1868-75. Instituted to S. Matthew's, May 19, 1875.

[Bishop's Register, xxxv., 76.]

Francis Haslewood, the present Rector, was married in 1866 to Frances Ellen Henderson, by whom he had eight children. Mrs. Haslewood died April 24, 1890, and was laid to rest in Ipswich Cemetery.

Quod me mihi reddit amicum.

Arms were granted to the Family of Haslewood by Christopher Barker, in the time of Henry VIII. The motto is borrowed from Horace (Book I., Epistle xviii., 101.)

For Genealogy of Haslewood, see "Memorials of Smarden, Kent," by Rev. Francis Haslewood.

CURATES OF ST. MATTHEW'S.

1817. Nov. 16. JAMES ORFORD.
1833. July 23. WILLIAM HALL GRAHAM.
1845. JAN. 27. ARTHUR DAVENPORT.
1852. Nov. 22. RALPH HOLLERTON.
1856. Sep. 30. GEORGE BOND.—Preferred to Vicarage of Farnworth, Widnes, 1881.
1860. June 4. THOMAS HENRY WALLER. — Appointed Rector of Waldringfield, Woodbridge, 1862.
1863. May 25. ALFRED NAUNTON BATES.—Promoted to the Vicarage of Humberstone, 1886.
1865. June 12. JOSEPH HENRY THOMPSON.—Vicar of Datchet. Formerly Canon of Montreal, Canada. On leaving Ipswich he took the Curacy of Windsor.—(*Ipswich Journal*, Oct. 6, 1866.)
1866. Oct. 26. RALPH ST. LEGER BROCKMAN.—Was instituted to the Vicarage of Brightwell, with Kesgrave, Oct. 6, 1869. Died 19 Dec., 1884.
1869. Feb. 5. WILLIAM JAMES BETTISON.—Preferred to the Vicarage of Leytonstone, 1874.
1871. Feb. 23. JAMES JOHN DANIELS.—Appointed Rector of Beckbury, Dio. Hereford, 1882.
1876. April 18. CHARLES JOHN STOWER.—Promoted to the Vicarage of All Saints, Sudbury, 1876. Preached his farewell sermon at St. Matthew's, Ipswich, Jan. 21, 1877.
1877. May 9. RICHARD HUTTON CAUTLEY.—Appointed Organizing Secretary of the Church of England Sunday School Institute, 1887.
1885. Mar. 13. WALTER BOYCE.—Elected Head Master of King's Lynn Grammar School, July, 1887.
1887. Feb. 21. JOHN SHELDON JONES.—All Saints' Church, foundation laid June 16, 1886, consecrated June 9, 1887.
1878. Mar. 14. HENRY VENN HEBERT.—Appointed Vicar of Sevenhampton, Cheltenham, 1880.
1878. Dec. 23. ARTHUR HERBERT HAYES.—Ordained Deacon 1878, Priest 1879, by the Bishop of Norwich. Published a Sermon, entitled "Will the State rob God?" on the payment of Tithes, showing that the Tithe system was not created by the State. Preached in St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, October 25, 1885.—[pp. 8, 12mo.]

All Saints.

TITHES IN THE PARISH OF S MATTHEW, IPSWICH.

Grant to William Webb and William Breton of Tithes in the parish of
S. Matthew, Ipswich.

Rex Omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem. Sciatis quod nos pro summa Mille trecentarum triginta vnus librarum octodecem solidorum et vnus denarij legalis monete Anglie per dilectos nobis Willelmum Webb Armigerum et Willelmum Breton de London Generosum ad manus Edmundi Peckham Militis ad vsum nostrum persoluim de qua quidem summa fatemur nos plenarie esse satisfactos et persolutos eosdemque Willelmum Webb et Willelmum Breton heredes et executores suos inde acquietatos et exoneratos esse per presentes de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefatis Willelmo Webb et Willelmo Breton totum illud Manerium nostrum de Bussheton in comitatu nostro Wiltes cum suis Juribus membris et pertinencijs vniversis nuper parcellam terrarum et possessionum Thome Seymour domini Seymoure de Sudeley de alta prodicione attincti et convicti existenti necnon omnes illas decimas garbarum et granorum provenientes crescentes et renovantes infra villam Gippiwici in Comitatu nostro Suffolcie et in parochijs sancti Petri sancti Nicholai sancte Marie ad clavem et sancti Mathei in dicta villa Gippiwici ac modo vel nuper in tenura sive occupacione Willelmi Lawrence vel assignatorum suorum nuper Prioratui sancti Petri Gippiwici quondam spectantes et pertinentes ac nuper parcellam terrarum et possessionum Thome Wolcey nuper Cardinalis atincti existenti Aceciam vniam domum et tenementum vocat le church house cum pertinencijs in Shepton Beauchampe in Comitiato Somerssetensi

Habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta Maneria Rectorias capellas Mesuagia terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas redditus reversiones servicia boscos sub[b]oscas Curias letas visus franci plegij decimas oblaciones ac cetera omnia et singula premissa cum eorum pertinencijs vniversis (exceptis* pre exceptis) prefatis Willelmo Webb et Willelmo Breton ac heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad solum et proprium opus et vsum ipsorum Willelmi Webb et Willelmi Breton ac heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum tenendum predicta Maneria de Bussheton et Wolfrelowe de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in capite per servicium Militare videlicet per servicium vicesime partis vnus feodi Militis Ac tenendum predicta Rectorias capellas Mesuagia terras tenementa decimas ac cetera omnia et singula premissa preter predicta Maneria de Bussheton et Wolfrelowe de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris ut de Manerio nostro de Estgrenewiche in Comitiato Kancie in libero et communi socagio per fidelitatem tantum et non in Capite pro omnibus redditibus servicijs et demandis quibuscumque

Et vltius volumus pro consideracione predicta ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus et

* i.e., certain advowsons, bells, and lead.

ſſat Witto Webb & Witto Breton ac heredibz & assignatis suis qd nos heredes & successores nri imppetnū annuatim & de tempore in tempus acquietabimus exonerabim / & indemnes conservabim / tam eosdem Witm Webb & Witm Breton ac heredes & assignatos suos quam predicta premissa cum eoꝝ ptiñ vniꝝis versus nos heredes & successores nros & vsus alias quascunq; psonas & aliam psonam quamcunque de omnibz & singulis corrodijs reddit feodis annuitatibz pencionibz porcionibz & denarioꝝ summis & oneribus quibuscunq de ſmissis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquo modo exeun seu solvend vel superinde onerat seu onerandis preterquam de servicio nobis p presentes superius reservat ac pꝛqam [demises & grants made for terms of life or years, sundry payments] ac de tribus libris annuatim solutis Capellano divina celebranti in ecclesia ſci Petri pꝛdicti ville Gippiwič pro salario sive stipendio suo ac de quindecim solidis & decem denarijs annuatim solutis archidiacono Suff p pcurač & sinodalibz pꝛdicti eccliaꝝ ſci Petri & ſci Mathei pꝛdicti ville Gippiwič Aceciam volumus etc. Eo quod expressa mencio etc. In cuius rei etc. T. R. apud Westmonasterium xxiiij die ffebruarij.

per breve de privato sigille etc.

N.B. The dots denote the omission of:—1. irrelevant matter, 2. mere legal repetition. *All* that relates to S. Matthew's, Ipswich, is here extracted. Verified 18 July, 1888.

Patent Roll 7 Edward vi. Part 7 m. 27.

PATRONAGE OF S. MATTHEW'S.

Concessio per Regem Hen. viii. Thome Wolsey Cardinali Ebor' Archiepō facta de patronatu ecclesie Sancti Mathei apud Gipwicum; nec non licentia Collegio Cardinali Gipwici ad eandem appropriand', 29 Julii, anno 20 Hen. viii. [p. 20.]

Litere patentes Henrici octavi Thome Wolsey Cardinali Ebor' Archiepō quod ille advocationem et patronatum ecclesie Sancti Mathei in villā Gippewici appropriare possit Collegio Cardinali Beate Marie in Gippewico, 29 Julii, anno 20 Hen. viii.

Gen. Report from the Commissioners on Pub. Records, p. 21. Pub. 1837.

Grant by H. 8 to Wolsey, A.D. 1532, Sep. 27, among Manors and Advowsons. The advowson of the Rectory of S. Matthew without Ipswich, with the tithes of that Church, and of the Chapel of S. Mary, Ipswich. Gairdners Letters, temp. H. 8., Vol v., 579.

In 1528 Bull for the erection of a College at Ipswich, and it is proposed that certain churches in Ipswich should be appropriated to the same to its support. Rymer Fœdera xiv., 241.

Letters of Hen. 8, Vol. iv., ii., 1862. Pub. 1872.

Draft of a Bull of Clement vii. appropriating to the College the parish Churches of S. Peter and S. Matthew's. A.D. 30 Ap., 1528.

Grant to Wolsey of S. Matthew for Cardinal College.

Lat. Vell. Great Seal attached. Royal miniature and arms, exquisitely tricked in top margin.

Endorsed.

Concessio Regis facta Dño Car^{li} de prōnato ecclie S. Mathei Gipwici et de licentia eandem appropriandi Collegio car^{li} gipwici. 29. Julii A^o 20. Hen. 8^{vi}

State Papers, Hen. VIII., A.D. 1528, Vol. iv., p. ii., p. 1997.

Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Anglie et Francie Rex fidei defensor et dominus hibernie *Omnibus* ad quos presentes littere peruenerint salutem *Sciatis* qd nos de gracia nr̄a speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nr̄is Dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus pro nob̄ heredibus et successoribus nr̄is Reuerendissimo in christo patri Thome miseratione diuina tituli sancte cecilie trans tibernu sacro sancte Romane ecclie presbitero Cardinali Eboracen Archiepō apostolice sedis legato Necnon felicis recordationis leonis olim illius nōis pape decimi deinde bone memorie Adriani pape sexti nunc autem sanctissimi domini nr̄i Clementis diuina prouidencia huius nominis pape septimi moderni dicteq sedis ad nos Regnumq nostrum Anglie ac omnes et singulas ipiūs regni nr̄i prouincias ciuitates terras atq loca illi subiecta et alia illi adiacencia ad vitam suam etiam de latere legato Epō Dunolmēn exemptiq monasterij sancti Albani commendatario perpetuo dictiq Regni nr̄i Anglie primati et cancellario nr̄o aduocationem et patronatum ecclie sancti Mathei in villa Gippewici in Comitatu nr̄o Suff cum omnibus iuribus et pertinencijs suis universis *habendum* et tenendum eandem aduocationem et patronatum ecclie predictę cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinencijs prefato reuerendissimo in christo patri heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum absq compoto seu aliquo alio inde nob̄ hered vel successoribus nr̄is reddendo soluendo seu faciendo *Et Ulterius* nos de gracia nr̄a uberiori ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nr̄is concessimus et licenciam dedimus ac damus et concedimus pro nob̄ heredibus et successoribus nr̄is per presentes prefato Reuerendissimo in christo patri qd ipē heredes executores vel assignati sui dictam eccliam siue rectoriam cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinencijs decano siue magrō et Cardinalis collegio bē Marie in Gippewico in comitatu nr̄o Suff de eiusdem reuerendissimi in christo patris fundacione existeñ et successoribus suis appropriare consolidare annectere et unire possit et possint *Et* eisdem decano et collegio et successoribus suis qd ipi eandem eccliam siue rectoriam sic appropriatam consolidatam annexam et unitam cum omnibus suis iuribus et pertinencijs in proprios suos usus here et tenere possint eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum similiter licenciam dedimus et concessimus ac damus et concedimus per presentes specialem *prouiso* semper qd perpetua vicaria in eadem ecclia siue rectoria de uno prebitero idoneo seu pluribus imperpetuum dotetur *Et* qd competens summa inter pauperes parochianos ecclie predictę per ordinarium ibidem in eadem assignand annuatim distribuatur iuxta formam statutorum in huiusmodi casu prouis (proviso-

rum) Statuto de terrā et teñ (tenementis) ad manum mortuam non ponend (dis) aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione pruś (provisione) vel restriccionē incontrarium inde fact (o) edit (o) seu ordinat (o) non obstān (te) et absq aliquo bri (breui) siue mandato de ad quod dampnum seu aliquo alio bri (breui) mandato seu warranto nrō heredum et successorum nrorum (nostrorum) pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum soluendo reddendo vel fiendo *Eo qđ expressa mencio de certitudine aut aliquo valore premissorum siue eorum alicuius seu de aliis donis vel concessionibz p nos progenitores vel predecessores n'ros prefato Reuerendissimo in Christo patri ante hec tempora fact (is) in presentibz minime fact existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione prouisione siue restriccionē inde incontrarium edit (is) fact seu prouiś.* Aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumq in aliquo non obstān (tibus) *In cuius Rei testimonium* has litteras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes *Teste me ipso* apud hampton Courte vicesimo nono die Julij Anno Regni nri vicesimo.

per bre (breue) de priuato sigillo & de dat predcā auctoritate parlamenti.
Tayler.

Cardinal's College.

For Thomas Cardinal, Abp. of York.

Licence to found a College in the parish of S. Matthew, in the town of Ipswich, Suff., where the said Cardinal was born, or in any convenient place in the said town, to consist of one dean or master, 12 priests (sacerdotes) 8 clerks & 8 singing boys, & poor scholars, & 13 poor men to pray for the good estate of the King & of the said Cardinal, & for the souls of the said Cardinal's father & mother.

Letters & papers, Hen. 8, 20 Hen. 8, A.D. 1528, Vol. iv., pt. ii., p. 1939.

A Draft of a Bull of Clement vii. exists, dated 30 Ap., A.D. 1528, appropriating to Cardinal Wolsey's College at Ipswich the parish churches of S. Peter, S. Nicholas, S. Mary ad Clavem, S. Clement, and S. Matthew, of Whersted, Cretingham, and Thurlston, Felixstowe, and other places. State Papers, iv., ii. Pub. 1862.

And on June 26, 1528, a grant was made to Wolsey of the perpetual advowson of S. Matthew's, Ipswich, with power to unite it to the college of S. Mary. Pat. 20 H. 8, pt. i., m. 30.

A.D. 1585. *The Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Hen. viii., Vol. iii., p. 449. Pub. 1817.

Liber Regis, by John Bacon, p. 744. Pub. 1786.

Letters and State Papers, H. 8, Vol. vii., A.D. 1534, p. 306.
Thomas Russhe to Cromwell.

I have, as you desired, visited Our Lady's box at Ipswich, & taken a reckoning of the keeper there for wax & other imagery, w^{ch} was never so little. Devotion is decayed, as doth appear by the same, as y^r servant W^m Laurence will inform you. 6 June, A.D. 1534

RETURN FOR THE SURVEY OF CHURCH GOODS, IPSWICH. 6 Edw. 6.A.D. 1552.

Seynt } John Reward and Wythm
Methew's } Goodchylde Churchwardens

Inp^m^d one payer of Challys }
of sylf & pcelt Gylte w^t } xij own^e & di
a paten Waying } q^arl.

Itm one Crysmctory of sylf }
Waying } xiiij owncs iij
q^arls.

Itm iij Kneppes of sylf waying j owncs iij q^arls

Itm one Cope of Clothe
of Tyssew.

Itm one Cope of Black velvett

Itm ij Copes of Blew

velvett for Rector of y^e quere

Itm one Cope of Crymseñ velvett.

Vide in Rotulo sequente pro residuo parrochie Sancti Mathei

Edward Grymeston Willm Forster

By me John Holland. by me Mathew Goodechurch

Ad huc de parrochia Sancti Mathei.

Itm one vestyment of Redde

Tynself velvett w^t a Crosse

of Golde one the Back

Itm one vestyment of Black velvett

Itm one vestement of Clothe of Tyssew

Itm afore alter Clothe of Redde &

Grene satten of Bredges

Itm Bell in the Stepyll iiij

Itm Sanctus Bell j

Leyd owt by the seyde Churchwardens
w^t the assent of the hole pysshe in
Repacons doñ in & uppon the seyde
Church in the ij^{de}, iiij^{de} iiij & 5 yeer of
o^r seyde souaygne lorde in Glasying of the
Church wyndowes and Brokeñ w^t the
great tempaste of hayle & in ledyng &
Tyling & other Necessary repacōns the
some of vj^{li} of the whiche they desyer
to be allowed.

vj^{li}

WILLS OF PARISHIONERS.

PROVED AT IPSWICH.

TESTAMENTUM RICARDI FFLEG DE GIPPCO. A.D. 1439.

In dei nomine Amen xxv^o die mens Junij Anno dni millo ccccxxxix Ego *Ric ffleg* de poch sancti Mathei de Gipp^{co}. sane ments et bone memorie condo testat^{um} meū in hunc modū In p^{ri}mis commendo anam meā deo opōtenti bte marie virgini gliōse & om̄bs sancts corpusq meū ad sepelliend in cimiterio ecclie poch *sancti Mathei* p^{re}dict. Itm lego *sumo altari* eiusdem p x^s oblits & ignorat solut xx^d. It lego *fabrie* eiusd ecclie xlj^d. It lego clico poch xija. It volo ut Agnes ux mea heat tement meū cū om̄bs ptinens in poch *sancti Georgij martyris* sittuam ad terminū vite sue Et post decess dictē Agnet volo qd. &c. (f. 3.)

A.D. 1439. In dei noie Amen xxvij die mensis Septembr anno dni Millimo cccc Tricesimo nono Ego *Ricus Deer* de Gipp^{co}. sane ments & bone memorie existens condo testamentū meū in hunc modū In primis commendo aiam meā deo omnipotenti bte Marie Virgini rliose & omnib^s sancts corpusq meū ad sepellien in cimitio ecclie poch *sti Mathei* de eadem Itm lego *summo altari* eiusd ecclie p decimis oblits & male decimats vj^s viij^d Itm lego *Johi Crewe clico pochi* xij^d Itm lego ad *reparacoem & emendat dicte ecclie* xl^s Itm lego cuilib^t ordinis frm (*fratrum*) Gipp^{ci}. v^d. Itm lego ad fabricacoem cuiusdm pontis vocat Hertford bregg^s iacem int Blakenhm & Cleydn xx^s. Residm vero om̄ bono^r meor do & lego Alicie ux mee. Odo Berkek & Johi Cole quos ordino facio & constituo meos fideles exec. (f. 4.)

A.D. 1444. In dei noie Amen x die mens Octobr anno dni millo ccccxliij Ego *Willm Hakon* de Gippe^{co}. condo testm meū. In p^{ri}m lego anam mea deo oipotenti bte Me Virgini & oib^s scis corpusq meū ad *sepeliend* in *ecclia frm Carmelit* ville Gipp^{ci}. (f. 9.)

A.D. 1444. In dei noē Amen Ego *Edmndi Bercok* de Gipp^{co}. in festi sci Marci Evangle Anno dni millo ccccxliij sane ac compos ments mee existens meu testm condo in hunc mod In p^{ri}mis lego anmā mea deo opotenti bte Marie & oib^s scis corpusq meū ad sepeliend in eccia pochi *sti Mathi* iux^{ta} fontē. Itm lego *sumo altari* ecclie p^{re}dictē vj^s viij^d. Itm lego cuilib^t Capello ad exeqm meas existen viij^d. Itm lego *Johi Crewe clico poch.* v. ij^s. (f. 15.)

A.D. 1447. In dei nom Amn Anno dni millimo cccc quadragesimo septimo Ego *Johes Hasard*, sane ments & bone memorie existens, condo testm meū in hunc modum. In p^{ri}mis comndo anā meā deo omnipotenti bee M^{re} virgin gloriose & om̄bs sanctis corpusq meū ad sepeliend incimitro pochi *sancti Mathei* Gippe^{ci} p^{re}dicti Itm lego *summo Altari* eiusd ecclie p decis oblits vj^s viij^d Itm lego Clico pochi eiusd iij^d. Itm lego cuilib^t domini ffratrum Gippeci x^s. (f. 56.)

A.D. 1448. In dei Noie Amen Ego *Ricus Rendlesham* de Gippewico xxvij die mens marcii Anno dni millimo ccccxlviij sanus ac compos ments mee existens meū testm condo in hūc modū In primo lego anam meā deo pri opotenti bte m^{re} Virgini & omnib^s sancts corpusq meu ad

sepeliend in cimiter ex pte aquilon ecclie poch *sci Mathi* Gippewic p'dict. Itm lego sumo altari ecclie eiusdem vj viij Itm lego dño Rectori ecclie eiusdem. (f. 71.)

A.D. 1453. In dei nomine Amen Ego *Johanna Turnor* de Gippewico Tercio decimo die meus Aprilis Anno dni millio cccclij sana ments & bene memorie condo testm meu in hunc modū In p'mis comendo Aiam mea deo oipotenti Beat me virg & omibs scis corpus q meū ad sepeliend in Cimiterio ecclie pochiali *Sci Mathe*. Itm lego sumo Altari eiusd ij^s Itm lego cuilibet capellano in die sepultur mee ad exequa existent iij^d. (f. 176. b.)

A.D. 1458. In dei noie Amen Ego *Walter Veleuet* de Gippewico Norwic dioc iij die mensis Januar Anno dni millo cccclviij compos ments sane q memorie condo & dispono testamentū meū in hunc modū In p'mis lego & comendo anam meā deo opotenti bte M^a virgin gliose ac omibs sancts corpus q meū ad sepell in Cimitero ecclie *sci Matthei* ville Gippewic Primis Sumo Altari p decim meis oblits &c lego vj^s viij^d Itm lego *Johi Baker* Clico pochi eiusd ecc xx^d. Prov. at Ipswich 20 May 1459. (f. 15.)

A.D. 1459. In dei noie Amen Ego *Ricardus Baker* de Gippewicus decimo die mens August Anno dni millimo cccclix sane ments & bone memorie cōde testm meū in hunc mod In p'mis comendo Anam meā deo opotenti bte marie virgi et omibs scis corpus q meū ad sepeliend in cimitro ecclie pochl *sci Mathei* Apli Gippewici p'dict. Itm lego ad emedacoe dce ecclie xij^s viij^d It lego ecclie *sci Clements* vj^s viij^d It lego p duobs trentalibs ad celebrand p anā et aiābs om bnfactor meor xx^s. Prob. Apud Gippewic &c (II. f. 157.)

A.D. 1464. In dei &c *Willm Lowder*—sumo altari—It repacon dce ecclie iij^s iij^d. (f. 208.)

A.D. 1465. In dei noe Amen nono die mens Octobr Anno dni millimo cccclxiiij Ego *Maryann Lovell* condo testm meū in hunc mod In prmis comendo Aiam mea deo omipot btæ Me virgini & omñbs scīs corpusq meū ad sepeliend in ecclia *sci Mathei* Gippewici Sumo Altari p decimis meis oblits lego iij^s iij^d. It lego eiusd ecclie xx^s Itm lego *Gilde sci Georgij* iij^s iij^d Item *pictur Imagine ste Marie le pety* xij^d. It volo haber unū ydoneū psbitū ad celebrand p ana mea & aiab Alicie & Elianor uxor meōr. Prob. xxij Apilis 1465. (II. f. 124.)

A.D. 1468. In dei noie Amen die Jovis piā post festu Purificacois btē marie virgin Anno dni millio cccclxv apud Akenham iux Gippewicū Ego *Thomas Heryng* filius Thome Heryng de Gippewico p'dca apud Akenhm sanus mentē & memoria condo testamentū meū modo & forma subsequen videlt In primis lego anam mea deo omipotenti btē marie virgini gens &c corpusq meu ad sepeliend in cimitro ecclie *sci Mathei* de Gippewic iux tumulu mātris mee Itm lego ad emendacoem eiusdem ecclie iij^s iij^d Itm lego sumo Altari ecclie de *Akenhm* p'dcā p decimis negligēt vel ingnorant omīss in recompensacoem xij^s iij^d Itm lego ad factur unius *candebem in eadem ecclia faciend* vj viij^d Itm lego sumo altari de *Henley* iij^s iij^d Itm volo q^d Thomas Heryng pater meus post solucoem. (Will sideways.) (II. 159.)

A.D. 1474. In dei &c Amen Ego *Johna* ux Robt *Hill* que fuit uxor sepeliend in cimiterio eccl *sci Mathei* Gippewici Itm lego sumo altari eiusdem ecclie unū parum lūi voc au autercloth Itm lego altari ecclie de *Culpho* alme Autercloth. Itm lego Thome peddar capellano &c. Itm do *tabnaclo sacramenti Altars* ī ecclia *sci Mathei* Gippewici voc *le Canape* una petra Triatact (?). Prob. 20 Jan. 1474. (f. 287. b.)

A.D. 1477. In dei, die marts px ante festū *sci Georgii* martyr Anno dni millimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo Ego *Johannes Lakford* dei Gippewico sana mente bona memoria condo testm In p'mis lego corpus ad sepeliend in cimiterio *ecclie Mathei*. Itm lego sumo altari eiusdem ecclie xij^d. Prov. 21 May 1477. (f. 316. b.)

A.D. 1478. In dei noie Amen the xxviiij of November ye yere of our Lord mcccclxxviiij I *John Champion* of Episwich beying in good mende make my testement in this manner first I bequethe mye soule to God Almighty our lady seynte marie and to all ye seynts in heuene and myn body to be beryed in ye cherche of *Seynte Mathew* by Isabell myn wiff Also I beqweth to her awter of ye seid Church for myn tithes forgetyn iij^s iiij^d Also I bequethe to parish Clerk of the same Church iiij^d Also I bequeth to the repacoē of ye said Church iiij mrks to be paid in four yeres. Also I bequeth to ye *whight friers* x^s tents &c to be sold and to have a prest to syng for me and myn ffriends an hool yeer in the church of Saynt Mathew aforesaid. Prob. 24 Nov. 1478. (f. 319.)

A.D. 1483. In the name of the blysed trinyte fadyr & son & holy gost and off owyr blyssed lady seynt Mary and off all ye holy ye copny of hevyn. I *John Therry* in good & hole mend being 4 March 1483 &c body to be beryd in ye chrch of ye blyssed apost. *seynt Mathei* of Gypswich, also I bequeth to ye hey altar of ye seyde chyrch for recompense of my tythys and oblacions viij^d I bequeth to wards ye bying off ye grete belle off the seyde Chyrch xx^d, also I bequeth to a pryste ffor to seyng for my soul in ye seyde chyrch off *Seynte Mathew* x^s. (iii. 38.)

A.D. 1479. In dei noie Amen Ego *Willmus Bele* de Gipp condo & dispono test meū in hunc mod. Inprimis lego aiām meā Deo & corpus sepeliend corā *altare stae Katine* in Ecclia sti *Mathei* Apli Gipp ad sum altar lego pro xis meis oblits xij^d. (Fol. 48.)

A.D. 1487. In dei noie Amen xxj die mensis Octob An^o dni millo cccclxxxvij Ego *Wyllms Prynt* sane ments and bone memorie existens condo testamentu meu in hinc mod. In primis lego aniam meā deo pri omnipotenti be marie Virgini & omibus scis corpus q meu sepeliend in Cimitro ecclie *sci Mathei*. Itm lego summo altari p decis meis oblit ij^s Itm lego gilde *sci Erasmi* xx^d Itm lego fabrice torchiæ. (iii. f. 52.)

A.D. 1487. Ego *Ric Gardyner* de Gip^{co} compos ments xxviiij Nov. A.D. mcccclxxxvij In noiē dei Amen &c Itm lego ad altar ecclie *sci Mathei* xx^d lego ad eccliam *sci Mathei* ij^s vj^d for a *rochett*. (iii. 64 a slip)

A.D. 1491. In dei noie Amen I *Robert Duncke* off ye pyshe of *Seynt Matthewys* Ypswyche xxiiii Novemb 1491. In primis I bequethe my sowle to godd Almyghty. (f. 159.)

A.D. 1494. In dei noie Amē the iiijth day off Apryll In the yer of owre lord mcccclxxxiiij I *John Mey* off ye prysh off seynt Mathew of Yppswych being in gode moē make my testamet in thys wysse In pmis I beqwethe my sowle to Almyghty godd & my body to be beryyd in ye chyrch yerd off ye same pysh Itm I beqwethe to the hye Awt off ye same chyrch for my tithes & offeryngs forgetyn xij^d Itm I beqwethe to ye hye Awt off *Whytton* xij^d Itm to ye hye Awtr off ye chyrche off *Bramford* xij^d Itm I beqwethe to ye peynting of ye *Candylbeme* in *seynt Mathewys* chyrche whan the begyn to work xiiij^s iiij^d Itm I beqwethe to John Meye my son my place in Whytton w^t all lands belonging therto in ye seyde town of Whytton and Bramford, &c Itm beqwethe to Margary my wyffe the place y^t she dwelleth in lying in psh of Seynte Mathew.

Probat Gipp vicesimo vto die Aplis Anno dni. (iii. f. 158. b.)

A.D. 1501. In dei noiē Amen The yere of our lord mcccc the xjth daye of Januarye I *John Rychys* w^t good and hoole mynde make my testament & last will under this forme ffirst I bequeth my soule unto allmighty God and to our lady saynt Marye & to all the blessed saynts in hevyn and my body to be buried in *saynt Mathewe* chercheyard of Ippswich Also I bequeth to the *heye Awtr* of the sayd cherch for tythes and other oblacons forgotten xx^d Also I bequeth to the sustentacon of the gilde of *saynt Erasmus* xx^d The Residue of all my godds I bequeth to Isabell my wyf And I make her myn executrix ownlye. Whereof these men be wittenesse Syr *John Debynhm* my *goostlye* ffader, Robt Cooke, Willm Barker and othre.

Probatum fuit ultimo die mens Marcij Anno dni millmo Quingentesimo primo. (iv. f. 1.)

A.D. 1501. In dei noiē Amen the xx day of the monyth of ffebruary in the yere of our lord god a mcccc I *Richard Cawdell* of Ippswich in the parish of *saynt Mathewe* &c my soul to Almighty god to our lady saynt Marye & my body to be buried in the church yerd of saynt Mathews aforesaid. Itm I besette to the heye Awter of this same Cherch for my tithes oblits and not truly paid vj^d, to Cecely my wiff. Prov. scdo Aprilis mcccc primo. (iv. b.)

A.D. 1503. In the name of god Amen the xvij day of Decembr mcccc & iij I *John Kynge* of Ippwych in the pysh off Saynt Mathewes w^t an hoole mynd & a clere costyens begynne to make my will &c my soule to Almighty god to our lady Saynt Mary Virgyn & to all the saynts off heaven & my body to be buried in the chercheyrd of Saynt Mathews aforsayd. Itm I bequeth to the heygh Awter off the same Cherch ffor my tythes & offryngs neglygently payd xij^d

Prob. xx Jan. m.cccciiij. (iv. 118. b.)

A.D. 1503. In the name off god Amen the ffirst day of August in the yer of our lord god mcccc & iij I *Agnes Reynold* off Ipswych in the pysh of *Saynt Mathews* &c I sett & recommend my soule to Almighty god to our lady Saynt Mary & to all the saynts off heaven &c my body to

be buried in the cherchyard of S. Mathews Itm I bequeth to the heye awter off the same cherch in restitucion off my oblacons negligently paid xij^s. I will that eny p^rste beyng at my buryeng have iiij^d & eūy clerk beyng a man to have ij^d. Itm I bequeth to the repacon off the cherch off Saynt Mathews aforsayd xij^s iiij^d. Itm I bequeth to a secular a p^rst to syng ffor my soule my ffaders & my mothers in the cherch off saynt Mathews aforsayd by the space of a hoole yer viij marc vj^s viij^d. Itm I bequeth to a man to go to the holy courte of Rome in *Pylgrymage* ffor my soule my ffathers & mothers and he to have ffor his labour xli off lawfull mony off the goods that my ffather bequethed me And yf my brother John Kyng will take upon hym the holy pylgrymage than he ffor to haue it befor all other men. Itm I bequeth xl & off the good that my ffather bequethed me ffor to haue a C masses songe upon a day ffor my soule my ffathers & my mothers. Itm I bequeth to the *Grey ffrers* In Ipswich off the goods that my ffather bequethed me xij & iiij^d to pray ffor my soule my ffathers & mothers. Itm I bequeth to the *Whyght ffryers* off the same vj^s viij^d Itm I bequeth to the *blak ffrers* of the sayd town off Ipswich vj^s viij^d.

Prob. 23 August 1503. (iv. f. 205. b.)

A.D. 1506. In dei noie Amen In Viglia Assuponē blē Marie Vginis Anno dni millimo cccc sexto I *Willm Sharpe* off the parish of Seynt Mathew in Ippiswich beyng hooll in mynde & of good memorie in this manner of wise ordeyne & make my last will In p^rmis I bequeth my soule to our lord Jhu Criste & to his blessed moder seynte Marie & to alle the holy cōpany of heven my body to be buried in the chirche yerd of seynt Mathew be for seid, Itm I beqwethe to the hye Awter of the same for tythes forgotyn xl^d. Itm I beqwethe to the *Gilde of Saynt Herasmus* xx^d. Itm I will that ther be seid at the daye of my beryeing of good & honest prests v messis and like wise at the xxx^{ti} daye other v messis and ther to have for ther labor accordyng eury prest iiij^d. Itm I will at the day of my beryeing that ther be ordeyned in bred for to be deld to the pore peple that comyth & also in vituale to the refresshyng of my pore neybors to ye valew of x^s. Itm I beqwethe to the *high awter* of ye seid Seynt Mathewes a cloth to be maed An awter cloth and alle other my goods movabill and unmovabill I geve to Jone my wiff inyn executrix witness the foure Sir *John Mastir* my *gostly ffader* & *curatt* of the same. &c.

Prob. 20 August 1506. (iv. f. 225. b.)

A.D. 1509. In dei nōie Amen the xv day of Januarij the yer of our Lord mccccxix I *John Crosse* of the pysh of Saynt Mathews in Ippiswich hoole of mynde & in pfyght memorye by gods uysitacon dyseased w infirmytees for ye discharge of my selff both in body & soule ffyrst agayn god & secundary the world in this man wyse make my testament ffyrst I bequeth my soule to our lord Jhu Cryst to his blissed moder Saynt Mary & to all the holy cōpany of heven, my body to be buried wt in the cherchyard of the said saynt Mathews Also I bequeth to the *heye awter* of the said Cherch for tythes neglygently forgotten ij. Prob. xx March 1509. (v. f. 113.)

A.D. 1516. In the Name off God Amen the vj day of Septebr the yer of oure lord god mccccxvi I *Willm Wande* off the pyshe of Seynt Mathewe off gypswyche in the dioc off Norwich hool off mynd and prfyte memorie beyng but not in helth off body onleye and make this my testamt and last will ffyrst I bequeth my soule to Almighty God, to the Virgyn Mary and to all the holy company off hevyn and my body to be buryd in the Este ende off the charcheyard off Seynt Mathew forseide. Itm I geve & bequeth to the high awtere off Seynt Mathew for my tythes and oblacons forgotyn & not payd xl^d. Itm I wyll have an *ymage off the rytte* / (Passion) / off our lord made howsele peynted & sett upp at the Este ende of Seynt Mathew whereas my body shall lye. (f. 151.)

A.D. 1520. In the name of god Amen the viij daie of Noueb in the yere of our lord god mccccxx I *Willm Dancis* of the parish of saynt Mathewe the Apostell & Evangeliste in Ippswich, and in the diocese of Norwich hool of mynde &c. to be buried in the cherch of *saynt Mathewe* in Ipswich Itm I bequeth to the high *Altter* of the same cherche for my tithes and oblacons negligentlie forgotten iij^s iiij^d. Itm I geve to the said cherch vj^s viij Itm I geve and bequeth to the gilde of saynt Erasmus iij^s iiij^d. Itm I geve to eury oon of the *housis of ffryers* in Ippswich to pray for me and min freinds xx^d. Itm I will haue an honest secular priest to sing for me and my frendys and all cristin soulys in the cherche of Saynt Mathewe in Ippswich aforesaid by the space of oon hoole yere and he to have for his stipend of that yere vj^{li} starling. Item I geve to my *goostlie ffather* Sir *John Master* to pray for me and for all cristen soulys xx^d. Elyne my wiff executrix.

Witness this my present Will *Sir John Master* Curatt of the parish of saynt Mattheve.

Prob. at Ipswich xv November mccccxx. (vi. f. 67. b.)

A.D. 1532. In the name of God Amen I *Thomas Cutting* of saynt Matthew parysh in Ipswich in the diocese of Norwich ffremason hooll of mynde and good of remembraunce being the xxviij day of ffbruarye in the yere of our lorde god mccccxxxi do ordeyne and make this my present testament &c. ffirst I comende and bequeth my soule to allmyghty god to our ladye saynt Marye and to all the saynts in hevyn and my bodye to be buried in the cherch of the said parysh of saynt Mathewe by my Wyff *Emme* ther as she lyeth buried. To the which *highe Altter* of the said parish cherche for my tythes and offerynggs forgotten and negligentlie unpaid I bequeth iij^s. Item I bequeth to the said parish cherch for brekyng up of the grownd there as my bodye shalbe buried j^s viij^d. Item I geve & bequeth to *Alys* my wyff all my stuff of houshold and all other my moveable gooddys to hir own ppr use she to bryng me honestlie to the ground at my burreng day &c. Gregorye my son, Thomas my son. These witnesses present at this my said testament M. Richarde Sparhawke my Curate, William Gregory Jamys *Crowferde* priest. Probatum apud Gipp coram nobis xxviij die mensis Septembr Anno dñi Millmo cccccxxii (xi. f. 53.)

2. At the East end of the North side.

Hodges. Or. 3 crescents sa. on a canton of the 2^d. a ducal coronet of the 1st impaling Peacock. Gu. on a fess arg. bet. 3 bezants, each charged with a peacock's head erased az. 3 mascals pierced sa. Crest, on a ducal coronet, or, a crescent sa. Dexter side sa.

3. On the E. end, S. side.

Peacock. As the last, but the field, az. Impaling Osborne? sa. billettée, a griffin se'greant, or. Crest, between 2 wings expanded, a peacock's head erased, holding in the beak a snake coiled round the neck of the peacock; the whole is of a light blue. Motto, Virtus in actione consistit. Whole sa.

4. On the S. side over the door.

This and the 3 following are placed together in a lozenge. How, Lord Chedworth, Or. a fesse between 3 wolves heads, coupéd, sa. Crest, a dexter arm in armour, erased at the elbow, lying fess ways, and holding in the hand a scimiter erect, enfiled with a boar's head coupéd, all proper. Supporters. On the dexter side a lion arg. pellettée: on the sinister an angel proper, face profile, habited crimson, the under garment az, the wings arg. pinioned az. Motto. Justus & propositi tenax. Whole sa. This for John L^d. Chedworth, who lies buried in a Vault in the churchyard.

5. Milner. Sa. a chevr. between 3 (bridle) bits, or impaling Arg. a chev. vert, betw. 3 bugle horns stringed, sa. Crest. a demi lion ramp^t. sa. holding in his dexter paw, a bridle bit, or. Dexter side sa.
6. Milner, as above, impaling Or. fretty, sa. on a chief of the last, 3 plates. Crest as the last. Sinister side sa.
7. Curzon. Arg. on a bend sa. 3 popinjays, or, a ring round their necks, gu. impaling Arg. a chev. gu. betw. 3 bugle horns az. stringed or. Sinister side sa.

On the S. side of the Chancel, are some ancient seats of oak, on that part of it which is against the wall there is this inscription in black letter, *John : Smyth : Pewterer : which : decessed : ye : xvij : day : of : May : ye yere of : or Lord God, mccccxvj.*

On the cornice of the roof, on the N. side, there is a row of tenter hooks: but for what purpose I cannot conjecture.

The Nave is 55 ft. 10 in. long and 21 ft. 5 in wide, covered with tiles and ceiled.

The Pulpit stands in the N.E. corner, octagon, ordinary, painted. In the N.E. angle, may be seen traces of the passage to the rood loft.

The Nave is separated from the Isles, by 4 arches on each side, plain, which are supported by octagon plain pillars.

The pews are uniform and neatly painted yellow: the floor of white paniments.

Over the arch at the W. end are the Royal Arms, and at this end is a small Gallery, just above which, on a board is this, Jno. Orford Jos^h. Toosey Churchwardens 1808.

Just below the Gallery, stands the Font, which is small and slender, octagon, of stone; the faces with tabernacle work, and figures, apparently on scripture subjects, but not very obvious ones: and roses: the pedestal has figures supporting it: a large wooden type covers up, which opens with folding doors: the font itself is in good preservation.

There are no clerestory windows, but two modern ones have been opened, one each side near the E. end, to give additional light to that part of the church.

The S. Isle is 54 ft. long, and 11 ft. 11 in. wide, covered with lead: the intersections of the rafters, and the ends of the supporters of them, have carvings on them, some bearing a sort of guitar, another a harp &c. The timber appears to be chesnut.

The N. Isle is 72 ft. 3 in. long, by 12 ft. 3 in. wide, covered with lead; the roof here, is ornamented with carvings similar to that on the S. side: the figures however on this side bear shields before them, which have on them the instruments of our Saviour's Passion, viz: 3 nails, the cross and crown of thorns, the sponge and spear in saltire, 3 scourges, 2 and 1 &c also the emblem of the Trinity.

Near the W. end N. side is a shelf for bread, and over it

Henry Skynner Gent.
late Portman of this
Town gave to the Poor of
this parish 100 pound for ever.

At the E. end of this Isle, a portion is inclosed as a Vestry.

On the S. side of the S. Isle is a small Porch.

The Steeple is a square Tower of flints, without buttresses, and of no great height.

It contains 5 Bells, which are thus inscribed.

1. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1772.
2. Miles Graye made me 1605.
3. Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis.
- 4 & 5. Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1772.

The outside walls are cast over, and having given way outwards, are supported by very massy brick buttresses, particularly on the S. side.

Monumental Inscriptions &c.

In the Chancel.

1. Against the N. wall, very near the East end, is a mural monument of coloured marbles, in the centre are 2 shallow niches, in which are kneeling the figures of a man and woman, having a faldstool between them: the man has a scarlet cloak, with a black dress underneath, a beard and a moderate sized ruff: the woman is also in a black dress, with a kind of veil fixed to the top of her head, and hanging down behind.

Beneath these, on a frieze, are 2 groups of children, kneeling before a faldstool; under the man are 3 sons in black dresses and cloaks: and below the woman, 5 daus. also in black dresses resembling that of their mother. Below these 2 groups, are 2 tablets of dark grey marble,

which are separated by a square piece of white marble on which is carved a festoon of fruit.

On the tablets are inscriptions.*

At the top of the monument, is this coat of Arms.

Cock. Quarterly, Gu. and arg. in the 1st q^r a cock or. a crescent for diff°. Crest, a bird (qy. an ostrich) gu. ducally gorged, and holding in its beak a key, or.

On the sides, just above the top of the niches are

2 shields : dexter side, Cock, as above. Sinister. Arms of Ipswich. Per pale gu. and az. on the dexter a lion rampant or. on the sinister, 3 demi hulks of ships, joined to the impaled line of the last. The whole monument has been handsomely painted and gilt.

2. On the same wall, westward, is another mural monument of marble, consisting of 2 arched niches, with an entablature supported by 3 Ionic pillars. In the niches are two figures kneeling, on the dexter side, a man in a gown with a kind of pudding sleeve, painted scarlet, he has a beard, and a large ruff. On the sinister side, is a woman, also kneeling, dressed in a scarlet gown, with very full puffed sleeves, which are tied in the middle, with a ribbon ; a black veil, attached to the top of her head, falls down behind her.

On the frieze below them, are two groups of children ; under the man, 9 sons kneeling, in cloaks of different colours, the 3 eldest of which have beards ; in front of these are lying 3 children in swadling clothes, who probably died infants. Under the woman are 4 daughters, also kneeling, and dressed in gowns and puffed sleeves like their mother, and with close black caps tied under their chins : the two middle ones which from their size, appear to have been the second and youngest, hold each a scull in their hands, probably to show that they died young.

On two tablets of black marble, are inscriptions.

At the top of the monument are these Arms :—

Penning. Gu. 3 stags heads cabossed, arg. a chief indented, erm.

Crest, a greyhound's head arg. but quere should be a buck's head erased, p. fesse indented arg. and gu. attired of the last.

At the corners were two shields, that on the dexter side is broken off and lost, that on the sinister side has the arms of Croft : or 3 bulls heads couped, sa.

3. On flat stones.

Within the Communion rails, on a dirty looking slab of free stone, in the middle (caps).

Richard Cock, Gent, thrice
Bayliff of this Towne
was here interred 1629,
June 7th
Resurgam.

* See Ipswich Inscriptions, S. Matthew's. Rev. F. Haslewood. 1884.

4. On the south side, within the rails, black marble.

Here resteth the body of M^{rs} Sarah Peacock &c.

Arms above Peacock. Or a fess bet 3 roundels, each charged with a peacock's head erased, 3 mascles, impaling Osborne (?) Billetty, a griffin segreant. Crest as before.

5. On the North side, within the rails, black marble.

Elizabeth Johannis Dade &c

Arms, above. Morris, a lion passant, bet. 3 scaling ladders, a crescent for difference, impaling Dade, a chev. bet. 3 garbs. Crest a tower.

6. Below the rails, on the South side near the door, lies a blackish stone, diminishing to the feet, but there are no traces of inscription upon it.

7. On the North side of the last another black stone.

Hic jacet J. Frohock &c—nat. 64.

Arms above. Frohock. On a chev. bet. 3 leopards faces, 3 trefoils slipped; above a helmet and torse, but no crest.

8. In the middle of the Chancel, lies a very old Purbeck stone which had brasses, probably covering the remains of Dr. Baily, see page 160.

A blackish stone, which had a brass.

(Other inscriptions all now printed.)

20. Smythier. On a fess bet. 3 fleur de lis, as many trowels. Arms below. Smythier as above impaling Kerrington, on a bend 3 lozenges, in chief a cinquefoil.

21. Behind the Pulpit on a small stone broken (caps)

Here lyeth John

Reaward alias

Harris - - 1581.

22. Old stone had a brass.

In the spandrils of the North door of the Isle are two shields:—The dexter side had the emblem of the Trinity, but nearly defaced: the sinister the instruments of the Passion, the cross, spear, sponge, nails &c.

In the arch are crowns, and at the bottom of it, a blank shield on each side, on the jambs, roses: the corbels of the drip stone, are lions seiant guardant, crowned. Oct. 1824.

Visited again June 1, 1832. The Church was under repair.

The Vestry which was at the East end of the North Isle, is now removed to a space behind the pillar a little to the W., and the part of the isle where the Vestry formerly was is new pewed, and a stone or two is thereby covered up. Several new pews are made in the chancel; the lower part of the East window re-opened and repaired: and a great part of the Church new pewed.

South aisle. Against the same wall is placed the slab to the memory of Lord Chedworth, which was formerly on the table monument in the Churchyard: it has only a small moulding of white marble at the top, and another at the bottom. Hatchment of Howe over it.

Incorporated Society made a grant 1836. (*Brit. Mag.*, Dec., 1836, p. 740.)

Re-visited 1833, 1840, and 1842.

CHANCEL.

The East window is apparently modern, it is lofty, of wood, of 5 lights with transoms to each light.

The E. window on the S. side is a drop arch of 3 lights with 3 foiled heads.

The W. do. is also of 3 lights, plain.

The Arch to the isle of the Chancel, on N. side, is very sharp pointed.

The Arch to the Nave is an obtuse pointed one, supported by clustered pillars.

NAVE.

The arches to the side isles are equilateral, pillars plain, octagon.

There is no clerestory, but additional light is obtained by 2 windows in the roof, one on each side near the E. end.

A Gallery runs along the N. Isle and across the whole Church at the W. end.

S. ISLE.

The Windows seem to have lately undergone repair: that in the middle has a segmental arch, with a dripstone returned at right angles.

N. ISLE.

The window at the W. end, is triangular headed, dripstone returned.

The N. door is a drop arch with a square head, the dripstone supported by lions seiant crowned: 2 mouldings continued round the arch and down the jambs, without shaft or capital: in the outer moulding are 4 foils, in the inner roses below, and above, a blank shield on each side, and ducal coronets.

1. Wo from W. triangular head, human heads supporting the dripstone.

2 and 3. Segmental arches of 3 lights, no mullions, dripstone returned.

THE STEEPLE.

Has no parapet.

The Wo in the W. side is a pointed segment arch, no mullions, of 2 lights, the dripstone returned.

A small one above, a similar shaped arch, with a trefoiled head.

The windows in the Belfry, small, triangular headed, of 2 lights, with 3 foiled heads, a 4 foil in the centre.

(Add. ms. 19,094, II., 82.)

Scenes of Fort.

PLAN OF S. MATTHEW'S.



CELT. GRIND. AT THE POINT. 1/2 SIZE.

SCRAPER. 1/2 SIZE.

SCRAPER. 1/2 SIZE.

FABRICATOR.
OR ARROW-PLATE.
FULL SIZE.

ARROW-HEAD. FULL SIZE.

ARROW-HEAD. FULL SIZE.



TRIMMING FLAKE. FULL SIZE.



CHISEL. GRIND. AT BOTH ENDS. 1/2 SIZE.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

NEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND AT BAYLHAM, SUFFOLK.

BY EDWARD LINGWOOD.

It is the intelligence of man that has enabled him to form weapons, armed with which he has obtained a mastery over animals swifter and stronger than himself. Some sort of weapons were always necessary to him. These implements enable us to form some estimate of the intelligence of a race. What we know of pre-historic man is of necessity derived from his remains. Implements of the stone age have been found in nearly every part of the world ; and among certain savage nations the use of stone has come down to our own time. In England such remains are abundant, in the river-gravels, in caves, and upon the surface. With stone man ground his corn : he fought with stone weapons, he prepared the wood and bone required for his weapons of the chase with stone, and sharpened his darts with points of flint.

The working of flint requires a very sure hand. At Brandon we have, perhaps, the oldest industry in the world. The manufacture of flint has been carried on there almost continuously since Neolithic times, and the river gravels there are the richest in Palæolithic implements. The flint knapper first quarters his stone, and then with a sharp blow with an iron hammer flakes off a piece of flint, one shows the exterior face of the block—the other has a somewhat flat surface with a hump at the place where the blow was given called the “bulb of percussion,” the edge of the next flake probably cuts the flat surface on the core, and leaves a ridge, and then flake after flake is taken off, until the upper surface has none of the outside crust upon it, but the ridges left by the removal of former

flakes. After the flakes are taken off the remaining piece is called the core. The pre-historic flint implements are sometimes made from the flake, and sometimes the core.

Where the ground is covered with flakes and spalls, it is evident the implements have been worked, and probably at least for a time pre-historic men had their dwelling. A field of about three acres in the parish of Baylham, is towards the river Gipping, covered with such pieces of flint; the majority bear the same relation to an implement that carpenter's chips do to the table, or whatever he is making. Still I have found a considerable number of implements here. Some of these are ground tools, and amongst them is a flake of one highly ground, in which are no traces of the original chipping. The majority of the tools are large flakes with a secondary working at the edge; others are simple flakes formed by a single blow. From the presence of the cores and hammer stones it is evident that they were formed on the spot. The chalk in this locality has very few flint stones in it, and the implements are formed of stones from the gravel.*

These flints belong to the Neolithic period.

We have little to help us in forming an opinion as to their age. And as it is of course impossible to take a remote time, and reckon onwards as we do in history, it seems best to take some distant historical date, and working backwards, endeavour to leave an impression of the length of time that has elapsed since the stone age.

When Cæsar invaded Britain he found the inhabitants in a higher state of civilization than is perhaps generally supposed: at any rate they were acquainted with iron. Cæsar explored but a corner of Britain, and wrote chiefly from hearsay: but he says, in the interior were a people born in the island itself, while those on the coast had crossed from the country of the Belgæ. These latter were Celts, fair, tall

* This land is very light soil, and is called the warrens, for a long while it was probably uncultivated, lately it has been ploughed much deeper than had previously been the case, when I exhibited the flints before the Ipswich Scientific Society, the effect of this was shown by the Rev. Barham Zincke, who showed us the flints found in his garden at the depth of four feet, mentioned in Darwin's book on the "Earth Worms."

men, who had invaded Britain towards the close of the Neolithic period from Gaul. They probably arrived in successive hordes, and some of the latter, who would be in touch with the civilization of Rome, brought a knowledge of the use of iron ; for a long period they were unacquainted with the use of this metal, and employed bronze. They made ornaments of jet, amber, and gold, and were even acquainted with the potter's wheel. Such stone implements as remained in use were probably highly finished, such as the perforated axes, and some of the most exquisitely worked arrow heads, and of course flint flakes and scrapers.

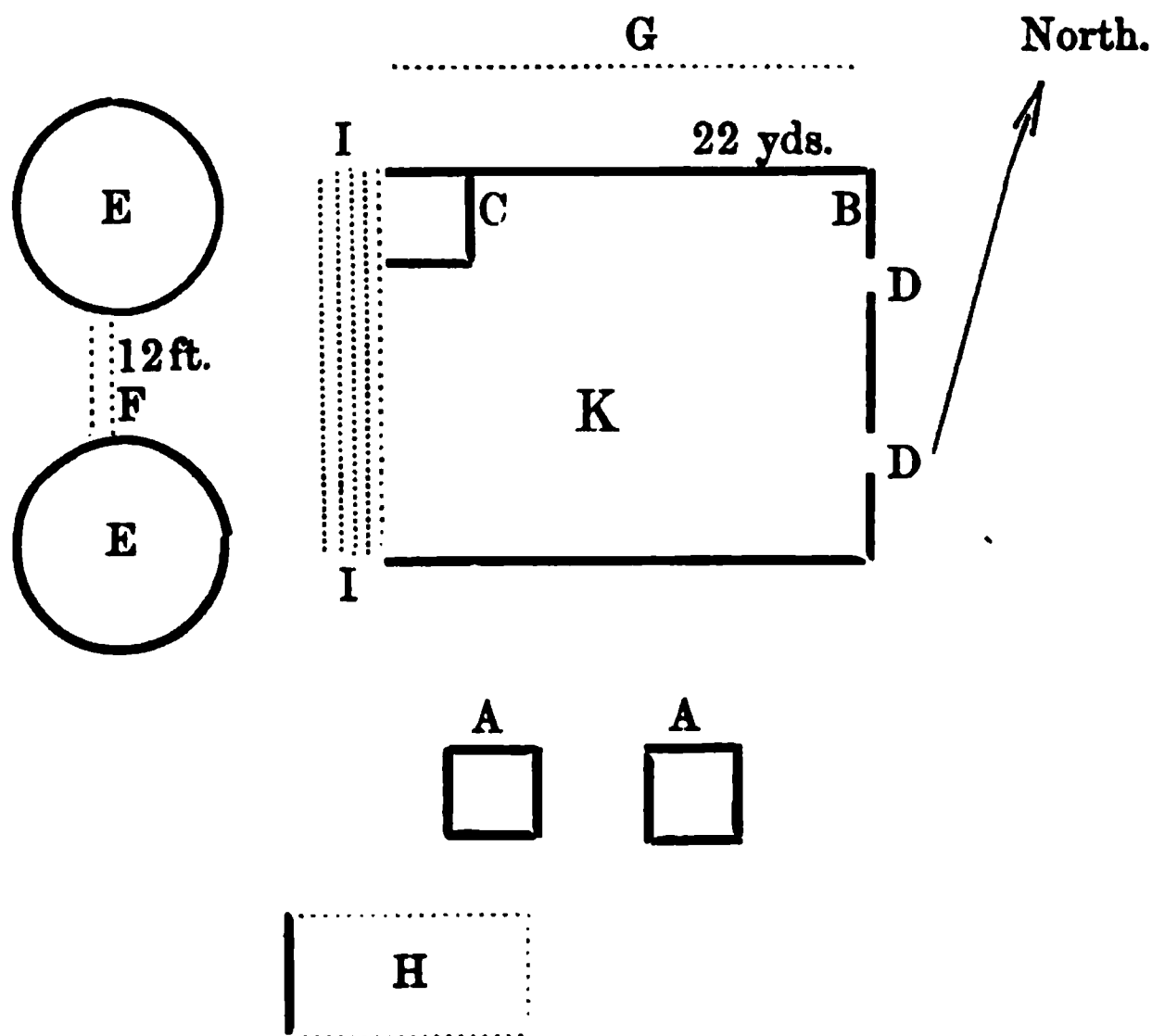
These light Celts probably subjugated a former race of short dark men of Iberic stock, who were the newer Stone Folk—Neolithic man. In the Fens have been found some evidences of lake dwellings, and at least two manufactories of flint implements have been examined, one at Cissbury, and the other at Grimes Graves, near Brandon. In these places they probably lived in the holes which they excavated in order to procure flints. An examination of these, and of caves in the south of England, enables us to learn something of their habits, food, and weapons.

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT BUNGAY CASTLE.

BY REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D.,

Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale,
and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

The river Waveney, which now divides Norfolk from Suffolk, turns from its eastward course just above the town of Bungay, and after flowing north, north-west, east, and south-east, enclosing a horse-shoe space, turns again eastward. About a mile below the town is the ancient ford, called Wanney-ford in old maps, now Wainford, the lowest fordable point on the river, and to my mind the crossing of the river in the IXth route of Antonine's Itinerary, on the road between *Venta Icenorum* (Norwich) and *Sitomagus* (Dunwich).



Shortly after this northward bend, an irregular line of earthworks appears on the east bank of the river, not at all required for protection against floods, while the west side is a wide marsh entirely unprotected.

Partly occupying the northern end of these earthworks, but passing considerably beyond their limits stands the well-known Bungay Castle, the home of Hugh Bigod.

Excavations recently made have brought to light certain details which appear to be of considerable importance, and are indicated by A A, C, and I I, in the rough plan above.

A A. Air-shafts communicating with a room about 14ft. square, about 14ft. in depth.

B. Remains of staircase.

C. The castle well, square, as in some other instances, and with the plaster but little injured. It was evidently continued upward to the floor of a large chamber, the height of which, some 12ft. from the ground as the place now is, is indicated by the projection of the walls.

The first digging was continued to the depth of 48ft. or so without finding water, which was evidently prevented from rising by the mass of stones thrown into the well. Subsequently the pump-trees were found and taken out, and the water reached.

D D. Deeply splayed openings, about 2ft. wide at the outer surface.

E E. Round towers.

F. Traces of curtain.

G. Traces of foundations to the north.

I I. Traces of foundations to the west, very large ashlar, beginning about 4ft. below the surface, and continuing staircase wise.

Mr. Philpot, landlord of the "King's Head" Hotel, says that the Courses are set back after they have oversailed.

N.B.—The west wall has fallen.

K. The Keep.

H. A large irregular mass of masonry.

In one of the shafts A A., a small hand-mill stone about 7in. diameter with a hole $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in the middle—of some hard grit (? Yorkshire) was discovered.

There are apparently two foundations to the Keep, indicating that the present structure was erected on the site of one older.

CONVERSAZIONE AT BURY S. EDMUND'S, 1890.

On Monday Evening, February 17, 1890, a very large and successful meeting of this Institute was held at the Athenæum. The Committee formed for carrying out the arrangements, consisted of the Mayor (H. Lacy Scott, Esq.), Lord John Hervey, Major Gelston, Dr. Macnab, Algernon B. Bevan, Esq., R. Burrell, Esq., and Rev. T. Frodsham.

The Hall was fitted in the centre like a drawing-room, whilst a temporary museum had been arranged to occupy the sides of the building, the platform having been furnished to represent a mediæval apartment.

The temporary museum, which was contributed to by a large number of members of the Institute, was eminently attractive. The objects forwarded for exhibition comprised the following:—

Mr. Robert Burrell contributed an interesting collection of Neolithic Flint Implements found at Westley, and also an early British Cinerary Urn, containing human bones, the urn having been discovered in a shallow tumulus in Old Heath. There were also some spear heads, &c., found in brick earth in the valley of the Linnet, at Westley, and a Roman mortarium, &c., found on Messrs. Burrell and King's land at Pakenham, on the south-west side of Ixworth Bridge.

Mr. Walton Burrell exhibited a collection of spear heads, knives, &c., found at Fornham S. Martin in 1888-9, while digging for gravel, about 18 inches from the surface. Upon the site were also discovered many skeletons, the place being apparently an ancient burial ground. There were also found with the above, two shield bosses and a bronze pan or bowl, which was found resting on the leg bones of a skeleton.

There were also exhibited by Sir William Gilstrap, Bart., an ancient sword discovered when draining land near the River Lark. It is supposed to have been lost at the Battle of Fornham, *temp.* Henry II. The sword bears the inscription, "Homine Domine," in characters of gold.

Major Gelston sent a large and interesting exhibit, comprising a collection of Chinese Coins from 2254 B.C. to 960 A.D., also a set of Chinese Charms, numbering upwards of 140. There were also four icons from sarcophagi, found in the tomb of Kabit-el-Hawa, at Assouan, and a water bottle and stand from the same place. There were three old vases, the largest standing over 30 inches high, and was for holding corn, a smaller one being for the wine, and a much smaller one for the oil. There were also three pieces of sarcophagus from Egypt, and four specimens of carving from Aboo Simbel, Egypt, and one from the Temple of Denderah, also from the tombs of the Kings of Thebes, Luxor, and a portion of the Temple of Kom Ombo. An interesting feature was a Japanese Clock, of date 1640, and still in good working order. Other exhibits included a mummy bird from Thebes, a full-

length icon, and a Medjidie Star, supposed to have been made from bullets struck by General Gordon at Khartoum, and issued to his native troops at that place, as an earnest that when he came down he would further reward them.

The exhibits by the Mayor were of an interesting character. There was an old square piano, bearing the following inscription: "Johannes Zumpe et Bunlebart, Londini, fecerunt 1770; Princess Street, Hanover Square." Zumpe was the first maker of square pianos (in 1760), which soon gained an ascendancy over the grand. In the International Exhibition of 1862, a piano of this shape, dated 1772, was declared to be the oldest pianoforte in England, but the existence of the one above mentioned, with the authentic date 1770, proves it to be of earlier date. At the time of its manufacture the pianoforte was quite an innovation, for there is a "play bill" still in existence, from which the following extract is taken—"For the benefit of Miss Brickler, May 16th, 1767. At the end of the first act Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument called the pianoforte." The Mayor also showed a collection of antique furniture, including Chippendale chairs, a Cromwell table, a clock, with inlaid marquetry representing birds and foliage, the latter in green ivory, a rare feature; and an ebony chair, &c., the furniture being arranged to represent an Early English room; other exhibits shown by the Mayor, included a portion of the original dinner set of the 1st West Suffolk Regiment; and an ivy-leaf brass fender; also a large collection of framed rare prints of Bury S. Edmund's.

Miss Raynbird sent an original spinning jenny, &c.

Mr. Spanton furnished a number of prints and photographs of local interest, also Downing's and Warren's plans of Bury S. Edmund's (1740 and 1747).

Miss Lathbury exhibited a beautiful old filigree box worked by her grandmother while at school in 1740; and interesting specimens of the work of the early part of the 18th century, needle-work of Queen Elizabeth's reign, comprising specimens of christening shirts, &c.

Mr. H. R. Barker showed a collection of almanacks for the years 1688—1690.

Miss Smith a couple of candlesticks made of the Spanish cannon destroyed at Gibraltar, September 7th and 14th, 1781.

Mr. T. Waddelow an iron sword blade and a spear head dug up at Undley Fen, and a bronze hangle and a bronze bracelet from the arm and leg of a human skeleton at Eriswell, three red deer horns, a fallow deer horn, and a roebuck horn, all from Undley Fen; there were also some foreign flint and stone arrow heads, &c.

Mr. J. R. Thompson showed an interesting collection of portraits and prints.

Mr. Norgate a collection of cases of birds and animals, cases of flint implements, entomological specimens, prints, &c.

Mr. G. J. Oliver forwarded a collection of old wine bottles, some of

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date 1771 ; also a water coloured sketch of "the departure of Captain Poole, from St. Edm'ds Bury," in a balloon, 15th October, 1785.

Mr. Fenton, Bury, a portrait of Mr. Kynnesman, late head master of the Bury Grammar School.

Mr. Alfred Wainwright exhibited a map of the Great Level, and a book on drainage of Fens.

Mr. Charles Scott Kilner a Chinese implement for self-inflicted torture.

Miss Lathbury lent an old family box, bound in brass, and bearing the letters I.G.

Mr. Prigg exhibited a collection of articles illustrative of his paper, and several flint implements found in and about Bury S. Edmund's, from the valley deposit and high loam, &c., of the river Lark. Also a collection of flint arrow heads from West Stow and Icklingham.

Mr. J. S. Corder, of Ipswich, showed some admirable sketches executed by himself, of the old houses at Bury S. Edmund's, and some pen and ink sketches of Lavenham.

Mrs. Pead sent an ancient Atlas, entitled *The world described, or a new and correct sett of maps*, published by John Bowles, London, folio, N.D.

Mr. A. M. Clarke, 45, Crown Street, family wills, over 400 years old.

Mr. G. A. Partridge, original pardon of Col. Disbrowe and translation.

Mr. E. Sparke, Cornhill, old parchment of rates of S. James', Bury, 1706.

Mr. Smythe shewed Lord Byron's card case, and flask.

The Corporation plate was exhibited on a table placed in a conspicuous position. It included the Silver Punch-bowl, the Gold Maces (inscribed "1729 Wm. Allen Ald."), the sword and scabbard, the chain and badge, the latter bearing head of King George III., and the motto, "Quo fonte derivatus honor ;" and the two silver loving cups.

The first paper read was that of Mr. H. Prigg, who gave an account of some excavations upon the site of a Roman Cemetery, at Icklingham.

Mr. Edward M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, contributed a few remarks upon

AN ABSOLUTION CROSS FOUND AT BURY S. EDMUND'S.

He illustrated his remarks by exhibiting the cross, which was, according to tradition, found at Bury S. Edmund's. He said that he found in the *Bury Post* newspaper of November 16th, 1791, mention of the discovery of two stone coffins in the *Cemeterium Fratrum* of the Abbey. It said "in each of them was found a leaden crucifix inscribed on one side, *Crux xti triumphat*, and on the reverse, *Crux xti pellit hostem*," this inscription being the same as that upon the cross referred to by the speaker, confirmed the tradition of its having been found at Bury. The crosses were found on the breasts of the deceased. The speaker was informed by Mr. St. John Hope that notices of similar crosses were to be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxv., p. 299,

and Vol. xxxvii., and in the Lincoln Volume of the Archæological Institute, as to an English one found at Lincoln. A notice of Leaden crosses found at Perigueux and at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, in Normandy, by Emanuel Delorme in the Bulletin de la Société Archæologique du midi, reviewed in the *Revue Chretienne*, Lille, 1889. The cross exhibited belonged to Mr. Reeve, Curator of the Norwich Museum.

Lord John Hervey read the following paper on

“EARLY WILLS RELATING TO BURY.”

Few people, I suppose, give their minds entirely to the incidents of their own lives, the work and play, religion, business and politics, in which we must all engage, and which have, no doubt, the first claim upon our attention; most people like to be able to compare the life they know by experience with something different; some for this purpose betake themselves to the *idealities* of poetry and fiction; others, of whom I will not say that they are wiser, but only that their tastes lie in another direction, find an interest in the *actualities* of the past made known to us by historical study and antiquarian research.

For to-night, at any rate, you and I, ladies and gentlemen, will be, looking backward, not by projecting ourselves a century or two into the future, and then, under the guidance of an imaginative writer, whose book we have all been reading lately, looking to see if we can guess what social changes the future may have in store for our great-grandchildren, but we shall be looking backward to see if we can learn something *real* about the lives our forefathers lived in this land many hundreds of years ago.

When I was asked to read a paper to you this evening, my first thought was that I did not know what I could say that would interest you, but it happens that lately I have been transcribing from *Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus* and other sources, all the documents I could find about Suffolk before the Norman Conquest; among them were several wills, which relate in part to the early history of the town over which the Mayor, who offers us his kind hospitality this evening, now so worthily presides.

These, I thought, would surely prove of interest to a gathering of Bury people; and I thought I would try to render the old English, in which the wills were written, into such English as should be intelligible to modern ears, while keeping as closely as possible to the words, the construction, and the style of the originals.

If I had known when I said I would read a paper that all the wills I meant to choose had already been done into modern English by Thorpe, in his “*Diplomaterium*,” and if I had remembered that one of them has been printed with a translation by Gage, in his “*History of Thingoe*,” one of the best books, I may remark, if not the best book of the kind that has ever been written, I might have declined the task; as it is, I said, yes; and so I have done my best, though it is right I should tell you that in Anglo-Saxon studies I am a mere beginner.

The wills I am going to read to you are four in number, or I should rather say three, for the two last are the wills of two sisters, and one of them may be said to contain a recital of the will of the other.

They are the wills of a Bishop who held two sees, or sat on two stools at once; of an Alderman, who was, under the King, at the head of the provincial government of the neighbouring county of Essex; and of his two daughters, one of whom, the eldest, was an English Queen, and the other was wife, and afterwards widow, of the Alderman, who succeeded him in the government of Essex.

The will I am now going to read is that of Theodred, Bishop of London, who was also Bishop of Hoxne, that is to say, Bishop of Suffolk, or the southern portion of East Anglia. Of Theodred, beyond the fact that he was Bishop of London, and that his name appears among the witnesses to several charters, I do not think anything is known except what the will itself tells us.

✠ “In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. I Theodred bishop of the Londoners will bequeath my bequest of my goods that I have gotten and yet may get, thanks to God and his saints, for my soul and for my lord under whom I got them, and for mine eldren, and for the souls of all the men for whom I plead, and from whom I have received alms, and for whom I am rightly bound to pray: That is, then, first, that he gives his lord his heriot, that is, then, two hundred marks of red gold, and two silver cups, and four horses the best I have, and two swords the best I have, and four shields, and four spears; and the land that I have at Ankesworth, and the land that I have at Illington, and the land that I have at Ermington.

“And I give Eadgiva fifty marks of red gold.

“And to Saint Paul’s church my two best masse-backles (vestments) that I have with all the things that thereto belong with the chalice and one cup; and my best masse-book, and all my relics the best I have, to Saint Paul’s Church. And I give the land at Tit to Saint Paul’s church to the household as ‘bede land’ with all that thereon stands, but the men that are there let men free them all for my soul. And I give the land in Surrey with all the fishery that thereto belongeth to the household in Saint Paul’s church, and let men free all those men for the bishop’s soul. And Theodred the bishop gives the land at Tillingham to Saint Paul’s Church to the household in possession and let men free those men for my soul. And I give the land at Dunmow after my day to Saint Paul’s church to the household there.

“And I give the land at Mendham to Osgood my sister’s son after my day, but I will that the minster (have) one hide of land at Mendham for their church. And I give the land at Shotford and Mydicaham to Mendham Church to God’s household.

“And I give Osgood the land at Syleham and at Isestead and at Chickering and at Ashfield and at Whittingham, and all the small land that thereto belongeth.

"And I give the land at Horham and at Athelington to Saint Ethelbert's church to God's household.

"And I give the land in Lothingland to Offa my sister's son and his brother, and let men make half these men free and at Mendham also for the bishop's soul.

"And I give Osgood my kinsman Eadulf's son the land at Barton and at Rougham and at Pakenham.

"And I give the land at Nowton and at Horningsheath and at Ickworth and at Whepstead to Saint Edmund's church to God's household in possession for Theodred the bishop's soul.

"And I give the land at Waldringfield to Osgood my sister's son and my homestead within Ipswich that I bought.

"And I give Wolstan the land at Wortham as it stands.

"And I give to every bishops stool five pounds to deal out for my soul.

"And I give the arch-bishop five marks of gold.

"And I give that men deal out at my bishopric within London and without London 10 pounds for my soul. And I give (orders) that at Hoxne at my bishopric men deal out 10 pounds for my soule; and I will that men take the goods that stand at Hoxne (with) that which I have gotten thereto, and deal it into two halves, (one) for the minster, and deal out (the other) for my soul. And let men leave standing so much as I found thereon; and let men free all those men for my soul. And I will that men leave standing at London borough so much as I found thereon, and (take) my (goods) that I gat thereto, and deal out into two halves, one for the minster, and the other half for my soul, and let men free all those men; and let men do the like at Wimbledon (?) and at Sheen (?) And let men leave (all) standing at Fulham as it now stands, unless they will free my men, and at Dengey let them leave standing so much as I found thereon, and let men deal out the rest into two halves (one) for the minster, and (the other) half for my soul.

"And to Glastonbury I give 5 pounds for my soul.

"And I give Theodred my white mass-hackle that I bought in Pavia and all that thereto belongeth, and the festival chalice and the mass-book, which Gosebert bequeathed to me. And I give Ordgar the yellow mass-hackle that I bought in Pavia and that which thereto belongeth. And I give Gundwin the other yellow mass-hackle, that is without ornament, and that which thereto belongeth. And I (give) Spratacke the red mass hackle and all that thereto belongeth.

"And whoso cuts off aught from my bequest, may God cut him off from the heavenly kingdom, unless, ere his end, he make amends."

With regard to the East Anglian bishopric, I may remind you that its seat was originally placed by Felix, the first bishop, at Dunwich; during the sickness which hindered Bisi, the fourth bishop, from the performance of his episcopal duties, two bishops were elected and

consecrated in his place; Baldwin at North Elmham, and Eccī at Dunwich. The southern bishop's stool must have been moved from Dunwich to Hoxne before Bishop Theodred's time, probably on account of the encroachment of the sea at the former place. After his time the Hoxne and Elmham bishoprics were re-united under one bishop, though in the time of Edward the Confessor, the Domesday survey tells us, that still in the manor of Hoxne there was a church which was *sedes episcopatus de Sudfolc*, the seat of the bishopric of Suffolk.

I cannot give you the date of Bishop Theodred's death. It must have been before 955. The Lord to whom he gives his heriot, that is to say the weapons, horses, and sinews of war, received from and returned to the King, must have been King Edmund or King Eadred, sons of King Edward the Elder, by Eadgiva, the lady to whom, as Queen, the Bishop gave by will fifty marks of gold.

The daughter of Sighelm, a Kentish prince, who died, A.D. 905, in battle against the Danish intruder, Eadgiva after her husband's death played an important part in Church and State during the reigns of her two sons from 940 to 955: during Eadwig's short and stormy time she lost her influence and her Kentish lands, but they were restored to her under King Edgar, and given to Christ Church, Canterbury.

St. Ethelbert, in whose honour the church at Hoxne was built, was King of the East Anglians, whose head, Offa, King of the Mercians, caused to be struck off, A.D. 792. His fame might have been greater if it had not been eclipsed by that of S. Edmund.

Almost every place in Suffolk named in Bishop Theodred's will can be found on the map to-day, between nine hundred and a thousand years after the will was made.

He must have been a very active man in his time, travelling to Pavia, where King Alfred's sister lay buried, on his way, no doubt, to Rome, and bringing from thence, for the service of his church, vestments more splendid than any he could get made at home; ruling two dioceses, and getting lands and gear in both of them, and making the men on his lands labour as serfs to add to his wealth in this life, and then at his death setting them free to pray for his soul in the next. Yet his will was not a mere selfish one, for we see he was careful in the case of all lands belonging to his Bishoprics to leave as much as he found thereon, and to add to it, spending only half of what he gained on his own soul, and leaving the other half for his brethren and his successor.

He must have been one of the earliest benefactors of S. Edmund's household, the fraternity, guild, or college of secular priests, who then had charge of the Stow at Bederichsworth, where the cunningly embalmed body of the sainted king had lain at rest since its removal from Hoxne less than fifty years before, in the year 903. When the body of S. Edmund was moved from Hoxne to the town which was afterwards called by his name, all East Anglia formed part of the Danelaw as settled by the peace of Wedmore, made between King Alfred and Guthrum, the Dane.

Bishop Theodred is incidentally mentioned in the next will I shall read to you, that of Ælfgar, Alderman of Essex.

It was in the later years of King Edmund's predecessor, or in his own short reign, we are told in Green's posthumous work on the Conquest of England, that we find the system of ealdormanries adopted as a necessary part of the organization of Britain. These ealdormen were bound to the West Saxon throne by their own West Saxon blood. The aim of the Crown in creating the first of these great ealdormanries, that of East Anglia, was probably to weaken the Dane-law by detaching from it all that was least Danish. Æthelstan, a noble of the royal kin, was made Ealdorman of East Anglia, and probably about the same time was created the ealdormanry of the East Saxons, by the elevation of Ælfgar, the father of Eadmund's Queen, Æthelfleda at Damerham. Essex seems to have included besides the shire of that name, those of Oxford and Buckingham, and also possibly that of Middlesex with London.

Ælfgar is once mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; under the year 946 it is written, "This year King Edmund died on S. Augustine's mass day. This was widely known how he his days ended: that Leofa stabbed him at Pucklechurch. And Aelfleda at Damerham Ælfgar's daughter, the ealdorman, was then his queen: and he had the kingdom six years and a half."

When Ælfgar died in 951, 2, or 3, he was succeeded by Brithnoth, as husband of his second daughter, Æfleda.

This is Ælfgar's will:—

"In the name of the Lord. This is Ælfgar's bequest. That is, first, that I give my lord two swords in their fettles and two badges each of fifty mancuses of gold, and three steeds, and three shields and three spears. And Bishop Theodred and Alderman Eadric made known to me, when I gave my lord the sword that King Eadmund gave me of a hundred and twenty mancuses of gold, and four pounds of silver on the fettle, that I should be worthy to make my bequest. And I never wrought anything, God is my witness, as concerning my lord, except as (lawfully) I might.

"And I give Ethelfleda my daughter the land at Cockfield and at Ditton and that at Lavenham after my day, and then after the day of us elders I give the land at Cockfield to Bedericksworth to St. Edmunds stowe. And I will that Ethelfleda after her day give the lands at Ditton to such holy place as she may think wisest for the souls of our eldren, and after the day of us elders I give the land at Lavenham to my daughters child, if that God will that she have any, unless Ethelfleda will sooner give it him, and if she have none let it go to St. Osyth's for the souls of our eldren. And I give the land at Babbingthorn to Ethelfleda my daughter, and after her day to mine other daughter for her day; and after both their days to my daughter's bairns; if she have no bairns then let it go to St. Mary's stowe at Barking, for the souls of our eldren. And I give the land at (Monk's) Eleigh to

my younger daughter for her day ; and after her day to Berthnoth for his day, if he live longer than her ; if he have bairns then give I it to them ; if he have none then give I it to Ethelfleda my daughter after their day, and after her day to Christ Church at Canterbury to the use of the convent. And the land at Colne and at Tey I give to my younger daughter ; and after her day, if she have bairns, to her bairns ; and if she have not, I bequeath it to Berthnoth for his day ; and after his day to St. Osyth's for the souls of us elders. And I give the land at Peldon and that at Mersey to St. Osyth's. And I give that Ethelfleda use the land there, while that her life be, on condition that she hold it rightly, and on the promise that she act towards the convent at St. Osyth's as well as she may for my soul and for our elders. And I give the land at Greenstead to St. Osyth's for my soul and for Ethelwards and for Wiswyth's, and I grant that Ethelfleda there use it, while her life be, on the promise that she do for the souls as best she may. Now may God and my Lord grant me this.

"And I give the land at Tidwoldington to Ælfwold after my day, that he may supply food each year to the Convent at Pauls-bury for the souls of our oldren.

"And I give the land at Chatham to Bernoth and my younger daughter for their day : and after their day let the land go along with Mersey to Ethelfleda my daughter.

"And I give the woodland at Ashfield to St. Osyth's just as Aylkil himself there bought it. And I give my mother the land at Rushbrook, if she live longer than I ; then after both our days I give it to Winelm if she rightly obey Ethelfleda.

"And I will beseech such lord as then shall be for God's love and and the love of all his saints, let my bairns do what work they may, that he would never work against my bequests that for my soul I have bequeathed. And if any turn it aside, be it between God and him and the holy saints unto whom I have bequeathed it, so that he never make amends except in hell torment, who sets aside this bequest, except I myself set it aside ere mine ending.

"And I Æthelgar give one hide land of that Æulf hath of a hundred and twenty acres : Let him dispose of it as he will."

When Ælfgar made this will, his son-in-law, King Edmund, was dead, and Ælfgar had secured some privilege in regard to the making of his will by presenting to the King that then was, I suppose, King Eadred, the sword which King Edmund had given him. The will of the Alderman is of a simple character. He gives the lord King his heriot. By his gift he has gained the right to dispose of his lands as he will, and he gives them for the use of his daughters and his younger daughter's husband, Brihtnoth, for their lives and to their children afterwards if they should have children, and if they have none, then to various holy places for his soul and for the souls of his forefathers. He bequeathed most of the land after his daughters' day to the place where the bodies of his forefathers lay at rest, which I take to be not

Stoke, in Suffolk, but S. Osyth's Church, at Chiche, in the Ealdorman's own province of Essex.

Ælfgar's will seem to have been carried out pretty strictly, so far as we can judge from the wills of his two daughters which I have now to read.

Queen Ethelfleda's will must have been made before the year 991, for when it was made, Brithnoth was alive.

In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for this year, it is written: "This year was Ipswich ravaged; and after that very shortly was Britnoth the ealdorman slain at Maldon."

Another account places the occurrence in the year 993, and says, "In this year came Olave with ninety-three ships to Staines, and ravaged thereabout, and then went thence to Sandwich, and so thence to Ipswich, and that all over-ran: and so to Maldon. And there Brithnoth the Ealdorman came against them with his forces, and fought against them; and they there slew the Ealdorman, and had possession of the place of carnage. And after that peace was made with them."

Elfleda's will must have been written after this time, for as you will see, when it was written, she was giving the land at Rettandun, which had been her "morning gift"—the land settled on a lady on the morning after marriage—and other lands, to the minster at Ely, where her husband's body lay at rest, and soul-shot had been given for him at the open grave.

This is Æthelfleda's and Elfleda's will:—

"This is Ethelfleda's bequest. That is, first, that I give my lord the lands at Lambourn and at Cholsey and at Reading and four badges of two hundred mancuses of gold, and 4 fur-robcs and 4 cups and 4 blades and 4 horses, and I beseech my loving lord for the love of God, that my bequest may stand good, and I have made none other, God is my witness.

"And I give the lands at Damerham to Glastonbury for King Edmund's soul and for King Edgar's soul and for my soul. And I give the landes at Hamme to Christ Church at Canterbury for King Edmund's soul and for my soul. And I give the landes at Woodham to Berthnoth the alderman and my sister for their day, and after their day to S. Mary's Church at Barking. And I give the landes at Hadham to Berthnoth the alderman and my sister for their day and after their day to Paul's-bury at London to the Bishop's home. And I give the lands at Ditton to Ely to Saint Etheldreda, and to her sisterhood; and I give the two lands at Cockfield and at Chelsworth to Alderman Berthnoth and my sister for their day and after their day to St. Edmund's stowe at Bedericsworth; and I give the lands at Fingringho to Alderman Berthnoth and my sister for their day, and after their day to St. Peter's Church at Mersey. And I give the lands at Polstead to Alderman Berthnoth and my sister for their day, and after their day to St. Osyth's and I give the lands at Wyvermarsh to St. Osyth's after my day, and I give to Alderman Berthnoth and my

sister the lands at Stratford for their day, and after their day I give them to St. Osyth's and I will that Lavenham go to St. Osyth's after the alderman's day and my sister's, and I give the lands at Bildeston to St. Osyth's after the alderman's day and my sister's, and I give the lands at Peldon, and at Mersey, and at Greenstead to St. Osyth's after my day and after Alderman Bertnoth's, and after my sister's. And I give the lands at Elmstead to Alderman Berthnoth and my sister for their day and after their day I give them to Edmund.

"And I give the one hide at Thorp to Hadleigh for my soul, and for the souls of mine elders after and I give the 10 hides at Wickford to Sibriht my kinsman after my day, and I give to Egwin my reeve four hides at Hadham after my day as it stood in old days, and I give Brihtwold my knight the two hides on Donyland after my day, and I give Alfwold my priest two hides on Donyland after my day, and I give Ethelmar my priest two hides on Donyland after my day, and I give Ælfgreat my kinsman two hides on Donyland after my day: And I will that men free half my men in each town for my soul, and that men deal out a full half the goods that I have in each town for my soul.

* * * *

"Ælfleda maketh known by this writing how she will have her goods disposed of afore God and afore the world. First, that I give my lord the eight lands after my day, that is, first, at Dovercourt and at Fulpit (?) and at Alresford and at Stanway, and at Berden, and at Lexden, and at Elmstead, and at Buxhall; and two badges of two pounds weight—and two sop-cups and one silver vessel. And thee, beloved, I humbly beseech for love of God and for love of my lord's soul and for love of my sister's soul that thou protect the holy stowe at St. Osyth's wherein mine eldren lie at rest, and the possessions which they have promised thereto—to secure the freedom of God's rites.

"That is then that I give all things as mine elders before gave them. That is then the land at St. Osyth's to the holy stowe, and all that that therein to the town belongeth, and the woods at Hatfield that my sister gave and mine eldren. Then these be the lands that mine eldren thereto bequeathed after my sister's day, and after mine. That is then Stratford, and Freston, and Wiston and Lavenham, and Bildeston, and Polstead and Wyvermarsh and Greenstead and Peldon and Mersey, and the woodland at Totham that my father gave to Mersey, and Colne and Tay.

"Then these be the lands that mine eldren bequeathed to other holy stowes. That is then to Canterbury to Christ's church for the use of the convent the lands at Eleigh; and to Paul's minstre in London the lands at Hadham to the Bishop's home, and the lands at Tidwoldington for the use of the convent to Paul's minster; and to Barking for the use of the convent the lands at Babbingthorn. And I give Ælfthreda my lord's mother Woodham after my day, and after her day let it go to St. Mary's stowe to Barking all as it stands with meat and with men. And I give to St. Edmund the two lands Chelsworth

and Cockfield to the use of the Saint's household all as mine eldren erst gave them and the lands at Nedging after the day of Craue my kinsman. And I give to Mersey after my day all as my lord and my sister gave, that is Fingringho, and the six hides there that the minster stands upon. And I give after Craue's day the lands at Waldingfield to Sudbury to Saint Gregory all as my sister erst fore-ordained it. And I give to Ely, to Saint Peter and Saint Etheldreda and Saint Witburga and Saint Sexburga and Saint Eormenhilda, where my lords body resteth the three lands of the which we both made behest to God and his saint. That is, at Rettendon, that was my morning gift, and at Soham and at Ditton all as my lord and my sister erewhile gave them and the one hide at Cheveley that my sister gat for herself, and the badge fellow to the one that was given to my lord as soul-shot.

"And I give to Ethelmar the Alderman the lands at Lelling after my day with mete and with men all as it stands on the condition that he be in my life full friend and advocate of mine, and of my men, and after my day he be full friend and advocate of the holy stowe and its possessions at St. Osyth's wherein mine eldren lie at rest. And I give the lands at Lissington to Ethelmar my with meat and with men all as it stands, and humbly beseech him that he be my full friend and protector in my day, and after my day give help that my bequest and that of mine eldren may stand."

Thus Cockfield, bequeathed by Ealdorman Ælfgar came at last to Saint Edmund's household, and with it Chelsworth which had been granted to Ethelfleda by King Edgar; and Nedging comes too in good time when Craue's life shall have ended.

Thus taking only the bequests you have heard to-night, Theodred's, and those of Ælfgar's family, we see that before the end of the 10th century the college of priests at St. Edmund's Bury had begun to grow rich; wealth soon begat slowth. Twenty years later Ailwin was consecrated Bishop of Elmham, and the secular priests for their negligence had to turn out, and the monks of the order of S. Benedict with their stricter rule of life took their places; and their properties, Cockfield and the rest, with their places.

All the world knows how great, how rich, how powerful, the Abbey of Benedictine monks became in the burg, as it began to be called, of S. Edmund.

Now of the wills I have read to you, the two first, Bishop Theodred's and Ealdorman Ælfgars belong to the first, and the others to the second half of the 10th century. The latest of them must be nearly 900 years old.

I have here a photographic reproduction, not of the original wills of the two sisters, but of an early copy of those wills made about a hundred years after the wills themselves, which copy was kept for centuries within the walls of the Abbey here, just across the street, and is now preserved in the British Museum.

Mr. E. Lingwood gave some account of "Flint Implements found in Suffolk."

The Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, briefly described a Pastor Bonus Signet Gem, lately brought from Capua. He was followed by Mr. J. S. Corder, who gave interesting details of some Architectural Remains found in Abbeygate Street, Bury.

It was felt great praise was due to Major Gelston, as well as to H. Lacy Scott, Esq., and the other members of the Committee, for the admirable manner in which the programme had been arranged. Ten new members joined the Institute.

The Council met at the Athenæum, Bury, on Friday, March 7, 1890, when the chair was taken by R. Burrell, Esq. There were also present the Lord John Hervey, Rev. W. Layton, W. Brown, Esq., and the Rev. Francis Haslewood, the Honorary Secretary. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the subject of the appointment of Trustees under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners in regard to Orford and Dunwich was discussed. The following being section 6 was read:—"Representative Trustees shall be appointed for a term of six years by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, viz.:—Five by the Ratepayers of the parish of Orford in Vestry assembled; and one by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

Respecting Dunwich, according to section 7, the representative Trustees shall be appointed to office for a term of seven years by election, as follows:—"Four by the Vestry of the parish of Dunwich; and one by the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. The Lord John Hervey was unanimously elected to act, with respect to both towns, as the representative of the Institute."

It was then resolved that the summer excursion should be made to Leiston Abbey and Dunwich, Theberton and Westleton being taken *en route*. A letter from Mr. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, was read, consenting to read a paper upon the Ruins of the Abbey. It was suggested that subscriptions might be more generally paid direct to the Bankers, as this method would save trouble in collection.

Gifts to the Society were acknowledged, and amongst them Dr. Hind's book on "Suffolk Flora," kindly presented by Lord John Hervey. The Rev. J. Monk and Mr. Henry Miller, jun., were elected members.

Mr. Burrell having vacated the chair, W. Brown, Esq., presided, and it was then resolved that the next general meeting should be held at Ipswich.

A Council Meeting was held on Saturday, May 10, 1890, at 12 o'clock, in the Vestry of S. Matthew's Church, Ipswich. Monday, June 23, 1890, was fixed for the summer excursion. The programme was approved by the Council. The draft Report was then read and adopted, and Balance Sheet approved. The Earl Cadogan and Rev. Dr. Haslewood were then elected members of the Institute.

GENERAL MEETING.—LEISTON ABBEY, THEBERTON,
DUNWICH, WESTLETON.

Members of the Institute and their friends, numbering about seventy, left Ipswich, on Monday, June 23, 1890, on an excursion to Leiston Abbey and Dunwich, proceeding by train to Saxmundham, and thence by road.

LEISTON ABBEY.

The first halt was made at the ruined Abbey of Leiston, kindly thrown open by Mrs. Wilson, the tenant of Lord Huntingfield. Here the members assembled in what was once the cloister.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, said this Abbey in which the Suffolk Institute of Archæology were, he believed, for the first time assembled, belonged, as the county histories told them, to the Premonstratensian Order, which took its long name from a place called Premontr , in the diocese of Laon, in the North of France. The Order was founded in 1120, by St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, who adopted a stricter rule than the Order with which he had been associated, and changed the habit of his canons from the black of the Augustian Order to white, so that in English documents we found them called "White Canons." The White Canons were introduced into England about 23 years after the foundation of the Order at Premontr , and their first house was established in Lincolnshire. In France it was a very popular Order, but in England it did not make very much headway, and at the dissolution of the monasteries there were about thirty-six Houses of this Order scattered up and down. One of these was in Suffolk, and on this very spot. Leiston Abbey was founded in 1183 by Raulph de Glanville, and but little was known of its history. County histories stated that it was removed from a former site about 1363. What that statement was based upon he did not know. The only chartulary of the Abbey, which was to be found in the Cotton Manuscripts in the British Museum, contains a draft of a letter in Norman French with no date; it did not appear to whom it was addressed, and it made some petition about the moving of the Abbey, but he could not learn anything definite. The only other bit of history they got was, that shortly before 1389, the Abbey was destroyed by fire. He could show them some traces of destruction by fire which might belong to that period, or to the time of the suppression, when many things were destroyed. The buildings were arranged round a central rectangular enclosure known as the cloister. On the north, was the church, which was a fairly big one for the house. On the east side were the chapter house, offices, etc., and upstairs was the dormitory, or *dorter* as it was, for the sake of brevity, called. On the south side was the *refectorium*, called, for the same reason, the *frater*. This word was a corruption of the French *r fectoire*, the "re" was dropped, and the remainder Anglicised in pronunciation. The word occurred in Chaucer, who spelt it "freytour." On the west

side was a range of buildings under charge of the cellarer, and called the *cellarium*. The lower part consisted of cellars, and the room upstairs was originally used for the housing of guests, but a little later the abbot appeared to have taken up his quarters there. That he had no business to have done, because he ought by the rule of his Order to have slept in the common dorter with the canons. But after the monastic system had passed its height in the twelfth century, luxuries and irregularities crept in, and got worse and worse, down to the time of the suppression. The canons actually lived in the cloister, which was surrounded by covered alleys. Their day was by no means taken up in idleness. They had to perform services continually, and when it was remembered how much time was necessarily taken up in eating, drinking, and sleeping, they were not left with very much leisure to themselves. In addition to that it was part of their rule that they should spend a portion of the day in manual labour of some sort.

Mr. Hope, whose thorough conversance with the subject in hand secured him the undivided attention of the party, next proceeded to explain the various openings and doorways in the cloister, commencing with a small doorway in the north-east corner leading into the church. He explained each portion with great minuteness, opening up to those who, under his guidance, inspected each nook and corner, the whole course and system of monastic life. He then passed out of the cloister round the front of the house, which abuts upon it, to the ruins of the church, which now form the walls of barns, stables, and pigstyes. The total length of this once very fine church was 168 feet, or over 40 feet greater than that of S. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich. The nave is entirely destroyed, and only the choir and transepts remain. The north transept window and north choir aisle window are in good preservation; the former is 45 feet high and admirably proportioned. Mr. Hope called attention to strong evidence afforded by the capitals of the arch of the crossing of their dating from the 12th and not the 14th century. These, he contended, were proof that the abbey had not been moved here from an earlier site, for the capitals certainly were not removed from an earlier building, because that was not in accordance with the universal custom that was followed. He observed that the aisles were dedicated to St. Michael and the Blessed Virgin respectively. There was a central tower, and he was not sure that this was not the beginning of a more ambitious scheme, which was never carried out. He pointed out the remains of the window tracery in the north aisle (which now forms a large barn) as being particularly well designed. He passed by the chapter house, the site of the farmery, and the *calefactorium* (or warming room) and finally called attention to the remains of an octagonal brick tower, erected probably shortly before the suppression of the monastery; the use or meaning of this had not hitherto been ascertained. Mr. Hope, however, conclusively showed to be simply one of a pair of little towers that flanked a late Perpendicular porch to the entrance of the cloister. He observed that the aspect of the ruins had not materially changed since a drawing of them in 1728.

THEBERTON CHURCH.

The next stage, a short one, brought members to the church of S. Peter, Theberton, where they were courteously received by the rector, Rev. J. C. S. Mathias. A paper was read by Rev. F. Haslewood, the Honorary Secretary. He observed there are in this church unmistakable traces of the Norman style of architecture, though the prevailing characteristics are of the Perpendicular order, as exemplified in the chancel, nave, and south aisle, as well as in the tower, which is circular in the lower part but octagonal in the upper stage. The date of the lower portion may be the 12th century. There is no arch between the chancel and the nave, both being under the same roof, which is thatched with reed. In the usual place in the south wall of the chancel is a plain piscina, and westward of the same three sedilia. There is a niche in the east wall on the north side, which probably served as a locker for the sacred vessels. The original rood screen has been utilized for choir stalls. The church underwent extensive alterations in 1836 and 1848, principally at the expense of the Doughty family. The chief point of interest to the ecclesiologist is the remarkably fine Norman doorway in the north wall. It consists of an arch of two orders, each having a zig-zag moulding and supported by a round pillar having a plain capital. The height of the opening is 6 ft. 6 in., and its width 3 ft. 3 in. The date seems to be that of the tower. At the west end stands an octagon font (date 1480 or earlier) having symbols of the Evangelists alternated with shields. The pedestal is supported by grotesque figures, with roses over them. In the spandrels of the arch of the porch door are two shields, one bearing the emblem of S. Peter, and the other two crossed swords emblematical of S. Paul, to whom possibly the church was originally dedicated conjointly with S. Peter. In the churchyard, close to the south porch, is an altar tomb, bearing the following quaint inscription:—

Here is a stone to sitt vpon
 Vnder which lies, in hopes to rise
 To ye day of blisse and happinesse
 Honest John Fenn the sonn
 of William Fenn, Clarke, and
 Late Rector of this parish,
 Being turned out of this
 Liveing and sequestred for
 His loyalty to the late
 King Charles the First.
 Hee departed this life the
 22 Day of October Anno Dom.
 1678.

In the register is the following Memorandum:—"That William Ffenn, clerke, uppon the seconde day of Aprill in the yere of our lorde

1626, being lately inducted into the church of Theberton in Suffolk did then and there in the tyme of Divine service openly reade the 40 articles intituled articles agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bysshops in the convocation holden at London anno domi, 1562, whout eyther addinge or detractinge and wh the declaration of his unfeined assent and consent unto the same and every of them in the presence of us whose names be here under written." This Rector apparently enjoyed his benefice in peace till the troubles came upon Church and State, when charges of misdemeanour were brought against William Fenn. He was pronounced a great enemy against the proceedings of Parliament, that he had frequently drunk healths to Prince Rupert and others, rejoiced that Sir William Waller was routed, and went up and down boasting the great Parliament man, Waller, was routed. Further, that the said parson Fenn had conformed himself to all Bishop Wren's injunctions, and "hath frequently bowed towards the funt and communion table, and hath read the book of Liberty for Recreations on the Sabbath Day." The result of this was that a committee of the House of Commons in Parliament concerning plundered ministers, February 17th, 1643, "It was that day ordered by the said committee that the Rector of Theberton, in the county of Suffolk, be forthwith sequestered from William Fenn for several great misdemeanours, and that some godly and orthodox divine be recommended to the examination of the Assembly of Divines to examine his fitness to have the said sequestration, &c., and that the said William Fenn is hereby commanded to forbear to cut any timber, etc." (John White). Page, in his History of Suffolk, states that the estate of Theberton, or Thewardetuna, was anciently vested in the Bygods and Segraves, for they presented to the church until 1350, but soon after that period the Abbot and Convent of Leiston were patrons. There is nothing specially noteworthy amongst the existing monuments, but a well-known statesman of modern times reposes in the churchyard beneath the east window, where there is a monument to the memory of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson, of Theberton House, President of the Board of Trade and Cabinet Minister from 1859 to 1866. Born September 3rd, 1806; died February 25th, 1884.

CHURCH NOTES. By H. I. and David Elisha Davy. Taken Oct., 1806.

Add. MS. 19,082.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, and S. Isle.

The Chancel is 44ft 2in. long, and 20ft. 9in. wide, and at the distance of 17ft. 7in. from the East end, the whole area is raised 3 steps. The Communion table is encompassed with a rail & banister: & over the Table in 4 compartments, are the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, & Belief.

Both the Nave and Chancel are under the same roof, which is covered with reed.

The Nave is 54ft. 9in. long, and 24ft. 7in. wide. In the S.E. angle

stands the Pulpit, which is of oak, painted yellow, octagon, the sound board heptagon, & on the oak upright is the date 1628. Near the West end stands the Font.

The Nave is divided from the Isle by 3 arches; the Isle is 33ft. long, & 12ft. 3in. wide, & is covered with lead. There is a small Piscina in the S.E. corner. The whole Church is very irregularly seated & pewed with deal & oak.

The Floors of the church, chancel, & Isle, are chiefly of white brick, except the raised part in front of the Communion rails, which is of small square tiles, formerly glazed, black & yellow.

The Steeple is of flints, circular to the Bell chamber, from thence octagon, plaistered; the battlements in compartments of black flints. In it are four Bells thus inscribed.

1. Nos sumus instructi ad laudem Domini 1594. Arms, France & England. E. R. 2. John Darbie made me 1663. 3. J. A., J. D. 1614. 4. J. A., J. D. 1614.

On the South side is a Porch of stones, with compartments of black flints. Over the door are two shields. 1. 2 Keys in saltire. 2. two swords in Saltire, wards erect & outwards, points of the swords erect.

The outside of the Church is covered with plaister. On the North side is a very handsome ornamented Saxon arch; and on each side of the Chancel, for about one third of the way from the West are the remains of a Stone cornice nebulée.

The outer walls of the Isle are of black flints with a brick parapet. On the Buttresses are the letters, S.I. & M. & on each a shield of arms, now obliterated.

MONUMENTS.

In the Chancel.

Against the South Wall westward, is a small mural monument of w. marble, & on it.

In the Church yard
near this place
lie interred the Bodies
of Thomas Ingham Gentleman
late of this Parish
and Milecent his Wife
The said Thomas departed this life
the 19th of March 1720,
in the seventieth year of his age.
And the said Milecent
departed this life
the 9th day of June 1708
in the 56th year of her age.

Arms, above.

Ingham, Per pale, or & vert, a cross moline, gu:—

Crest. On a chapeau gu. turned up of erm. an owl, arg.

Arms, below, Ingham, impales Wychingham, Erm. on a chief sa. 3 crosses croslet (patée) arg.

In the Nave.

On a small brass plate, in black letter.

Orate p aīa Katerine Page
Cuius aīe ppicietur Deus Amē.

In the Isle.

On a flat stone.

Margaret Forster
died 15th of
May 1755
aged 30
years.

A Table monument, at E. end of chancel, in churchyard.

To the Memory of
Cecilia Whittington
who died December 8th 1816,
in the thirty fourth year of her age.

When Dust to Dust and Earth to Earth,
Has told the end of mortal Care ;
Love hovers o'er departed Worth,
And sheds its fancied Tribute there.
If Youth and Pleasure feel the wound,
And Joy suspended pours the Tear ;
Then bring the Rose, then scatter round
The Treasures of the Summer year.
But ah ! dear Maid, no wreath of thine
Such gladsome Homage ere should know ;
For thee the humble Flower I twine,
That blooms amid the Virgin Snow
For that fair form and snowy hue
Best fits the lovely form below ;
And the cold in which it grew,
Was kindred to the Life of Woe.
But rest fair Maid, rest here in Peace,
To thee another Spring is given :
The Storm is past, thy Sorrows cease,
And thou shalt bloom again in Heaven.

Davy thinks the above lines were composed by Rev. John Mitford, the intimate friend of the deceased's Father, Jacob John Whittington, Esq., of Yoxford. She died at the House belonging to Capt. Wootton, occupied by her mother, in this parish.

Revisited June 28, 1836.

The whole Church has lately been repaired ; the roof has been ceiled, the pews made uniform, of deal, but the lower part of the Nave is filled with seats. The Pulpit has been removed to the N. side, near

the E. end of the Nave, all the white-wash has been carefully removed from the Font; it is of sandstone. There is no Arch between the Nave and Chancel. In the S. wall of the Chancel, near the E. end is a Piscina. Everything else remains nearly as in 1806.

In the Chancel.

Within the Communion rails, on S. side. Yorkshire stone.

The Revd Benjamin Taylor,
Rector of this Parish, Died
June the 19th 1748, Aged 54 :
On the North side the Remains
of Elizabeth his wife, Died
February the 19th 1747, Aged 53.
Also of his mother died Aged 85.

Revisited June 8, 1848.

Considerable alterations have been made in the Church since I was here last. Chancel, present state

The floor of the Communion Table is 3 steps above that of the rest of the Chancel. The greater part of the Chancel is pewed.

Nave. All the Pews have been removed, & the whole fitted up with open seats, inclosed with low doors, the heads carved, of deal stained. The Pulpit is fixed to the N. wall, octagon, the reading desk in front, square. At the W. end a small gallery has been erected, supported by low depressed arches of wood.

In front of the Gallery stands the Font: w^{ch} is octagon, on the faces are lions seiant, & angels bearing shields alternately, on the shields are—W. The emblem of the Trinity. N. The emblem of the Crucifixion. E. A plain cross. S. 3 cups, with wafers over them. The stem is supported by figures & lions seiant alternately; but much mutilated. Height of the stem 2ft., of the bowl 1ft. 7in. Breadth of the faces 1ft. 1in. Diameter over the top, 3ft. Depth of the basin, which is of lead, 10in.

On the N. side near the east end, at some distance from the floor is a narrow doorway, now closed, which was the way to the Rood loft, the upper entrance still visible.

Isle. This has undergone a complete alteration, at the expense of Mr. Doughty: the area has been filled with very handsomely carved seats; those appropriated to Mr. Doughty himself being of oak, & more elaborately wrought, the others of deal.

The floor is laid with encaustic tiles, of 3 patterns.

At the E. end, in the S. wall is a small piscina.

The windows are by Williment & cost £50 each.

1. Eastward. In the centre, the figure of S. Peter, holding in one hand a key, in the other an open book, nimbus. Beneath him Sanctus Petrus.

2. Four coats of arms, Doughty.

3. A figure of S. Paul, a long sword. Sanctus Paulus.

The Porch has undergone a thorough repair, also at Mr. Doughty's expense.

The total cost being little short of £2,000. The late Mr. Cottingham was the Architect, & the work carried out by Mr. Thurlow, & Mr. Bright, both of Saxmundham, the former for stone work, the latter for the wood carving.

The E. wall of the Chancel has a large mixture of bricks, in pieces with the rough stone, & is probably of modern date. The arch of the window on the N. side of the Chancel, is of red brick. Under the Eaves of the Chancel, N. side, w. end, is a kind of stone cornice nebulé in form, this is continued from the west end, to about half the length of the Chancel; when, from a break in the wall, it appears as if the eastern part was of a modern erection; below this moulding or cornice, there is a window with an equilateral arch, of 2 lights, the mullion simply branched at top; on the wall, at the height of this middle window, runs a string of stone to the same extent as the cornice above. This cornice may perhaps be the remains of a corbel table. These are probably the remains of an older fabric than the rest of the building, & may be referred to the former half of the 14th century, as the period of erection. The walls are all of rubble, & have been cast over, tho' most part of the covering is now fallen.

The N. door of the Nave, which is now closed, is N. circular & consists of a double arch, one within the other each having a zigzag moulding, & each supported by a round pillar, having a plain N. capital.

The date of the door may be about the 12th century.

Theberton Registers: begin 1548—1651.

M^d. yt this register book was maid in the yeare of our lord god 1598 & yt conteyneth the Christininges Mariages & burials from the yeare of our lord god 1548 w^{ch} were in the Towne of Theb'ton in the countie of Suf. First page is signed Reighnald Plumer minister.

Burials 1678. John Ffenne Whelewright was buried 24th Octobris in Woollen, in Theberton Church-yard.

1574. Robt. Page the parson of Thebarton & Margaret Hooe married ye last of March.

At foot of register 1627: the signature of Willm Fenn Rect^r.

1628. Judeth ffenn daughter of Wm ffenn minister & Elizabeth his wife baptised Janu^{ry}. 15.

1638. Joane Fenn daughter of Willia ffenn & Dorathie his ffirst wife was buried the 6 day of Aprill.

1630. Thomas Fenn sonne of W^m Rector & Elizabeth buried 15 Novebr.

CHURCH PLATE.

Cup. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Diameter Silver, scroll pattern.

Flagon. "Theberton Ex dono Thome Ingham Ibidem Generosi."

Paten old 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter.

Two Plates The Gift of the Rev^d. Tho^s. Strong to the Parish of Theberton.

1666. 13th Februarie John Cary Cl. Rector of Theberton was Buried.

Memoranda that John Hacket Clerke Rector of the Church & parish of Theberton in Suff. being inducted into the s^d Church & Rectorie the fiveteenth day of Januarie Anno Dni 1668 on Sunday being the last day of the same Month according to an Act of Parliament made in the fourteenth yeare of the Reigne of or Souaigne Lord Charles the second King of England &c. entitled an Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayer & Administracon of Sacraments & other Rites &c., haveing openly publicly & solemnly read the Morning & Evening Prayer &c in the Church of Theberton, & openly before the Congregacon there assembled did declare his unfeigned assent & consent to the use of all things in the s^d booke: and then & there did produce a certificate under the hand & seale of the Lord Bishop of Norwich bearing date 30 Decemb. last by w^{ch} it appeared that before his Institucon into the s^d Rectorie of Theberton he had submitted to the declaration or acknowledgement mencon^d in the s^d Act viz^t that it is not lawfull upon any p'tence whatsoever to take Armes against the King & in such words manner & forme as in the Act is p'scribed, & also on the last day of Januarie did openly & publicly in the same Church read the same together with the s^d Declaracon, and likewise subscribed in the time of divine service in the presence of the Congregacon there assembled.

Mem that the s^d John Hacket on Sunday 14 Feb. 1668 in the Church of Theberton in the time of divine service openly & publicly read the thirty nine Articles.

RECTORS OF THEBERTON.

- 1307 JOHN DE FRAMLINGHAM. Presentations at Record Office, f. 18.
- 1310 JOHN TRIDYAN. Ibid. fol. 21 b. m. 4.
- 1312 L. DE RUSLDON. m. 19.
- 1403 RICARDUS, rector of Theberton.
- 1496 ROBERT ROWSE
- 1561 ROBERT FOKELYN, name among Freeholders of Theberton.
Edw. VI. Lans. ms. 5.
- 1574 ROBERT PAGE, married Margaret Hooe, March 31.
- 1603 REIGNOLD PLUMER. The signature of Reighnald Plumer, minister, occurs on the first page of Parish Register. There were at that time 120 Communicants. (Proceedings of Suffolk Institute, vi., 377.) Reginald Plumer was buried at Theberton, Aug. 30, 1625.
- 1625. WILLIAM FENN, inducted Ap. 2, 1626. Ejected Feb. 17, 1643. Liber Institutionum. Com. Suff. at Record Office. J. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. Ed. 1714, ii., 248.
JOHN CARY was buried Feb. 13, 1666.
- 1668. JOHN HACKETT, inducted Jan. 15, 1668.
- 1672. ZACHARIAH FISKE.
- 1683. ROBERT WYCHINGHAM, Regin, B.A. 1674; M.A. 1678.
- 1724. ROBERT WYCHINGHAM (son of above) Regin, B.A. 1705; M.A. 1709.
- 1730. ROBERT HACON, Kath. B.A. 1700; M.A. 1704; Vic. of Westleton 1710. Died 6, bu. 9 May, 1737, at Westleton, æt. 57.

1737. BENJAMIN TAYLOR, Cai. B.A. 1713 ; Vic. of Darsham 1720 ; Rec. of Bramfield 1730. Died 1748, æt. 54. *Gent. Mag.*, 1737, vii., p. 372. *Lond. Mag.*, 1737, p. 336.
1748. JAMES BENNETT, C. Tr. B.A. 1722 ; M.A. 1726. Also Vic. of Aldeburgh 1729. *Gent. Mag.*, 1748, xviii., p. 428. *Lond. Mag.*, p. 429.
1755. JOHN WHITTINGTON, M.A., per Literas Regias 1756 ; Rector of Sudbourn with Orford 1753. *Gent. Mag.*, pp. 201, 249 ; Sept., 1755, xxv., p. 429. Died 1770.
1770. JAMES BENET, Jes. B.A. 1753 ; M.A. 1785 ; Vic. of Aldeburgh 1769, *Gent. Mag.*, p. 415 ; Rector of Dennington 1784—88. Died at Chelsea, Feb. 1792, æt. 61. Bu. at Aldeburgh. *Lond. Mag.*, 1770, p. 642. *Gent. Mag.*, xl., p. 488.
1792. WILLIAM WYATT, Fellow of Pemb. Hall, Cam., B.A. 1762 ; M.A., 1765 ; F.R.S. ; was also Rector of Framlingham cum Saxsted 1782. Died at Framlingham, Feb., 1813, æt. 72. M.I. *Ipswich Journal*, Feb. 6, 1813. *Gent. Mag.*, 1792, i., p. 485.
1814. JOHN CARLETON, D.D., Worc. Incorp., M.A. 1805 ; B. and D.D. 1805 ; rector of Hartest cum Boxted 1799, *Gent. Mag.*, ii., p. 1166 ; Stansfield 1808, *Gent. Mag.*, ii., p. 1184. Chap. in ord. to George III., *Gent. Mag.*, 1814, i., p. 89.
1819. THOMAS STRONG, of Winchester and S. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., Rector of Clyst, S. Mary's, Devon., 1795. Resigned this and Theberton 1841. *Gent. Mag.*, lxxxix., i., p. 177. Died at Bath, March 14, 1860.
1841. HENRY HARDINGE, B.A., was a short time P.C. of Woodbridge. His wife, Fanny, died in London, June 15, 1848. He buried at Theberton, Feb. 4, 1865, æt. 58. *Ips. Jour.*, Aug. 28, 1841 : *Gent. Mag.*, 1841, p. 312. Author of: *Gift of Tongues*, 1836, pp. 88. *11 Village Sermons*, Anonymous, 1840, pp. 198. "Amicus," Address Letter to Inhabitants of Woodbridge, 1841. *New Principles for the Poor*, pp. 142. *Common Sense for the People*, Anon., 1846, pp. 32.
- In a letter dated Theberton, 21 Sep., 1857, speaks of himself as "the son-in-law of Sir W. Betham," says, "I have published my first canto of a poem, a prelude to others, says it had been reviewed by the 'Express' of this day. It is called 'Zaddok.'" (Fitch Coll., Ipswich.)
1865. WILLIAM BRADSTREET, Em. Coll., Cam., B.A. 1837 ; Deac. 1838 ; Pr. 1839 ; formerly Vic. of Nackington and C. Lower Hardres, Kent, 1840—65 ; Rector of Theberton 1865—81, *Illus. Lond. News*, 1865, p. 159. R.D. of S. Dunwich 1877—81. Living at Windsor 1890.
1881. GEORGE WATSON, S. John's Coll., Cam., B.A. 1847 ; Deac. 1847 ; Pr. 1848 ; formerly C. of Wortley, Leeds, 1847—50 ; Honingham, Norf., 1850—55 ; Hampton in Arden, Warws., 1855—60 ; Norton-by-Daventry, 1860—65 ; R. of Great Sutton, Essex, 1866—81. Residing at Norton Court, near Bristol, 1890.

1889. JAMES CHARLES STEWART MATHIAS, Univ. of Dur., L.Th. 1882; Deac. 1882; Pr. 1883; formerly C. of S. Peter, Sowerby, 1882—83; High Harrowgate 1883—87; Vicar of Aldringham with Thorpe 1887. Preferred to Cossington, Leicester, 1890.
1890. JAMES ISAACSON, S. Aug. Coll. Cant., Deac. 1877; Pr. 1878; F. Miss. (s.p.g.) at Tezapore 1875—77; Dibrugarh 1877—85; Chinsurah 1855—88; Allahabad 1888—89; C. of Ashburton, Devon, 1889.

DUNWICH.

The next stage in the journey was Dunwich itself. Members alighted at the "Barne Arms," where refreshments had been provided.

After luncheon eight new members were elected and the excursionists then accompanied Mr. H. Watling to the Reading-room, a modern institution, which, however, contains the ancient silver mace stamped with the arms of the borough. Mr. Watling here exhibited a map showing the coast line of Dunwich at four different periods—1335, 1510, 1540, and 1715. Though each survey showed an encroachment of many hundred yards, the map neither commenced nor concluded the history of sea-ravages, for, as early as January 14th, 1328, a strong north-east wind finally swamped the ancient port. To go back to the beginning of the downfall of the ill-fated town would be an impossible task. Its name and a traditionary account of a forest of Eastwood, which has more evidence than mere tradition to substantiate its existence, seem to imply that in the days of its aboriginal inhabitants "it was a comparatively inland town seated on an eminence, and washed by the waters of a winding stream"—to quote a well-known and carefully-compiled history. Every strong north-east wind seems to have added another letter to the death warrant of the place. As far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor which immediately preceded the Conquest, records exist which show that Dunwich had already lost one carucate of land. Then, again, since the last of these surveys a fearful storm, of several days' duration, in December, 1740, is recorded, and amongst other works of devastation it levelled "the Cock and Hen Hills," which the preceding summer had been forty feet high. When one considers the appalling effect which these continued devastations must have produced upon the minds of the inhabitants, who could almost see their possessions melting away before their eyes, he is not likely to wonder at the high tone of exaggeration which has coloured the traditionary stories. Much had been swallowed up; how much who could say? What then was to hinder an imaginary account of fifty-two submerged churches passing current from one generation to another.

But, apart from the immediate losses by the action of the sea, Dunwich possesses ruins which have followed indirectly, through the medium of depopulation, poverty, and neglect. Amongst these is the church of All Saints, which members next visited, where the following notes were read by Rev. F. Haslewood, Honorary Secretary.

Dunwich, like Tyre, is destroyed and in the midst of the sea. Its

temples and palaces are no more. Who would now suppose that it was once graced with the royal palaces of the kings of East Anglia; was dignified as the first Episcopal See in the kingdom of the East Angles; that it was privileged to return two members to Parliament, and was accommodated with a Mint. Of its early antiquity there is no doubt, for it is mentioned in Domesday, and then contained three churches. The discovery of Roman coins has led to the belief that it was a Roman station.

All Saints Church consisted originally of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a south porch and square embattled tower at the west end. The piers dividing the nave from the aisle were octagonal in form. The church was dismantled about 1778. Dowsing, the parliamentary visitor and iconoclast, mentions that he found at All Hallows Church 30 superstitious pictures, 28 cherubim and a cross on the chancel. Judging by shafts which separated the nave of the church from the aisle, the fabric was erected about the year 1350, though, as it would appear by wills dated 1527, bequests were made toward making a new aisle, which probably meant the re-edifying of this aisle. It was evidently fitted up suitably for the reception of the Corporation of the town, for Gardner, the Dunwich historian, says that "in this aisle were magisterial seats decorated with curious carved work, resembling those in Southwold, the windows adorned with painted glass, which the glazier, without regard to it or the founder, brake to pieces." The aisle was pulled down by faculty in 1725. The lead on the roof and other materials were sold by the churchwardens and the gravestones employed to block up the ancient arches; many brasses were also sold. The great east window of the chancel, as proved by an old will, was inserted in 1451. At the time when Gardner wrote his history, in 1754, the church was used for Divine service from Lady-day to Michaelmas once a fortnight, and monthly the succeeding half-year. He describes the church as then being in a tottering state, though the roof possessed some remains of grandeur. He gives the dimensions: length of the aisle 91 feet, width 22 feet; chancel, 40 feet by 21 feet; tower floor, 16 feet by 10 feet, the whole length 147 feet.

In a second paper, which was contributed by Mr. H. Watling, it was stated that the Romans unquestionably at one time occupied the site of Dunwich, this being shown by the discovery of their coins as well as the existence of a tumulus in the ground of the Grey Friars. The church which S. Felix erected on his first arrival was overwhelmed by the ocean in 1330, as well as the Monastery of S. Anthony, S. Michael's Church, and the Leet Hills. Four years later a considerable inroad was made by the sea. By 1540 the last remains of the forest had disappeared; several of the churches, including that of S. John the Baptist, had been ruined. In 1715 the gaol was destroyed, and S. Peter's Church had also fallen into ruin. The town in former times was strongly defended, and when the mercenary troops, under Robert of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II., intended to attack the town it was recorded, "But when he came neere and beheld the strength

thereof it was terror and feare unto him to behold it; and soe retyred both he and his people." The Church of S. Peter was standing when Dowsing paid his destructive visits in 1643, and several images were broken.

Rev. Dr. Raven added one observation to those already made concerning All Saints Church—viz., that Davy, who was at Dunwich on October 24th, 1839, reported that the steeple appeared to be in tolerable repair, and that he remembered a man being convicted and transported for stealing one of the bells and some of the lead. Dr. Raven then addressed himself to the subject of "Roman Dunwich." Dunwich, he said, had a good claim to be considered a Roman town, and he believed it could be identified with the *Sitomagus* mentioned as a Roman station through which one of the Roman roads passed. After some trouble he had at length obtained in Berlin a copy of "Antonine's Itinerary." The text had undergone a most exhaustive revision. The ninth route in Great Britain was recorded to be 128 miles in length, and started from *Venta Icenorum*, which he identified with Norwich, although the Roman remains found in Norwich were very scanty. A little outside Norwich was a railway station, called Trowse, and this he identified with the Welsh word *traws*, which was a corruption of the Latin *trajectus*, a ford. Passing through Trowse there was a country very partially investigated. Then there was a magnificent piece of road that went by the name of Stone-street, from Ilketshall S. John nearly to Halesworth. His theory was that the Romans made the best pieces of road where the country was the worst, and a piece of light land like that between this point and Dunwich, where a track could easily be made, would be left to take care of itself. The first distance, thirty miles, brought the ninth route to *Sitomagus*, with which, by adopting this route, Dunwich could be identified. Beginning from the opposite end the route was clear from London to Stratford S. Mary on the Stour. The question then arose, did it go to the east or to the west? Unquestionably, in his opinion, it went to the east, for it was known that there was another road to the west, leading through Bury S. Edmund's. Suckling remarked that the adoption of the eastward course would charge the Romans with leaving the heart of the province untraversed by its principal military way, and was of opinion that the road passed through the centre of the county, but provision had been made for this district by the fifth route. He contended that the distance to Norwich proved that it must have diverged considerably one way or the other. Camden placed *Sitomagus* at Thetford, but appeared to have little authority for doing so. A further argument in favour of Dunwich was that between Stratford S. Mary and Dunwich lay another Stratford—a name which indicates a Roman origin. It was undoubtedly the case that three rivers had to be forded between *Sitomagus* and London, and Stratford S. Andrew completed the three, one being Stratford, near London, and the other Stratford S. Mary.

Mr. Prigg remarked that the Roman mile was shorter than the

English in the proportion of eleven to twelve, and that this ought to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Hope explained the architecture of the ruined church, pointing out that the greater part of the nave was Norman work. He was not quite sure that part of the bottom of the tower was not also Norman. The chancel was in the Early Decorated Style, with brick jambs to the windows.

The next visit was paid to the convent of Franciscan Friars or Grey Friars. Of this ruin, fine as it is, very little is known. It seems to have been founded by Richard Fitz John and Alice, his wife, and enlarged and endowed by Henry III. A little over a century ago it was disfigured by the erection of ungainly buildings, but these have been removed, and the ivy-clad ruins left alone in their native grandeur. Perhaps the principal features are the two very fine entrance gates, one for ordinary use and the other for a carriage way. A mass of ruins in the centre is difficult to account for, and the difficulty remains unsolved. Dr. Raven stated that in going over these ruins he had found a specimen, probably the only one known, of the token worn by pilgrims known as "shells of Galice." There was a curious poem extant depicting the inconveniences of a pilgrimage to S. James at Compostella, which was in Galicia, and these little three-scalloped tokens were brought home by pilgrims to that shrine. The "shell" was made of copper, with a slight admixture of gold. The rev. doctor showed the trinket, which was examined with much interest.

The last place in Dunwich visited by the party was the ruined chapel of S. James's Hospital. In the midst of this interesting enclosure is a large tombstone enclosing the vault of the Barne family. Here, only two days before, the remains of the late Mrs. Fredk. Barne had been laid in their last resting place. Notes upon the ruined chapel were read by Mr. H. Watling, after which the party prepared for the return journey.

The only halt on the way back was at

WESTLETON CHURCH,

concerning which the Rev. F. Haslewood read the following paper:—

This church is dedicated to S. Peter. It has suffered so much at different times, that at first it appears to contain little of archaic interest. Several features, however, survive.

The building consists of chancel, nave, and south porch. Formerly it possessed a tower, containing eight bells, but it fell in 1770. The style of the chancel is Decorated, earlier, that is, than the nave, which is Perpendicular. In the usual place, namely, the south wall of the chancel, are good examples of a piscina with three sedilia, dated about the 14th century. The great length of the chancel is not observed in consequence of its having been parted off by a screen, to form a vestry. The roof of the chancel is plastered over, and appears to be what is vulgarly termed a "waggon-roof."

There is a low-side-window on the south side of the chancel, towards the west end.

The original use of such windows has not yet been satisfactorily determined. Several opinions were expressed upon the subject when the Society visited Gedding, where there likewise exists such a window, though of small dimensions. The one here is of greater size than most low-side-windows, being between four and five feet from the ground. The arch is an equilateral one, of two lights, the tracery being of the Decorated style.

The stalls, which have been supposed to date from the latter part of the 15th century, have some rich tracery on their front panels.

The pavement of the church once contained slabs, wedge-shaped, or wider at one end than the other; these slabs once formed the lids of coffins as well as the pavement of the church, and are as old as the 12th century; in the porch are fragments still visible. In the splay of a north window are the shattered remains of an altar tomb. This may be the tomb of the founder, Peter de Dunwich, who anciently held the lordship of this parish.

The font may be described as Perpendicular. It is octagonal in form, the faces having angels bearing shields and lions alternately. The pedestal is supported by lions sejant, of the same date as that at Theberton. There are some remains of ancient woodwork; a desk of Perpendicular character, has a panelled front and poppyhead at either end. There are also some curious bench-ends. Traces of some very large brasses may be observed in the chancel.

A large matrix in the floor of the chancel is supposed to cover the body of Robert Rowse, vicar of this parish, who died 1496, and by his will directed that he should be buried in this chancel, but the slab is clearly of a much older date.

The chancel arch seems to be 14th century work. On the chancel floor is a flat stone to Oliver Chatburne Clerk, buried 30th May, 1627. He was sometime rector of the parish. It will be noted the day of his burial, not that of his death, is given.

The register dates from 1545. The oldest book begins thus: "The register of the town of Westleton, which containeth the names and surnames of all those that have bin baptized, married, and buried with the daye of moneth and Yeare thereof."

"The tyme where in this regester was first begunn was in the yeare of our Lord 1545, in the seven and thirtie yeare of the Reigne Henrie the Eighte of England, Ffrance, and Ireland, King defender of the fayth."

VICARS OF WESTLETON.

1331. PETRUS DE DONEWYCO.

1461. MICHAEL GOSSE.

ROBERT ROWSE, died 1496.

1516. WILLIAM BRETT.

1608. OLIVER CHATBORNE. Was bu. at Westleton, May 30, 1627.

Westleton then contained 120 communicants. (Proceedings, vi., p. 375.)

1627. JOHN SWAINE. 1641 date of last entry in register.
 1653. WILLIAM BENCE.
 1662. NATHANIEL COLE.
 1667. JACOBUS JOHNSON.
 1672. ZACHARIAH FISKE.
 1674. JAMES FISKE.
 1683. ROBERT WITCHINGHAM, also held Theberton.
 1710. ROBERT HACON, Kath. B.A. 1700; M.A. 1704: Rector of Theberton 1730. Buried May 9, 1737, at Westleton. M. I. æt. 56.
 1737. JOHN SHIPMAN, B.A. Buried Jan. 20, 1754.
 1754. JOSEPH HARRISON, Trin. Coll. Cam. B.A. 1721; M.A. 1726. Was 50 years Rector of Fordley with Middleton 1753. Buried at Middleton. P. C. of Letheringham 1762; Charsfield 1775; Hoo 1775. Died Dec. 1804. *Gent. Mag.*, 1754, p. 96; 1804, p. 1245. Succeeded by his nephew.
 1805. DANIEL PACKARD, Pemb. B.A. 1776; Curate 1776; Rector of Fordley with Middleton 1805: consolidated May 14, 1806: held with Westleton. *Gent. Mag.*, 1805, ii., p. 770.
 1820. HARRISON PACKARD, B.A. Presented by David Elisha Davy, of Yoxford, and Henry Jermyn, of Sibton; Trustees under the will of his father Daniel Packard. *Ipswich Jour.*, Jan. 29, 1820. *Gent. Mag.*, 1820, i., p. 170. In 1855 Westleton consolidated with Middleton and Fordley in the incumbency of Harrison Packard, of Darsham, where he resided.
 1861. JAMES AARON CLOWES, Deac. 1851; Pr. 1852; formerly Incumb. of S. Mark, Collingwood, Australia, 1852—58; C. of Westleton 1858—61, Vicar 1861—86; appointed Rector of Boyton, Suffolk, 1887.
 1887. FRANCIS HAMILTON NICHOLLS, Wadh. Coll. Ox. B.A. 1879; M.A. 1882: Deac. 1878; Pr. 1879; formerly C. of S. Barn., Holloway, 1878—84; V. of S. Steph., Isl., 1884—87.

WESTLETON.

CHURCH NOTES taken by H. I. and D. E. Davy, June 22, 1809.

Add. MS. 19,085, iv.

The Church consists of a Nave & Chancel, both thatched with reed. The Chancel is 51ft. 10in. long & 19ft. 6in. wide. Behind the Communion table, at the distance of 5ft. 2in. from the E. wall, a partition running the whole width of the Chancel, & about 9ft. high, with a door in the south side, forms a space, which probably might have been intended for a Vestry. On this wall are placed the Lord's Prayer, Belief, & Commandments, & above them the arms of G.

The Communion table is raised 2 steps, & railed off, a passage being left in S. side, to the door into the Vestry.

In the S. wall, & at the E. end, are 4 circular arches, with quatre-

ills within them, supported by light cylindrical columns, with plain circular capitals & pediments.

The Eastern most arch held the Piscina, the rest were stalls.

The Chancel has 2 windows on each side, & an additional small one at the W. end on the S. side.

The Nave is 70ft. 4in. long & 28ft. 8in. wide; the roof ceiled. The pulpit is fixed against the N. wall, modern. The Font stands near the W. end, of stone, octagon, the faces with angels bearing shields, & lions alternately; the pedestal supported by lions seiant. The Pews are neat of deal, the seats of oak.

The Steeple is down, but in a cupola at the W. end, hangs 1 Bell.

On the roof of the Chancel are the remains of shields of arms, of which there still remain.

1. Scott? 3 Catharine wheels

2. arg. on a fess gu. 3 plates.

The outside of the Church is cast over.

MONUMENTS. *In Chancel on flat stones.*

Anne Chatburne
was buried
the 21 of
November
1627.

Oliver Chatburne
Clarke was buried
the 30 of
May 1627.

Here lyeth The
Body of Hvmphry
Grosvenor Who
Departed This Life
The 10th of May 1677.

Here lyeth the Body of Francis
Snell the wife of John Snell of
Westleton Gent. who departed
this life the 10 daye of February 1682.

Formerly near the Porch door.

Here lieth the body of
Robert Worthington of
this Parish, he departed
this life January 10. 1661.
aged 67 yeares, 7 months.

Here lyeth Ye Body of Jone
Worthington y^e wife of Robert
Worthington late of Westleton.
He departed this life July y^e 9th
1663 aged 72 yeares.

In Churchyard.

N.E. of the Chancel.

Here lies interred (by the Bones of
his Ancestors) the Body of Robert
Hacon, A.M. Rector of Theberton and
Vicar of this Parish : who gave up
the Ghost May the 6th 1737 in the
57th Year of his Age ; with joyfull
Hope of a future Resurrection
to everlasting Bliss through Jesus Christ
Who in this Life, was zealous in his
Duty ; peaceable in his Disposition,
Hearty to his Friends, and an advocate
for the Fatherless and Widow.

The old bell was taken down, and a new one in the key of C, weight 7 cwt., hung instead thereof. The old bell was made in 1500, & bore the legend, "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

Illus. Lond. News, Sep. 29, 1849, p. 219.

Just below the rails, lies a large slab of Purbeck Stone, 8ft. by 3½, formerly inlaid with brass. On it was the figure of a Priest, beneath a canopy.

A grave of one of the Vicars. (A brass with chalice and paten.)

There is, as I am informed by Ringham, the remains of an external confessional in the Chancel here.

For other confessionals of same kind in Suffolk see Newbourn, Raydon, Rougham, and S. Nicholas, Ipswich.

The side windows of the Chancel are all of 2 lights, the mullion simply branched at top, the arch equilateral.

The E. window is very large, of 5 lights, the mullions simply branched, the arch equilateral.

There is at W. end of the Chancel, on the S. side, a window of a different description ; the bottom of it is not more than 4½ or 5 feet from the ground ; the arch is an equilateral one, of 2 lights, the tracery of the Decorated style, the lower part is now stopped up, & is about the height w^{ch} would enable a person standing on the outside to communicate with one within. This is, no doubt, the low window mentioned above.

The stile of the Nave is P., of Chancel D.

Westleton Plate.

Cup, similar to that at Theberton, scroll pattern, 5¾in. high, & 3¾in. diameter.

Flagon 10½in. high, diameter at top 4in.

On bottom "Ex Dono Jacobi et Mariæ Fiske." 1710.

Paten 10in. diameter.

Registers, 1545.

The Regester of the towne of Westleton which conteineth the names & surnames of all those that have bin Baptized, married, and Buried wth the daye of moneth & yeare therof.

The tyme where in this regester was first begunn was in the yeare of our Lord 1545 in the seuen & thirtie yeare of the Raigne Henrie the eighte of England, Ffrance & Ireland Kinge defender of the fayth.

Ao 1547 regis Edwardi primo.

Burials.

1627. *Oliver Chatburne* Clerke was buried the thirteth Maye.
 1627. *Ann Chattburne* was buried the twentie one of November.
 1632. Elizabeth the wife of Mr. John Swaine pastor of this congregation was bur. Sept. ye vjth.
 1635. John Swaine, son of Mr. Jo : Swaine Mynister of this congregatn was bur. ye xix of Aprill.
 1637. Anne Swaine the moth^r of Mr. John Swaine pastor of this congregation was buryed the xxvjth of October.
 1638. Susanna Swaine the wyfe of Mr. John Swaine pastor of this Congregation was buryed the eighteenth of May 1638.
 1638. Robert Swaine broth^r of Mr Joh Swaine pastor of this Congregation was bur^d Octob. 23.
 1677. Oliuer the son Oliver Chatburne and Frances his wife was buried the 7 day of August.

Members, after inspecting Westleton Church, its registers, and plate, proceeded to Saxmundham, and thus terminated an agreeable excursion.

Those present included Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London), Mr. E. Barrett, Dr. W. T. Bensly (Registrar of the Diocese), Rev. Canon Betham, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bisshopp, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Borrett, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. R. E. Bunn, Mr. H. C. Casley, Mr. T. W. Cotman, Rev. M. B. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cubitt, Mr. R. Garrard, Mr. J. Gill (Secretary Hollesley Colonial College), Mr. John Glyde, Mr. B. P. Grimsey, Miss Grimsey, Mr. W. B. Hanson, Rev. Dr. F. G. Haslewood (Chislet, Kent), Miss Haslewood, Rev. A. H. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Laxton, Rev. W. E. Layton, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Mason, Rev. J. C. Mathias, Capt. Meller, Mr. H. Miller, jun., Mr. T. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pawsey, Mr. H. Prigg (Bury St. Edmund's), Rev. Dr. Raven, Prince Duleep Singh, Dr. J. E. Taylor, Miss Maud Taylor, Rev. R. C. and Mrs. Temple, Mr. W. Vick, Mr. H. Watling, Mr. E. P. Youell, and Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary, &c.

SUFFOLK AND ESSEX JOINT MEETING.

An autumnal meeting of the Institute was held at Ipswich on Wednesday, August 27th, 1890, jointly with the Essex Archæological Society. This was the third time such a joint meeting had been held, the previous occasions having been in the years 1873 and 1878. The programme arranged for the occasion covered two days, and while the first was entirely devoted to an examination of the churches and old buildings of Ipswich, the second embraced a trip to Harwich and the neighbourhood.

The company assembled at the Town Hall at eleven o'clock in the morning, a member of the Town Council, who has passed the chair, receiving his fellow members of the Institute in the absence of the Mayor, and the first item on the programme was to view the Corporation Insignia. Mr. Grimsey, remarking upon the maces, said that they are no older than Charles II., while the orb and cross are decidedly modern. In proof of this he produced the following extract from the Great Court minutes :—"6th April, 15 Car. ii. "Agreed that the treasurer shall forthwith gild the new maces for the town, at the charge of the town." And stated he had found another entry dated in 1723, that they were to be repaired and new gilt by Mr. Tobias Searson, but nothing later about them ; and some of the archæologists expressed an opinion that they are badly in need of repair at this time. Mr. Watling showed a number of his skilful copies of ancient paintings on rood screens and church walls. The visitors saw the oil paintings of Watch Ward and Bacon, and spent an agreeable hour in the building before starting upon a long perambulation.

S. Mary Elms Church was first visited, but the stay was a brief one, as the only points worth observation were the Norman doorway, with its dog-toothed moulding and the iron scroll work on a massive door.

At S. Matthew's Church, to which the members next proceeded, the Rector, the Rev. F. Haslewood, read a paper in which attention was directed to the principal features of interest. Dowsing, the Parliamentary agent, did his work here effectually :—"We brake down thirty-five superstitious pictures," he reported, "and three angels with stars on their breasts and crosses." After hearing a verbal description, the party proceeded to inspect portions of a painted rood screen which now form the door of a cupboard in the vestry, the communion plate, the fine and elaborately-carved font, and some fragments of Roman pavement, picked up in the Castle field, in the parish, which had been laid out for exhibition by the rector. An animated conversation was raised by the Rev. H. T. Armfield with reference to the hagioscope or "squint" through the clustered columns of the chancel arch. If it were designed, as many thought, to afford a view of the priest when he elevated the host, then it was pointed out that the high altar must have stood at some distance from the end of the chancel, so that the priest could have made a complete circuit as he was required to do by the ancient ritual.

Some time was spent in this church, and the company then went by Westgate Street (pausing at the site of the old Barr Gate, which is best recalled to mind as that of the Jubilee imitation) and the lower ramparts to the remains of Archdeacon Pykenham's Palace, next to the "Halberd" Inn. This ancient structure is 100 years older than Wolsey's Gate, and in a better state of preservation. A halt was next called at Oak Lane, for the purpose of inspecting the corner post there.

After luncheon at the White Horse Hotel—the scene, as visitors were reminded by the programme, of an exciting incident in the "Pickwick Papers"—it was an easy walk to S. Mary-at-the-Tower. Mr. H. C. Casley read a paper upon the church, referring to the remains of the former fabric only, its fittings and ornaments. The affix of "at the Tower" (to select one or two points of more popular concern) was at one time, it seems, believed to have been derived from a tower in the town walls which ran to the north of the church, but it has since been clearly proved that these walls were at no time more than an earthen rampart with a fosse, pierced by stone-built gates at the four cardinal points, and it is therefore more probable that the church took its name from its own tower, which has always been a conspicuous object, in order to distinguish it from three other churches dedicated to S. Mary. These were evidently named from their local surroundings—as S. Mary-at-the-Quay, S. Mary at Elms, and S. Mary at Stoke. The Tower Church was in the old days intimately bound up with the constitution of the Municipality. In 1200, the "whole town" met in the burial ground to elect two bailiffs and four coroners, according to the form of the charter granted in the previous year by King John. "It must have been a stirring scene," said Mr. Casley, "as the assembled burghers, with all the ardour of their new-born enfranchisement, stretched forth their hands towards 'the book,' and swore to be 'obedient, intending, consulting, and aiding' to their elected Governors." Sessions of the Borough Court continued to be held in the graveyard until the inhabitants went to the disused church of S. Mildred, which thenceforth became the Town Chamber or Guildhall, and forms in part the site of the present Town Hall. With reference to the building itself, it was pointed out that the oldest part now remaining is the south arcade of the chancel. Organs were in use here as early as 1446, and visitors were shown a gilt image of David playing the harp, which formed one of the ornaments on the old organ case, "restored and destroyed" between twenty and thirty years ago. A biographical sketch of "Watch" Ward, B.D., and Town Lecturer from 1604 to 1639, was followed by a view of his tombstone in the floor at the east end of the north aisle, and of a printed volume of his sermons. This book contained a receipt for a quarter's stipend from the borough treasurer of his day. For the second time, but not for the last, reference was made to the havoc wrought by the iconoclast Dowsing, "who took up six brass inscriptions, and five iron crosses and one of wood on the steeple." Of the brasses left—including those to the memory of the Drayle family,

of the old-fashioned notary William Long, with his ink-horn and pen-case—Mr. Casley gave a full description. The handsomely carved oak pulpit (which has been assigned to Grinling Gibbons) was next treated of, and after examining the font and the old benches, a brief survey closed appropriately enough with the curious acrostic tablet to William Smart, and a look at the earliest known prospect of the town of Ipswich, which appears in the margin. The new work, by the way, was greatly admired by strangers, although no time was allowed for prolonged study.

S. Margaret's Church was next on the list, and attention was here turned almost exclusively to the magnificent double hammer-beam roof. The panels are still richly coloured, and this enhances the ornamental effect of traceried and carved spandrels. Our old acquaintance Dowsing removed from this church the "twelve Apostles in stone," and a number of "superstitious pictures." His agents took a good deal of pains to mutilate the figures in the panels of the font, but one facet was turned towards the wall, and a curious record of old-time ceremony is thus preserved. This panel shows an angel bearing a scroll, with the words *Sal et Saliva*, which are believed by some to refer to the pre-Reformation ceremony of placing consecrated salt on the mouth of the baptized, and anointing the nostrils and eyes with saliva. In coming away everybody turned to see the numerous merchants' marks cut in the stonework of the clerestory windows, and the uncommon gargoyles on the porch—one the head of a monk, the other that of a nun.

Upon the arrival of members at Soane Street, Mr. J. S. Corder made some remarks upon the corner post. It is not very remarkable, however, and those who were not very keen on archæology showed more interest in the statement made by Mr. Eyre—that George IV. once stayed at the house next the corner. Passing round by Northgate Street, Brook Street, and the Butter Market, the richly-decorated front of the Ancient House was duly admired.

A great deal was said about the Wolseys on re-assembling in S. Nicholas Church. Mr. B. P. Grimsey revived and reviewed the discussion which has so often taken place as to whether or not the father and mother of the great Cardinal were buried here, and pointed to a great deal of evidence as to a stone being placed in the church by the son to perpetuate their memory, and that in 1830 this stone was actually used as a step to the south porch. Since that time, however, considerable alterations have been made in the floor of the church, and the monument is not to be found. It appears, however, that the elder Wolsey—it would be disrespectful to call him old Wolsey—left injunctions that *his* body should be buried in the "churchyard of our lady S. Mary of Newmarket," and the odds are that his injunctions were obeyed. His wife died ten years after him, and a stone might then have been laid down to their joint memories. In this church, the old stones, with Saxon and Norman figures carved upon them, attracted much notice, and the parish registers would have repaid a much fuller inspection. Mr. Grimsey also gave a very interesting account of Carson House,

which, in the time of Henry VIII., covered a large portion of land eastward of Silent Street and northward of Rose Lane, and showed a picturesque sketch of ruins of the existing Grey Friars' Monastery to within his recollection. The company went on to S. Peter's Church (where Mr. Frank Brown lucidly indicated the principle features), to S. Mary Quay Church, and to a long consideration of the famous monumental brass to Thomas Pownder, and to the angle-post at the corner of Foundation Street. The itinerary concluded with a look at the site of the Black Friars, and some of the well-known old houses in Fore Street.

In the evening a conversazione at the Museum brought the long programme to a pleasant and profitable conclusion. The archæologists assembled at eight o'clock in the Science and Art Department, and were most heartily welcomed by Dr. J. E. Taylor. In the room set apart for this ceremony, a small but appropriate addition was made to the many objects of interest collected within the building. Mr. W. Vick exhibited a number of photographs illustrating former excursions of the Suffolk Institute, to Buxhall and Lavenham last year, and more recently to Leiston Abbey and Dunwich. The principal engagement of the evening, was Dr. Taylor's "demonstration" of some of the chief objects of interest in the Museum. The Doctor took his visitors all round, and discoursed upon fossils and flint implements, and many other subjects suggested by the well-classified specimens. Dr. Taylor was warmly thanked for his kindness. Three new members joined the Institute.

On Thursday, August 28th, 1890, the members of the two societies left Ipswich by the 10 o'clock boat, and proceeded to Harwich. A good number from both counties assembled at

THE GUILD HALL, HARWICH,

under the presidency of the Mayor (Alderman James Durrant), those present included Mr. H. W. King (Honorary Secretary Essex Archæological Society), Rev. F. Haslewood (Honorary Secretary Suffolk Institute of Archæology), Revs. H. T. Armfield (Colne Engaine), F. B. H. Bridges, C. J. Stower (Sudbury), Dr. Chennells, L. N. Prance, H. M. Milligan, G. Nugée, G. Burmester, and — Palmer (Little Oakley), Dr. Sparrow, Mr. F. A. Crisp (London), Mr. B. P. Grimsey and Miss Grimsey, Mr. W. Biddell, Mr. Freeman Wright (Needham Market), Mr. A. J. H. Ward, Mr. H. Laver, Mr. Laver, jun., and Mr. T. Forster (Colchester), Mr. J. C. Gould, Mr. C. F. Hayward, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Chancellor (Chelmsford), Mr. W. Vick (Ipswich), Mr. Harrison (Ipswich), Mr. and Mrs. Laxton, Miss Haslewood, Miss Christy, and others.

The interesting Borough Records were freely inspected, and also the Corporation Insignia, including a splendid silver-gilt mace, a small

silver hand-mace, a large silver punch-bowl, a silver Water-Bailiff's oar, and the sumptuous Mayoral chain, which, although by no means ancient, was confessedly handsome. The charters of which the town boasts, were also admired, especially one granted by James II., the margin of which is richly decorated.

Rev. H. T. Arnfield then read a valuable and interesting paper, entitled "Some Ancient Boulders scattered in the district of the Colnes."

After luncheon at the Great Eastern Hotel, the company started in breaks to visit one or two interesting churches in the neighbourhood.

ALL SAINTS, DOVERCOURT,

with its interesting carved beams and its quaint and massive poor-box, was first entered.

Mr. Laver narrated here the history of the holy rood which once existed in this church, and to which were attributed so many miracles that the church doors were kept open day and night, until four Puritans in 1532 fanatically carried away the rood, and burned it with the tapers from the altar. Three of these four men were hanged, one at Dedham, one at Cattawade Bridges, and one at Dovercourt; while the fourth somehow escaped.

From Dovercourt a short drive took the visitors to Little Oakley and Ramsey, and thence back to Harwich. Thus terminated the joint meeting of the Essex and Suffolk archæologists.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BRETENHAM.

BY REV. CHARLES JEPSON BETHAM, M.A.,
Honorary Canon of Ely.

I am indebted to Lord John Hervey for the following:—In Rokewode's "Chronicle of Joceline de Brakelonde" "Ecclesia de Bretenham is computed as belonging to the Abbot (Sampson) of S. Edmund's Bury. "Bretenham valet V marcas." And in one of the notes it is said—"Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, certified to William, Bishop of Norwich, the acknowledgment of William, deacon of Bretenham, that the Church of Bretenham belonged to the monastery of S. Edmund, and that he had done fealty for it to Abbot Ording (Regist. Nigr. folio 163) This probably meant only the right of advowson.

RECTORS OF BRETENHAM FROM DATE OF REGISTERS.

John Kempston, date not given, but buried here.

Martin Brigges, buried here May 21, 1597. (For quaint lines upon M. Brigges, see *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, New Series, II., p. 296.)

Humphry Munnings, buried here June 24, 1624.

Will^m Alcocke, instit^d July 22, 1624, ejected Ap^l 10, 1644.

A "Minister" intruded, probably John Drake, if so

John Drake conformed in 1660; as Rector, buried here June 19th, 1683.

Edward Camborne, buried here Sep. 2, 1695; A.B. 1675, A.M. 1679, Trin. Coll. Camb.; a fragment of his gravestone found built in a modern buttress.

Thomas Rowell, Rector in 1695, not buried here; A.M. per Literas Regias 1700, Jesus Coll. Camb.

Henry Welstead, Rector in 1708, buried here Oct. 31, 1718; A.B. 1677, A.M. 1681, Jesus Coll. Camb.

Rich^d Py(i)tches, instit^d 16 Nov^r, 1718, obiit Oct. 6, 1727: B.A. 1709, M.A. 1713, Gonv. and Caius Coll. Camb. Son of Anthony Pitches, Rector of Hawstead, Suff., where he succeeded his father in 1720, and was buried 12 Oct., 1727.

Hopton Hay(i)nes instit^d 22 Dec., 1727, Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb.; B.A. 1718, M.A. 1722. Presented by Clare Hall to Elmsett, Suffolk, 1727, and held it till death in 1766.

John Morris, instit^d 18 Sep., 1728 (a B.A. of Queen's, Camb., 1692, of his name; another of S. Joh. Camb., B.A. 1697).

Jeremiah Brugatz (Hieronymus Brugatsius), instit^d 30 July, 1731, a Spaniard D.D. in the Univ. of Salamanca; exposed errors of Rome, and put into the Inquisition; escaped to Minorca; sent over to England and to Oxford. At y^e request of Lord Arran, Chanc^r, created M.A. by diploma 1728–29. In 1766 a Mrs. Brugatz, of Lavenham, left 20 guis to the Suff. Ch. for Clergy, Orphans, & Wid^{rs}.

Edward Wenyeve, instit^d 10 May, 1733, resigned, buried here 29th July, 1754; owner of Brett^m Hall; Fellow of S. Joh. Camb.; B.A. 1720, M.A. 1724. Grandson of Sir Geo. Wenyeve, M.P. for Sudbury, 1685.

James Hotchkiss, instit^d 25 April, 1739; A.B. 1723, A.M. 1727, S. Joh. Camb.; Head Master of Charterhouse Sch^l and R. of Balsham, Camb.

John Shaw, instit^d 8 May, 1752; A.B. 1744, Trin. Coll. Camb.

Samuel Cole, instit^d 16 Aug^t, 1798, buried here Aug^t 1858; M.A. Oxon; Chapⁿ R.N. in Lord Bridport's action in 1795, and for saving Admiral Colpoy's life in the mutiny at Spithead, in 1797, presented to this living by the Government.

Charles Trollope Swan, inst^d 1859; LL.B., Christ's Coll. Camb.; vacated for Welton-le-Wold R., Linc.

Charles Jepson Betham, inst^d 11 June, 1859; B.A. 1845, M.A. 1848, Emman. Coll. Camb.; H. Canon of Ely, 1886; R.D. of Lavenham, 1889.

ALCOCK, WILLIAM, Brettenham R.

He was a man of unexceptionable life and dispossessed by the Earl of Manchester, April 10th, 1644, for keeping to the Rubricks and Canons, speaking lightly of the Parliament, declaiming earnestly against the rebellion, saying the *Covenant* was contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, and calling our loving brethren in Scotland, rebels.

These are the causes assigned for his sequestration, as I find them mentioned in the *Extract of the Proceedings against the Clergy of the Associated Counties*.

I have been also informed that one article against him was his having acted in the play called *Ignoramus*. But if it be true that this was one part of his charge, 'tis sure they were ashamed, as well they might, to leave it upon record. Or, it may be, they were *ashamed* to put it into the *articles*, and only alledg'd it against him by *word of mouth* before the *Committee*, at the time of the sequestration. And if it was then admitted as *one good reason* why he ought to be *dispossessed*, it makes a signal instance of the hypocrisie of the times; for one *Legate*, who personated *Ignoramus himself* in the *comedy*, was by the *Saints themselves* thrust into poor Doctor Croft's living of *Barnham* in this county; and that too when he still continued a *comedian* (and as far as I can guess, acted the *selfsame part*) in the *pulpit*. I have grounds enough to make it a *quere* whether Mr. Alcock did not lose a *temporal estate* also of £16 *per annum* and sixty pounds in stock. He had at the time of his *sequestration* a wife and three children. I mistake if he did not die before the *Restoration*.—From Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," printed 1714.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS, DUNWICH.

TRANSCRIBED BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A., HON. SEC.

Numerous interments, doubtless, took place in the spacious graveyard around the church prior to its destruction. The monuments have, however, nearly all disappeared, and only a few modern ones remain. As these are rapidly becoming illegible it seemed desirable to preserve the inscriptions.

DUNWICH CHURCHYARD.

West of the ruined Church.

JOHN FORSTER
died 22nd June
1798

Aged 47 Years.

Reader, depart not from this Stone,
Till you have ponder'd where I 'ave gone
Death quickly took my Strength away
And laid me in this Bed of Clay.

In Memory of
JACOB FORSTER, who departed
this Life March 12th 1796, Aged 38
Years.

Sacred
to the memory of
ROBERT GAYFORD
who died Jan. 27th 1836
Aged 75 Years.

also
MARY, his wife
who died Feby 23rd 1823,
aged 59 years.
Prepare to die.

Sacred
to
The Memory of
THO^s. TUTHILL
Late of Walberswick
and Schoolmaster of
Wenhaston
upwards of 40 Years
who died the 19 of
June 1835
Aged 78 Years.

Sacred
to
the Memory of
MARGARET
the beloved Wife of
Tho^s. TUTHILL
of this Parish,
who departed this
Life on the 23^d of
January 1825
Aged 68 Years.

254 MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD, ALL SAINTS, DUNWICH.

Sacred
to
the memory of
SARAH ANN, daughter of
JONAS, and MARY BRIGGS
who died March 14th 1825
aged 11 Months.
“A flower ; wash’d by the blood
of Jesus from the stain of native
guilt, e’en in its early bud.”

In
Memory of
ROBERT EASEY
who departed this Life
May 27 1793,
Aged 45 Years.
Here lies an Honest & a generous Friend,
Peaceful in life, happy to his end,
Gentle in words & in his dealings just,
Constant to promise & upright in his trust.

Sacred to the
Memory
of EMILY EASEY
Who died the 28th day
of June 1805
Aged 1 Month.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN BRINKLEY
EASEY
who died September 2nd
1826
aged 23 years.

In
.....
ELIZABETH
..... e of
JAMES EASEY
..... 1828.

Here lieth the Body of
STEPHEN JOHN
BLUNDELL
who lost his Life by Shipwreck
of the ship Tarter near Yarmouth
in a dreadful gale of wind
on the morning 18th Febr’y 1807
Aged 21 Years.

B. W.
1819
1816.

Here lieth the Body of
Captain
CHARLES GRANT
of the ship Tarter
Aged 38 Years.
who lost his Life earley on the morning
of the 18 Feb. 1807
with those of his Ship’s Crew,
(excepting one man).

The new church at Dunwich, dedicated to S. James, was consecrated
by the Bishop of Norwich (Henry Bathurst), on Tuesday, September
14th, 1832. (*Brit. Mag.*, 1832, II., p. 107.)

LORD CURSON'S HOUSE:
THE BISHOP'S PALACE, IPSWICH.

BY B. P. GRIMSEY.

On the lithographed reduced plan of this property, presented herewith, is expressed the authenticity of the original, and where such is preserved.

It abutted westward immediately upon what is now known as S. Nicholas Place, in front of the chief entrance being a porchway on four brick * pillars extending into the roadway about 18 feet, the buildings behind which, and to the extent of the property southward, being set something like four feet backwarder than those which extended northward; the ancient south boundary was the public route indicated on the lithographed plan by the designation appearing on Ogilby's Map of Ipswich, 1674, the same recess of the adjacent property at the exterior of the south-east corner still exists, the reason for which being made apparent. From that point northward the boundary line of the property is clearly traceable upon Ogilby's Map and the present Ordnance maps. From the north side of the porchway the premises extended to the south corner of Silent Street, and thence for about 255 feet upwards, having against the abutment wall there, carriage houses and stables, with paddock or recreation ground at the rear. The ancient writing on the original "platt" is much obliterated, but affords some explanation as to the interior. "The Halle" seems to have been about 22 feet square. "A Parlor" 27 feet by 18, having the chimney for the fire-place built out into the adjacent lane, and a window on each side thereof. "A Great Parlor"—doubt-

* Clarke's History of Ipswich, 1830, p. 240.

less the Dining Hall—on the north side of “The Cortt,” 33 feet by 22. “A Chapell” 28 feet by 18, in “The Garden”—but adjacent to the mansion—placed due east and west, with an east window, and two windows on the north side, and having apparently a Devotional Closet adjoining on the south side, the divisional wall seemingly being in a great degree formed with arches.

How or when the property was acquired by Lord Curson—so called by courtesy,[†] he being Sir Robert Curson, Knt., a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and probably so deriving the former designation—I have found no record. He was visited here by King Henry the VIII. in 1522, and was buried within the precincts of the Grey Friars' Monastery[‡] before the 29th year of that reign—1537–8—probably a widower.

King Edward the VI. having acquired the mansion—stay not to investigate further!—gave it to the Bishopric of Norwich§ in or before 1549, and it appears to have been used as the Bishop's Palace at Ipswich between 1635, when Matthew Wren was appointed Bishop of the Diocese, and April 1638, when he was translated to the See of Ely.

The property was in 1666, and for a time afterwards, used as the King's Hospital|| for sick and wounded navy seamen, and passed from the Bishops by sale¶ thereof in September 1799.

[†] Wodderspoon's Memorials of Ipswich, 1850, p. 317.

[‡] Chapter House Papers (Rolls Office), Vol. A. 3. 11.

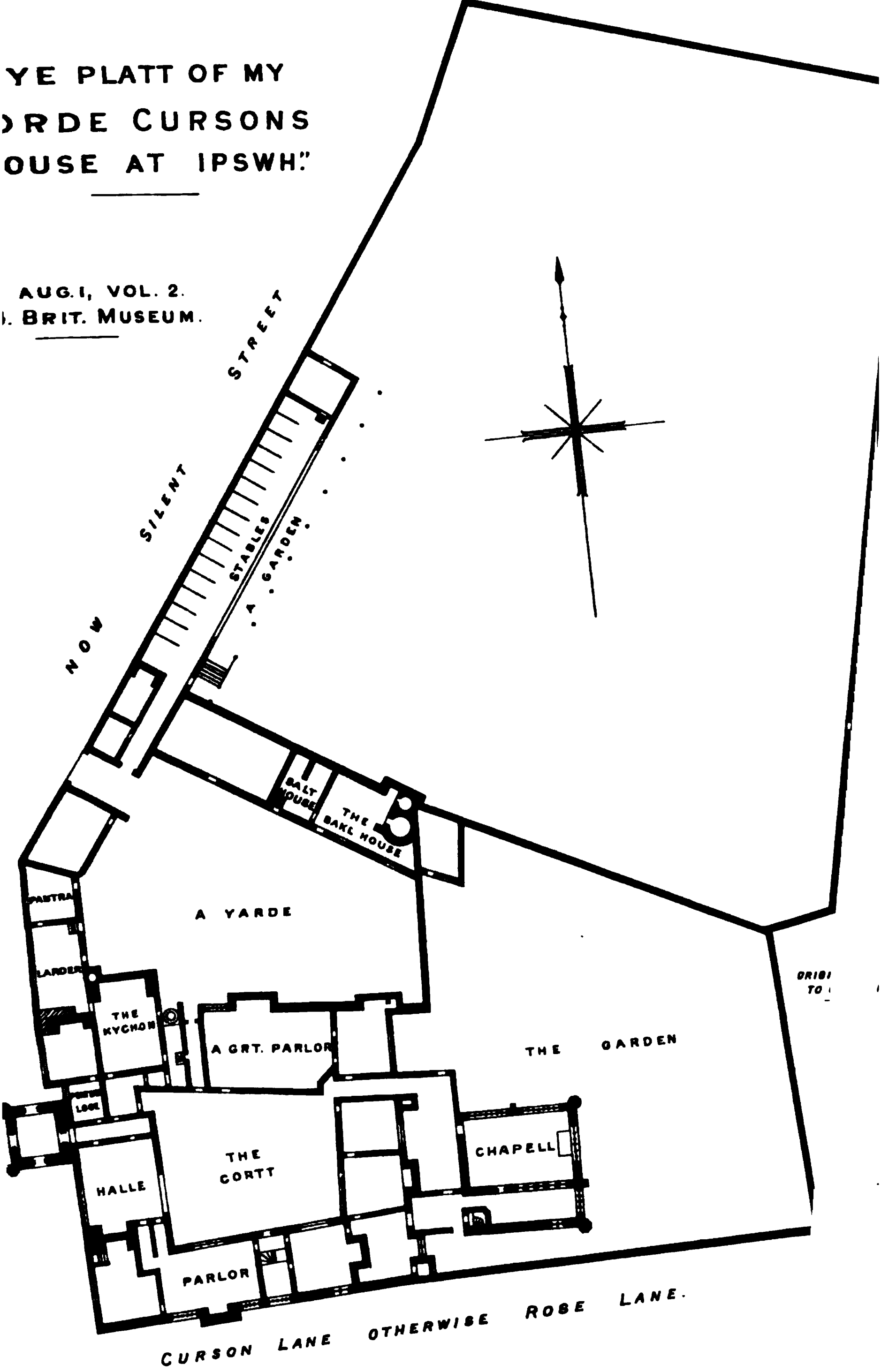
§ Blomefield's History of Norfolk, Vol. II., p. 876. Printed at Norwich 1745.

|| The Registers of the Parish of S. Nicholas, Ipswich.

¶ The deed of conveyance.

YE PLATT OF MY
ORDE CURSONS
HOUSE AT IPSWH.

AUG. 1, VOL. 2.
I. BRIT. MUSEUM.



SCALE 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET.
Whitman & Bass, Litho London

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Suffolk Institute of Archæology

AND

Natural History.

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670
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

2. The object of the Institute shall be—

1. To collect and publish information on the Archæology and Natural History of the District.
2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description, within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.

4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.

5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.

6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in the Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.

7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.

8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.

9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library, and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.

10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.

11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

REPORT, 1890—1891.

In presenting their forty-third Annual Report, the Council of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History" can once more congratulate its Members upon its progress and prospects.

A large and successful Evening Meeting and *Conversazione* of the Institute, was held at the Athenæum, Bury, in the early part of 1890, when a temporary museum was arranged to the satisfaction of members and their friends.

In the summer an excursion was made into Eastern Suffolk. Starting from Saxmundham the carriages halted first at Leiston Abbey, the ruins of which were ably demonstrated by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Members then proceeded to Theberton Church, which was described by the Honorary Secretary, and after a thorough inspection of the building the excursionists were driven to Dunwich, where dinner was served at the "Barne Arms." The ruined church of "All Saints," was made the subject of much discussion, as papers were read upon the same, by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Watling, and the Rev. Dr. Raven, supplementary remarks being made by Mr. Hope. Dr. Raven, acting as cicerone, conducted the party over the remains of the Convent of Franciscan or Grey Friars. The last place in Dunwich visited by members, was what remains standing of the Chapel of S. James' Hospital, upon which Mr. H. Watling made some remarks.

Upon the homeward journey members alighted at Westleton Church, when its chief architectural features were examined. Thus the summer excursion terminated.

In August the members of the Suffolk Institute held a joint meeting with the Essex Society. On the first day the town of Ipswich was perambulated, and the churches of S. Mary at Elms, S. Matthew, S. Mary-le-Tower, S. Margaret, and S. Mary Key, were visited. In the Evening a *Conversazione* was held at the Museum, when Dr. Taylor, the Curator, demonstrated its contents. On the following day members

of the two Societies met at the Guildhall, Harwich, where its archives and regalia were exhibited. After a paper had been read, carriages conveyed the archæologists to All Saints' Church, Dovercourt.

The Council were able, in the autumn of 1890, to place in the hands of its members, a Part, of rather more than the usual bulk, containing papers by thirteen different authors. The illustrations were numerous, there being thirty-five lithographs and wood-cuts, due to the kindness and generosity of members.

Members continue to increase in number, but the Council have to lament the deaths of the Right Honourable Lord Tollemache, the Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, F.S.A., the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and also the decease of the Rev. J. M. Croker, rector of Lavenham, one of the oldest members of the Institute.

The Finances of the Society are in an encouraging condition, and the Council hope to be able to issue, in due course, Part 3, which will complete the Seventh Volume of the Proceedings.

The large county of Suffolk affords ample scope for antiquarian research. An immense field remains unexplored in almost every direction. It was suggested in our last Report that the Church Plate belonging to the County should be tabulated and described. It may, therefore, here be stated, that steps have been taken with a view to obtaining an accurate return.

Whilst there is much that is encouraging in regard to the position of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology," &c., we must remember that vacancies are constantly occurring in our list of members. That these may be filled up, those of literary taste are invited to seek election. It is believed that such will be the case, particularly if it is felt that as a learned Society, it has for its object the study of the Antiquities of the County, and therefore deserves more general support.

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THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

FROM JANUARY 1st TO

		Receipts.					
Dec. 31st, 1890.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance on Deposit at Bankers	...	100	0	0			
„ Do. Current Account	...	95	0	1			
		<hr/>			195	0	1
„ Interest on Deposit Account	...			...	3	13	11
„ Subscriptions	75	3	6
„ Sale of Publications	7	16	0

I have examined the Vouchers and Bank Book,
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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Printers—Pawsey & Hayes, Vol. vii., part ii.				34	13	0
„ Postage of same	2	3	0			
„ Binding of do.	3	9	0			
„ Printing, sending Circulars, &c.	6	15	0			
				12	7	0
„ Lithographer—S. H. Cowell, Lavenham, &c.	14	12	6			
„ Wrappers		1	6			
„ Adlard	1	2	0			
„ Dawson	3	15	0			
				19	11	0
„ Postage—Circulars for Subscriptions ...		8	8			
„ „ Council		2	4			
„ „ Summer Excursions		18	6			
„ „ Inviting new Members		5	10			
				1	15	4
„ <i>Bury Post</i> —W. H. Jones, Printing Circulars						
„ Evening Meeting	1	0	0			
„ Circulars of thanks for Publications ...		3	6			
„ „ Subscribers forms		5	6			
„ Advertising Meetings— <i>Bury Post</i>		2	6			
„ <i>Ipswich Journal</i>		5	0			
„ <i>East Anglian</i>		3	8			
				2	0	2
„ Expenses of Evening Meeting at Bury						
per A. Gelston	2	1	2			
„ Paper—A. Spalding		3	10			
„ Expenses of Evening Meeting at Ipswich (Kitton)	2	10	0			
„ Ditto (Tibbenham)		5	0			
				5	0	0
„ Subscription to <i>East Anglian</i>		5	0			
„ Expenses, small bills	2	2	0			
„ Auditor	1	1	0			
				3	8	0
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Do. Travelling, arranging Excursions						
with Mr. W. H. St. John Hope	3	14	9			
				7	5	3
„ Sundries				1	8	11
„ Balance on Deposit at Bankers	100	0	0			
Do. Current Account	90	9	10			
				190	9	10
				<u>£281</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>

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MOOT HALL, SUDBURY, 1800.

N.W. VIEW.

MOOT HALL, SUDBURY, 1800 N E VIEW.

THE OLD MOOT HALL AT SUDBURY.

By W. W. HODSON.

ALTHOUGH the oldest Sudbury Corporate Charter, granted for the loyalty of the inhabitants, only dates from the time of Queen Mary, the town was possessed of a Mayor and Corporation at a much earlier period. This fact is referred to in several of the Charters, which were granted by Mary, Elizabeth, Cromwell, Charles II., and James II. Mary's Charter commences thus:—"Our Towne of Sudbury is an old and ancient Towne, and having in it from time out of mind for the better ruling and government of the same one Mayor, six Aldermen, four-and-twenty Burgesses, two Sergeants, one Bailiff, two Constables, and other Common Officers, by the which the men and inhabitants therof from time out of mind have been ruled and governed. . . . Nevertheless by the report of credible persons the deeds, writings, and letter patents of our p'genyto^s (progenitors) of the gifts and grant of the liberties and privileges aforesaid for lack of good and safe custody of the same have been embezzled and conveyed away, from the want whereof some doubt hereafter arise whether our Towne of Sudbury be sufficiently incorporated of one Mayor, &c." Among the Corporation records is a warrant (the writing much faded and defaced) dated 1274, directed to the Mayor and Constables ("Maiori et constabulari Ville de Sudburie") for the apprehension of a prisoner. Archbishop Sudbury, in his Regulations and Ordinances for the proper government of the Leper Hospital, at Sudbury, in 1372, appoints

as Visitors the Mayor and "the Spiritual Father of the Church of S. Gregory." In 1433 there was a Hermitage in S. Gregory's Churchyard, in "a solitaire place," and there is a petition extant to the Bishop of the Diocese for the admission of a hermit, from John Hunt, Mayor of the town and certain "Parisschyons to the same Cherche." There are also other references, previous to the Charters, to the Mayor of the town.

It would be naturally expected that as there was at an early date a defined governing body in our Saxon borough, there would also be a Moot, Mote, or Town Hall, where the local Witan would sit for the transaction

Front View of the OLD TOWN HALL, Sudbury.

of town business. There was such a hall, which stood at the lower part of the Market Hill, most likely on the site of a much older structure, judging from some of the timber, bricks, &c. It was a picturesque object with its bell cupola, steep tiled roof, gables, carved corner posts, and projecting eaves and storeys, and harmonized well

with its surroundings. The hill with its oval of posts in the centre, and stands for the oil lamps, which just made darkness visible, was girt with a broken, curved line of quaint old timber, brick and wattled buildings, dating from the 15th century downwards; mediæval hostels, wool-halls, shops, and merchants' residences, with wide arched passages and barn-like doors, the spandrels carved with S. George and the Dragon, the "Bull" of the De Clares, the lords of the town, the "Boar" of the De Veres, or the Talbot of Simon of Sudbury, with clustered chimnies, gables with scalloped, enriched verge boards, and moulded rafters and beams, ornamented with carved, floriated, or heraldic bosses.

The upper room of the Moot Hall was used as the council chamber, parish room, sessions court, and theatre of the town. The walls were panelled half-way up with wainscot, black with age. There was a dais at one end, carpeted with green cloth, and on which stood a massive table with turned legs, covered with the same; and "stooles" round the room, each having a plate engraved with the name of the customary occupant. Over the dais was an old, partly washed out, Royal Coat of Arms, said to be of the time of the third Edward, who brought prosperity to the town by settling the foreign Flemings here to teach the natives the "mysterie" of cloth weaving, and the "crafts" of the woollen manufacturers. Outside, on the gable facing the Church, was a locally noted painting of the King's Arms, the handiwork of the eccentric "Scheming Jack" Gainsborough, the brother of the celebrated landscape and portrait painter, Thomas, who used to say that this painting was the only thing his clever, versatile, and eccentric brother ever finished. The rooms on the ground floor were used as cells for prisoners detained for the sessions, for the sleepy watchmen (often supplied with strong ale previous to their nocturnal rounds), and wheezy constables, and for storage purposes. On the north side, next the street, were the shambles and butchers' stalls, where the blue vested and aproned masters and

'prentices saluted the passers by with cries of "Buy! buy! buy!" The "Bushel," where stood the weighing machine and steelyard, adjoined the hall on the south, and close by stood the stocks, whipping post, and pillory, and not far off, ready at a moment's notice, was the ducking stool. On the same side, adjoining the hall, was the house occupied for many years by Mr. W. Ray, a silversmith, and the united buildings presented two conspicuous gables to the view at either end.

There are numerous "Minutes" in the Corporation Books of "Orders and Decrees" respecting this Hall, from about 1550 to 1830. In 1577 we read that there was "payd to Peter, Carpenter, for 30 ft. of borde for the frame of the Hall, and his daye's work, iis. iid." "Item payd to a Tyler for mending the hall (roof) in divers places iis." Item payd to Stonard for ii Dogges of Iron xs. iiid." About the same time a rate of £10 was made for repairs to the "Halle, Jayle, & Bridewell." A new Ducking or "Dipping Stoole" was ordered about 1622 for the too loquacious ladies of the town, costing 12s. 10d. In 1607 the hall was thoroughly repaired and "beautified." On 6th September, 1688, a green carpet and 32 green cushions were ordered to be purchased for the Mayor and Corporation, "eache member to pay 3s. towards the expense of the same." In December 1750, the front of the building being in the course of repair, the Council adjourned to the Crown (now "Rose and Crown"), for business. In 1756 a new chimney was built, and stove provided, and "the Kings Armes repaired."

In the British Museum, there is a record of a trial for heresy, on 25th September, 1556, at the hall, of one Alexander Straghan, before the Bishop. (Harleian MS., I., 247.)

In the time of Elizabeth and James I., "playes & enterludes" were performed gratis by the "Queen's players" for the inhabitants, but so much damage was done to the building, presumably by the excited "gods in the gallery," that an Order was made in 1604, "y^e y^e

Maioꝛ & his Successoꝛs permytting anie playes to be acted in the hall" should forfeit £5. The following Order, telling its own tale, was issued by the Mayor and Corporation on the 16th October, 1607, in the reign of James I. :—

"Whereas the Hall comonlye called the Moote-hall, of this towne of Sudburye, hath byn broughte in muche ruyn and decaye by meanes of diuers disordered and unrulie persons resortinge thither to playes of enterludes & other playes heretofore usually suffred to be acted within the same Hall, And forasmuch as the saide Hall by the consent of the Maioꝛ, Aldermen, & Burgesses of the saide towne have byn more latelie repaired & bewtified by the nowe Maier, as well at the greate charges of the Corporation of this towne as also at the proper charges of the saide Maioꝛ, as upon his accompte nowe shewed forth unto us, it doth & maye appear, ffor the avoydinge of which inconvenience & to the ende that no more playes may be hereafter acted within the same Hall: It is ordered, consented & decreed by the full consent, and agreament of the Maioꝛ, Aldermen & Burgesses of this towne. That if any person or persons whatever, shall succeede in the place or office of the Maioꝛ of this towne, or his or their deputy or deputies, shall at any tyme hereafter give Licence unto or willinglie permit & suffer, any playes of enterludes or other playes to be acted or kepte within the same hall, the same person or persons therein so offending shall forfeit & pay to & for the use of the Corporation of the saide towne, the sume of five pounds of good & lawfull money of England for any tyme in that behalffe offendinge. To be leveyd of the goodes & chattells of such offender by way of distress."

Driven from official patronage the Players took refuge in a neighbouring barn, and afterwards appeared at the regular theatre. They and their successors, however, had to "arm their obdured breast with stubborn patience as with triple steel," for it was not till 1820 that a theatre was built in Friars' Street, near the Angel Inn. But the decline and fall of the drama in Sudbury was rapid; soon the house presented but a "beggary account of empty boxes," and in 1849 the building was pulled down, and is now "gone to the tomb of all the Capulets."

Notwithstanding the above stringent prohibitory order, it is evident that plays were acted, with "revels," &c., somewhere in the borough at the town expense, for in the Mayor's Accounts for 1622, there is this item :—"Given to

the Queen's players, the Lady Elizabeth her players, and the Children of the revells xxvijs." Two years before there is a similar entry:—"To the Princes and the Ladie Elizabeth servants, and to the Children of the Revells, to every one of them six shillings in all, xviijs."

In October, 1675, the butcher's stall, on the ground floor of the Hall, was leased to Thomas Jarvis, jun., for seven years, at the same rent his father paid. (Mr. Jarvis, sen., was the donor of one of the Sudbury Charities, 1631.)

In 1723 a lease was granted for 50 years of the small house next the Moot Hall, afterwards "The Bushell." In 1826, 14th April, it was decided by the Corporation that this projection should be taken down, with Mr. W. Ray's consent.

In 1747, and again in 1759, there were severe epidemics of small pox in the town, and about the former year 64 persons who died from the disease were buried in All Saints Churchyard, within the space of 13 months. On 5th February, 1739, the Corporation adjourned from the Moot Hall to the old Priory, the residence of the Mayor, Mr. Dansie Carter, he being also Deputy Steward, who was "afraid to attend at the Hall on account of the small pox."

In 1771 there were disgraceful riots in the town, and the Corporation were imprisoned in their own Hall for ten hours. These riots originated in an attempt to procure the admission of certain persons to the freedom of the Borough. The following vigorous protest from the Mayor, &c., stating the facts of the case, is extracted from the Minute Books of the Corporation. These outbreaks were not apparently of unfrequent occurrence in bye-gone days, particularly about this time.

"Whereas at a Court of Orders and Decrees held in and for the said Borough (of Sudbury), at the Moot Hall then by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of the said Borough, on the twenty-ninth day of October last; a wicked, seditious, and turbulent multitude of advised men, under the false pretence of asserting their Title to the freedom of the Corporation, but with a real illegal design (as their actions have abundantly verified) to disturb the Peace of the Community, and the good Government of this Borough;

did by their outrageous clamour and noise, so effectually interrupt, break in upon, and obstruct the business of the said Court as to necessitate the Mayor to dissolve the same; whereas after the dissolution of the said Court, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses were peaceably endeavouring to return to their several habitations, the same ill-misled, and riotous men, tumultuously interposed, and with violence, prevented their return, and with illegal force imprisoned the Members of the Corporate Body, in the Town Hall of the said Borough, from between eleven and twelve of the clock of the forenoon of that day, till after nine at night, totally denying the access of their friends and depriving them of all sustenance and refreshment, and at the close of the day that they might the more secretly and securely perpetrate their intended mischievous purposes after putting out the lights of the room, they again repeated for a long time together their inhuman outrages and threats with horrid imprecations in the dark, accompanied by a still greater severity of injurious treatment by insult and abuse, and by throwing at the Members of the Corporation with their utmost violence, stones, pieces of timber, the buckets that hung in the Hall, and all such other mischievous implements as they could readily procure, to the infinite terror and dismay, and to the great hurt and damage of the Magistrates, and other Members of this Corporation; so that in the end we whose names are underwritten; by force of the severity of the treatment we received, and for the necessary preservation of our respective lives, were compelled to consent by our voice to several illegal acts, unwarrantably extorted from us.

Now therefore that such our constrained assent may not by our total silence be imputed to us, we do jointly and severally, solemnly protest, and sincerely declare, that nothing but the terror impelled upon us, and the imminent danger of our respective lives, from the outrages and unjust treatment we had previously received, and were still threatened with, prevailed over our better resolutions. And we do firmly and totally disavow, and deny that the assent of our minds was ever given to the illegal power that was exercised over us, or to the acts that were extorted from us, by the unjust impulse and forcible restraint upon our legal liberty and the freedom of our assent."

"January 3rd, 1772.

(Signed) JOHN OLIVER, MAYOR.

W. HUMPHRY,	}	ALDERMEN,
PETER DELANDE,		
DANSIE CARTER,		

and other Members of the Corporation."

At one of the Quarter Sessions for the Borough, in 1791, in a case of assault, the Common Jury not agreeing in their verdict were locked up, but about midnight they broke open the door of the strong room in the Hall, in which they were locked, and made off, every man to his own house. Next morning they re-assembled, but being then no longer legally considered the same Jury, they were dismissed by the Recorder and Court, who determined to apply to the Attorney-General for advice in a case so unprecedented.

In close connection with the old Hall and the Corporation, are the sumptuary regulations made at various times with respect to the gowns and robes of the members, their facings and trimmings, materials and cost. The scarlet and black municipal vestments and official gay trappings, marking the civic state and dignity of the wearers (who, by the way, held a life office), had, however, to be paid for in whole or in part by those who donned them. Apparently the appeal *ad pecuniam* was not very satisfactory and efficacious, for the Corporation "Orders and Decrees" give repetitions of the injunctions in various terms at intervals of several years. Counsel's opinion was subsequently taken as to the validity of these Orders, but this opinion does not appear on the Minute Books. As early as the commencement of the 16th century there are Orders in the Town Books for Mayors and Ex-Mayors to have scarlet gowns with velvet tippets, or to forfeit xxd. each. The Burgesses were to have "murrey" gowns, or to forfeit xd. These gowns were to be provided at the wearers' own costs. On 26th May, 1720, an "Order" runs—"That for the future every person belonging to this Corporation shall be decently habitted with gowns as usuall and appear in Court with them as usuall upon the Mayor's summons, and for default of any one of the same appearing habitted as aforesaid, we do hereby order him to pay for every neglect of the same to the Mayor the sum of 5s."

On 4th September, 1721, the Court ordered a scarlet

gown for the Mayor, the Aldermen to have the approbation of the cloth. The Aldermen at their own costs were to have decent black gowns with different robing and facing from those of the Chief Burgesses :—namely, scarlet velvet or fur. The Chief Burgesses at their own costs were to find decent black gowns, robed with black velvet, all of one fashion, and of the same sort of stuff. The Aldermen were to forfeit for the non-providing of the gowns 10 guineas, and the Burgesses 5 guineas.

On 17th May, 1726, 24 black gowns were ordered to be purchased and paid for by the Court, to be kept in a wardrobe in the Hall. They were to be of black “say,” robed with black velvet. Each member of the Corporation on being sworn was to pay a guinea towards his gown, the other guinea being paid out of the common chest. At the same Court it was ordered that a copper plate should be placed on each Corporation seat in the Hall, with the name of the occupant engraved thereon.

As the result of a successful law-suit against the Corporation, under an execution, on 18th September, 1813, their goods and chattels were sold by public auction on the Market Hill. These included an “elegant Scarlet Robe, faced with black velvet,” which was bought by a well-known jovial, Radical, Dissenting, fox-hunting miller, who several times rode to hounds, having over his “pink” the scarlet Mayor’s gown, which fluttered in the wind as the sarcastic Nimrod followed the pack, amid the laughter and ironical cheers of the delighted spectators.

At the same auction were sold 260 fire buckets, which had hung in the Moot Hall, it being a custom from time immemorial that every person on taking up his freedom should present a bucket to the Hall.

About 1826 a wave of Municipal improvement swept over the town, and it was decided by the “City Fathers” to open out the Market Hill by removing the old Moot Hall and Mr. Ray’s house ~~adjoining~~, and also all the houses round the west end of St. Andrew’s Church. The Corporation proposed to ~~remove~~ and lighting

Commissioners to sell them the Hall for town improvements for £300, and on the 10th September in the above-named year, the Hall was conveyed to the Commissioners, the £300 purchase-money being advanced by Mr. Branwhite Oliver, at five per cent. interest. At the beginning of 1832 it was "ordered that the Bell of the old Town Hall be given for the purpose of increasing the fund of the subscriptions entered into for the reparation of the Church Clock of St. Peter for the purchase of a new Bell for the Clock." This bell still hangs in the cupola of the spire, but is unused, the clock striking the hours on the tenor bell.

On 5th December, 1841, it was ordered that the Hall be pulled down, and the site laid into the public road. The old materials realised the following prices :—Old tiles, £8 12s. ; old lead, 11s. 6d. ; materials sold by auction, £64 18s. ; total, £74 1s. 6d.

The Corporation met for the first time in the new Town Hall on 2nd January, 1836, the old building having been let for £7 10s., for a warehouse, &c.

The "vigilant cock" which formed the vane, with part of the hammered ornamental iron scroll-work below, now points the direction of the wind on the apex of the gable of a granary in the rear of the "Maldon Grey" public-house, which is picturesquely situated on the Ipswich Road, near the "Cherry ground" and old pits, now planted with trees, and bounded by steep chalky cliffs, bright with coltsfoot and golden furze, where the Sudbury people, fond of Nature's charms, love to resort. In the yard of the same village hostel stood for a long time one of the stone coffins dug up when the Vandals of the period demolished the Priory of the Black Friars at Sudbury, about 140 years ago. The stone receptacle, which had for centuries religiously guarded the dust of the honoured dead, buried in the odour of sanctity in a specially sacred spot, was converted into a sink to receive the slops from a beer-house pump! Could indignity and degradation further go? The coffin has disappeared for aye, but the vane

which whirls aloft still shows "which way the wind is," and is the sole remnant of the old Civic Hall of the borough.

The view which heads this paper, of the Hall from the north-west, the Market Hill, and the tower of S. Peter's, is from an original water-colour painting, by the late Mr. Goldsmith, of Bath, formerly of Sudbury, a near relative of the Burkitt family, which has never been published, and is in the possession of the writer.

The second view is copied from a water-colour, also by the same artist, and represents the Hall from the opposite side, with the "King's Arms" in the gable, and also part of Friars' Street and Sepulchre Street. The Hall and Mr. Ray's house alone are given. The painting was lent for illustrating this paper by the owner, Mr. G. L. Andrewes, Sudbury.

JOHN COLNEY'S OR S. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS AT SUDBURY.

By W. W. HODSON.

About five hundred and twenty years ago, at the foot of some gently rising ground, about a mile from the ancient town of Sudbury, on the crown of which the "Moneyer" of King Henry the Second had founded a Priory of Benedictine Monks, stood an unpretending tenement known as the Lepers' Hospital, dedicated to S. Leonard. It had been built on waste on the north side of the famous pilgrims' road to S. Edmund's Bury, and was but a bow-shot from the old, stone, wayside cross, which had marked the way to Brundon grange, mill, wood and hill, when as yet there was but a trackway over the marshes and "Kings mere" of the great Earls of Clare, a ford (and ferry in time of floods) over the Stour, and a narrow sheep-track to one of the smallest churches, across the bare "brown hill" which gave its name to Brundon.

Leprosy in the Middle Ages was a terrible scourge, and Suffolk had the unenviable notoriety of being the fourth county in England highest in order for the prevalence of this loathsome disease, for only Devonshire, Kent, and Norfolk had a larger number of leper hospitals. Out of the 540 hospitals founded in the country, no less than 117 were for leprous persons. Leprosy was certainly contagious, and as much as possible the patients in the hospitals were isolated, and various edicts were promulgated in England and France against lepers, proclaiming them dead in the eye of the law, and ordering them not to approach sound persons without giving notice (in France)

by making a noise with a wooden clapper. In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no less than 2,000 lazar houses. It was a current belief all through a great part of the Middle Ages that baths of human blood would cure the disease, and the belief gave occasion to numberless cruelties, but after a time these received a check from the growing opinion that only the blood of those would be efficacious who suffered freely and voluntarily for a beloved stricken one.

The situation of the Sudbury lazar house was every way suitable for the retirement of the unfortunate triplet of sufferers who lived isolated within its walls, for there were no dwelling houses near; the nearest neighbours being at S. Bartholomew's Priory on the hill, at the Holgate, and at the "Folly," where an annual fair was held. The site was also advantageous to the sufferers, as they were likely to be the recipients of the alms of the wealthy pilgrims to the shrine of S. Edmund, who frequently passed along this historical "procession-way."

The hospital was founded by John Colneys, or Colneis, or Colness, the first "Governor," in the reign of Edward III.; and Simon, of Sudbury, when Bishop of London, at the request of the Founder, drew up certain Statutes and Regulations, bearing date "The Feast-day of S. Philip and S. James, 1372," which were issued under the Bishop's episcopal seal. The following is a translation (spelling modernized):—

"HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS, In the name of the Undivided Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, We, Simon Theobald of Sudbury, in the County of Suffolk, of the Mercy of God, Bishop of London, being willing to provide for the Hospital of Leonard, in Holgate, near Sudbury, which John Colness founded, the governor thereof, Reigell Theband and Sarah his wife progenitors, charitably by ordination, for the state of infirm Persons, hereafter in the same to dwell, with the consent of John Colness, now the Governor of the said Hospital, and of all singular Infirm Persons there, do order in the manner following.

Imprimis, that there be for ever three Lepers, after the death of the said John Colness, of which one before the other Governor of the said place, and are one to the other to be obedient in things law their state requires, and this they ought to swear at the time of

entry, that if any of the said Lepers die, or voluntarily depart, or be expelled for a reasonable cause there, the other that remain are to choose another in his place within six months and to receive him amongst them, otherwise to be in Laps, unless some nice Impediment happens, of which they ought to inform the Mayor of Sudbury aforesaid, and the Spiritual Father of the Church of Saint Gregory in the same Town, who may put in if they can another in the place aforesaid, and that if any above remain be another Fellow of Saint Gregory as aforesaid, that the Profits, that is, the Profits and Improvements, appertaining to the said Hospital, divided into five parts, for which five parts the Governor shall have two, and his fellows two parts, and the remaining fifth part to be kept for the repairing of the Premises, and that there be a common Chest in some Church or safe place in Sudbury, in which the said fifth part and their writings may be put to be kept safe, having two keys, the Governor to have one and the other to be in the hands of a person deputed by the Mayor of Sudbury, or the Spiritual Father as aforesaid. In Witnesses whereof, this present writing we have caused our Seal to be dated at Sudbury aforesaid, on the Feast of the Apostles Philip and James, in the year of Our Lord God, 1372."

It was also ordained that if it should happen that the Statutes should not be kept in form after the decease of the Founder and his Wife, the Hospital should remain to the church of S. Gregory, in Sudbury, to be divided between the said church and the chapel of S. Anne in the same, by equal proportions, for the safety of the Souls of the Founder John Colney, of Nigel Theobald, or Tebald, and Sarah, his wife, progenitors of the said Simon Theobald, and for the Souls of all the faithful deceased. S. Anne's Chapel adjoins the Porch of S. Gregory's and is under the same roof. When restored a few years ago by the Rev. S. R. Carter, rector of Brantham, near Manningtree, it being the mausoleum of his family, a lychnoscope, and the original consecration cross were discovered. Archbishop Sudbury had a family chapel, afterwards a chantry, at the east end of the north aisle, where his parents were buried, founded, according to a former inscription, in the window, A.D. 1365, in commemoration of All Souls.

It appears that the estates of the Hospital were vested in feoffees by a deed dated 16th January, 24 Henry VI., but no subsequent feoffment has been met with. In "the Rentall of Rents of Assize belonging to the Mayor of

Sudbury, collected by the Bailiffs before and since the Charters," the Rent of the land belonging to the Charity is given as under:—

Landholders in Hospital called Colnes, 2 ac. backside of				
said Hospital	-	-	-	xxvj ^s
Pickel adjoining with Meadow	-	-	-	v ^s

The first-named place, known as "Cross-path field," now contains by adjustment 3 a. 0 r. 2 p., and the second piece, or "Pickel," 2 a. 2 r. 11 p. The land behind the houses is subject to the rights of commonage or shackle by the freemen of the Borough, six months out of the year, from Old Bartholomew's Day (5th September), to Old Candlemas, or Valentine's Day (14th February.) The present owner and occupier of S. Bartholomew's farm pays five pounds annually to the Common Lands' Fund of the Sudbury Corporation in lieu of shackle. In 1838 it was agreed that application should be made under "The Redemption of Shackle Act" for this land to be enfranchised, and the freemen's right of commonage to be extinguished. Valuers were appointed, who not agreeing, an umpire was called in, who gave his award, but the matter fell through, and though revived in 1844, the land was never redeemed, and it is really *de jure*, only what is locally known as "half-year land." The Pickel adjoining North Meadow was a hop field nearly 300 years ago, and called "Hop piece." It appears to have been carved out of North Meadow, and adjoins "The Holgate," being but a short distance from the site of the original toll-gate.

There are several entries in the Corporation Books relative to the Hospital. In 1619–20, a tenement on a smaller scale was built, called "The Little House at the Colnes," and in the latter year the following items are charged in the Account of the Mayor, Mr. John Willett, Gent. :—

"Disbursement. Whereas paid first to Nicholas			
White for Timber and workmanship in building	}	xxviij ^s	
the little house at the Colnes			-
paid for dawbing the same		xviij ^s	-

paid for nails	-	-	-	-	-	viiij ^d
paid for thatching	-	-	-	-	-	viiij ^s iiiij ^d
for lathes	-	-	-	-	-	xij ^s
for a load of strawe	-	-	-	-	-	vij ^s
for three loades of clay	-	-	-	-	-	iiij ^s
for drawing of the strawe	-	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
for springells	-	-	-	-	-	viiij ^d
To Nicholas White for a dore	-	-	-	-	-	ij ^s
for hooks & hinges to hang the same	-	-	-	-	-	vj ^d "
In a subsequent acccount (1626) is charged						
" Paid Sir Jo Highame's Clark for writing a L ^r . (letter) }						vj ^d
to the Treasurer about the money for y ^e Colnys }						
" Paid for the Bond containing Salter at y ^e Colny's						xij ^s
Paid to Jo Godfry for the newe pompe there						xx ^s

The present "Clay pits" on "Gallows' Hill," from which most of the clay for "dawbing" and wattling was dug, are mentioned in the borough records more than 300 years ago. In the time of the Great Plague of London a pest-house was built there.

There is a minute in the Books of 7th February, 1657, as follows :—

" John Rider to be Governor of the Hospital in the place of Edward Stafford, and to find Surety for forty shillings for good behaviour."

The Hospital, which latterly consisted of three small separate occupations in one block, continued to be occupied by two or three poor inmates till about 1820. These resident beneficiaries for the previous hundred years were not generally lepers, though probably they were affected with some scrofulous or cutaneous disease, and were therefore considered eligible for the Charity. The Mayor and the "Perpetual Curate" of the united Parishes of S. Gregory and S. Peter exercised jointly the right of nominating the brethren of the Hospital, who were in possession or the receipt of the rents and profits of the land. But from about 1800 from neglect or otherwise, the vacancies as they occurred, were not filled up, and a man named Loveday, the last person regularly appointed, who bore the name and held the office of "Master," died

in 1813.* The Incumbent of SS. Gregory and Peter, the Rev. Mr. Finlay, set up a claim to receive the rents, on the authority of the last-mentioned Clause in the Statutes, that these Statutes not having been kept in form, the hospital and its possessions devolved to the church of S. Gregory, and he succeeded in getting the rents paid him till his death in 1816. Norden then refused to pay it to the succeeding Incumbent, but paid some acknowledgment to the inmates of the hospital, and kept the remainder for his own use. In 1822 there was only one inmate, named Rayner, who applied for parochial relief to the Governor and Guardians of the Workhouse of Sudbury, who were a body corporate, created by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. They prevailed on Rayner and Norden to give up possession of houses and land, and also to execute a deed of feoffment, bearing date 13th April, 1822, conveying the property of the Hospital to the Court of Guardians. The building was let in rooms to fifteen poor people, and the land to other people, at a total rent of £18 14s. per annum, which went into the general fund for the relief of the poor of Sudbury.

With the other of the Sudbury Charities, S. Leonard's Hospital, or John Colney's Charity, was put under the management of the Municipal Charity Trustees, who, in 1858, built two detached double tenements, near the site of the old buildings, at a cost of £376. On 6th December, 1867, the Charity Commissioners established a new scheme by which the nett income of Colney's Charity was devoted towards the support of S. Leonard's Cottage Hospital, which had been erected shortly before at a short distance from the town on the Ipswich Road, with a pleasant prospect of meadow, wood, and water down the Stour Valley. There are two wards, matron's, surgeon's, and servants' rooms, and the building is in every way a model one, admirably managed, and largely utilised by the poor sick and injured of the town and neighbourhood.

* Loveday had not resided at the Hospital, but let the land to Mr. Norden of the Holgate, &c., who continued in possession down to the year 1822.

It is conducted (according to the Trust Deed) on the broadest principle of civil and religious liberty, and no recommendatory ticket or subscriber's order is needed for the admission of patients.

Thus the generous stream of charity and care for the sick and afflicted has steadily flowed on for nearly five centuries and a quarter, and the endowment left by John Colney and his wife, and regulated by the unfortunate murdered Primate and Chancellor in the Rebellion of the Peasants, has been administered year after year, and is now merged in a more pretentious and eminently successfully scheme for the medical and surgical relief of the afflicted poor of the town and the parishes round, without distinction of party or creed. All the Sudbury Charities are well conducted, and especially that of John Colney's, or S. Leonard's Hospital.

CATALOGUE OF THE LAND AND FRESHWATER
SHELLS HITHERTO RECORDED
AS FOUND IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BY CARLETON GREENE, M.A., M.C.S.,
Vicar of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds.

The following Catalogue was undertaken by the present writer in consequence of the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Churchill Babington, Rector of Cockfield, who had begun to collect materials for a List of Suffolk Shells. Had he lived he would doubtless have carried out his design with that completeness and care which mark his Catalogue of Suffolk Birds, already published. The writer has compiled it out of respect and affection for his memory, though he is only too conscious how far inferior in value the result must be, as compared with what was to be expected from so noted a naturalist. One difficulty lay in the paucity of the materials to be found. The lovers of Conchology in Suffolk are few, and the writer hardly knows whether he is aware of all who do exist. The valuable ms. compiled by Mr. G. T. Rope, of Blaxhall Lodge, is the only contribution of any magnitude, which he has been able to obtain. Dr. Babington's own specimens added to those of the Sudbury Museum, which he purchased, were of course of great use, though they only extended over a limited area. Thanks are due in a very great degree to Mr. W. Denison Roebuck for copies of the Suffolk Records in his possession, as Recorder of the Conchological Society. It has been thought best to incorporate the lists already published by the late Rev. Revett Sheppard, and Mr. W. D. King, of Sudbury, in

the Linnean Society's transactions and the Zoologist respectively. Rev. J. W. Horsley, who has made a special study of the *Helix nemoralis*, and its varieties, had placed his records at Dr. Babington's disposal. The Bury Museum contains a small, but well arranged, collection of Land and Freshwater Shells, due to the skill and care of the late Mr. Skepper. It is hoped that the present list, however imperfect in itself, will be the means of eliciting further information, and stirring up naturalists to pursue the study more diligently, so that records may be obtained from many places hitherto not mentioned, and the catalogue made more complete at some future time. There may be many clergymen, schoolmasters, and country gentlemen, with a taste for natural history, who only need a few hints to move them to ransack their own neighbourhood for the numerous mollusks, which lurk in stream, pond, hedge, and wood. The writer will be glad at any time to receive specimens, no matter how common the specimens may be, for the benefit of a future edition.

The courteous aid of the Curator at the Ipswich Museum must not go unacknowledged. The value of this Institution, especially to Suffolk naturalists, cannot be exaggerated. It is a model of neatness and beauty in its arrangements, and in time the Conchological department will, no doubt, be as complete as the others are. The kindness of Mr. Edgar Smith, of the British Museum, in helping to identify some early recorded shells, must also be acknowledged.

The localities in the Eastern Division of the County are mentioned first where they occur. The order of Jeffreys' British Conchology is observed.

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 Rev. Stephen S. Pearce, M.A., Yelverton, Norwich.
 Rev. W. L. Eyre (Records of the Conch. Soc.)

Mr. Candler (Records of the Conch. Soc.)

Mr. Christy " "

Mr. R. D. Darbshire, B.A., F.G.S.

Mr. F. Norgate, Bury St. Edmund's.

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FRESHWATER.

SPHÆRIUM. *Scopoli.*

Sphærium corneum *Linné.* *Cyclas cornea* (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Ipswich (Mus.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Cockfield, Mildenhall (C. B.); Sudbury (King).

Sphærium rivicola *Leach.* *Cyclas rivicola* (F. and H.)

Localities—Ipswich [?] (Mus.)

Sphærium lacustre *Müller.* *Cyclas caliculata* (F. and H.)

Localities—Barton Mere (C. B.); Sudbury (King).

PISIDIUM. *Pfeiffer.*

Pisidium amnicum *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's (Powles); Sudbury (C. B.)

Pisidium fontinale *Draparnaud.*

Ipswich [?] (Mus.)

var. *Henslowana* *Sheppard.*

Localities—Holbrook (Sheppard); Sudbury (King).

var. *pulchella* *Jenyns.*

Localities—Sudbury (C. B.)

Pisidium pusillum *Gmelin.*

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Powles); Whepstead (Gilbertson in the Alder Collection).

ANODONTA. *Lamarck.*

Anodonta cygnea *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Ipswich (Mus.); Elmingham (Brown); Barton Mere, Cockfield (C. B.); Livermere (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

var. *zellensis* *Gmel.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

Anodonta anatina *Linn.*

Localities—Barham, Campsey Mere (Sheppard); Ipswich (Mus.); Bures (C. B.)

DREISSENA. *Van Beneden.*

Dreissena polymorpha *Pallas.*

Localities—Suffolk (Christy).

NERITINA. *Lam.*

Neritina fluviatilis *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Sudbury (C. B.)

PALUDINA. *Lam.*

Paludina contecta *Millet*; *P. Listeri* (F. and H.)

Localities—Leiston (Rope); R. Orwell (S. M.); Felixstowe (Sheppard); said to be common in the canal, forming the present course of the Minsmere from East Bridge, Theberton to the Sea (Rope); Ixworth (B. M).

Paludina vivipara *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Leiston (Rope); Sudbury, Icklingham (C. B.)

BYTHINIA. *Gray.*

Bythinia tentaculata *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Farnham and Leiston (Rope); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury, Cockfield, Icklingham (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

var. *producta* *Menke.*

Localities—Blaxhall, Leiston (Rope).

var. *marginata.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

var. *zonata.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

Bythinia Leachii *Shepp.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Campsey Mere, Holbrook (Sheppard in Leach's Mollusca of Gt. Britain); Sudbury (King); Icklingham, Barton Mere [?] (C. B.)

HYDROBIA. *Hartmann.*

Hydrobia ventrosa *Montagu*; *Rissoa ventrosa* (F. and H.)

Localities—Aldborough (C. B.); Southwold (Rope).

VALVATA. *Müll.*

Valvata piscinalis *Müll.*

Localities—Blaxhall, Leiston (Rope); Sudbury, Barton Mere (C. B.)

Valvata cristata *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Botesdale (B. M.); Blaxhall (Rope); Barton Mere, Cockfield, Livermere (C. B.); Sudbury (King).

PLANORBIS. *Guettard.*

Planorbis nitidus *Müll.*

Localities—Campsey Ash, Baylham (Sheppard); Sudbury (King).

Planorbis nautilus *Linn.*

Localities—Iken (Rope); Spexhall, Offton, Nettlestead (Sheppard); Rickinghall (Ips. Mus.)

Planorbis albus *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Sudbury (King).

var. *Draparnaldi* *Shepp.*

Localities—Holbrook (Sheppard).

Planorbis spirorbis *Müll.*

Localities—Ipswich (Powles); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

Planorbis vortex *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Harleston (Candler); Ipswich (C. B.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Felsham (C. B.)

Planorbis carinatus *Müll.*

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham, Leiston, Stratford St. Mary (Rope); R. Gipping (Sheppard); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Rickinghall (Ips. Mus.); Fornham (Ips. Mus.)

Planorbis complanatus *Linn.* *P. marginatus* (F. and H.)

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); R. Blyth, near Halesworth, Baylham, Holbrook, Higham (Sheppard); R. Ore (Sheppard in Leach's Moll. of Gt. B.); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

Planorbis corneus *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury (King); Icklingham (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

Planorbis contortus *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, and R. Alde (Rope); Aldborough (C. B.); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

PHYSA. *Lam.*

Physa hypnorum *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Botesdale (B. M.); Sudbury (King); Cockfield (C. B.)

Physa fontinalis *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

LIMNÆA. *Bruguère.**Limnæa glutinosa* Müll.

Localities—Mildenhall (C. B.)

Limnæa peregra Müll.

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Felixstowe (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Barton Mere, Bardwell, Hitcham (C. B.)

var. *lutea* Mont.

Localities—Sproughton (Sheppard).

var. *ovata* Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Cockfield (C. B.)

var. *acuminata*.

Localities—Suffolk (Eyre).

var. *vulgaris*.

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham (Rope).

var. *ampullacea*.

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham (Rope).

var. *oblonga*.

Localities—Lewes, Suffolk (Jeffreys in British Conchology).

N.B.—This is probably an error for Sussex. There is no Lewes in Suffolk.

Limnæa auricularia Linn.

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham, R. Alde (Rope); Campsey Mere, Holbrook, Baylham (Sheppard); Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's (Powles); Sudbury, Cockfield (C. B.); Felsham (Ips. Mus.)

var. *acuta* Jeffr.

Localities—Yoxford (Barlee in Jeffreys' B. C.)

Limnæa stagnalis Linn.

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, R. Stour (Rope); Ipswich (Mus.); Sudbury, Barton Mere (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *fragilis* (?)

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Powles).

var. *albida*.

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

Limnæa palustris Müll.

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Farnham, Leiston (Rope); Yoxford (Ed. Mus.); Sudbury (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *corvus* Gmel.

Localities—Suffolk (Barlee in Jeffreys' B. C.)

var. *elongata* Moq.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

***Limnæa truncatula* Müll.**

Localities—R. Alde (Rope); Claydon, Holbrook, Stutton, Higham (Sheppard); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *elegans* (?)

Localities—Holbrook (Sheppard).

var. *albida*.

Localities—Levington (Sheppard).

***Limnæa glabra* Müll.**

Localities—Suffolk (Jeffreys and Leith in Leach's Mollusks of Gt. B.)

ANCYLUS. *Geoffroy.*

***Ancylus fluviatilis* Müll.**

Localities—Botesdale (B. M.); Sudbury, R. Stour (C. B.); Hitcham (Ips. Mus.)

***Ancylus lacustris* Linn. *A. oblongus* (F. and H.)**

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); R. Deben, Woodbridge (Powles); Botesdale (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

LAND.

ARION. *Férussac.*

***Arion ater* Linn. *A. empiricorum* (F. and H.)**

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham, Stratford St. Mary (Rope).

var. *brunnea*.

Localities—Stratford St. Mary (Rope).

***Arion hortensis* Fér.**

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

***Arion Bourguignati*.**

Localities—Woodbridge (Pearce).

LIMAX. *Linn.*

***Limax marginatus* Müll.**

Localities—Woodbridge (Pearce).

var. *rustica* Moq.

Woodbridge (Pearce).

***Limax flavus* Linn.**

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Woodbridge (Pearce).

***Limax agrestis* Linn.**

Localities—Woodbridge (Pearce).

***Limax maximus* Linn. *L. cinereus* (F. and H.)**

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Woodbridge (Pearce); Hardwick (B.M.).

***Limax lævis* Müll.**

Localities—Woodbridge (Pearce).

TESTACELLA. *Cuvier.*

Testacella haliotiden Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Woolverstone (Rimmer); Bury St Edmund's (Norgate).

SUCCINEA. *Drap.*

Succinea putris Linn.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Campsey Mere (Sheppard); Woodbridge (Pearce); Ipswich (Mus.); Melton (Powles); Sudbury (King); Bury S. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *vitrea Moq.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

var. *solidula.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

Succinea elegans Risso. *S. putris* var *elegans* (F. and H.)

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham, Snape, Iken, Leiston (Rope); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *longiscata Dupuy.*

Localities—Leiston (Rope).

VITRINA. *Drap.*

Vitrina pellucida Müll.

Localities—Blaxhall, Farnham, Leiston (Rope); Offton, Shotley (Sheppard); Melton (Powles); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

ZONITES. *De Montfort.*

Zonites cellarius Müll.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Weybread (Candler); Ipswich (Mus.); Melton (Powles); Cockfield (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

Zonites alliarius Miller.

Localities—Friston (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Ipswich (Mus.); Cockfield, Hitcham (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

Zonites glaber Studer.

Localities—Felsham, Chedburgh (C. B.)

Zonites nitidulus Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Offton (Sheppard); Weybread (Candler); Felsham, Cockfield, Hitcham (C. B.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

Zonites purus Alder.

Localities—Cockfield (C. B.)

var. *margaritacea.*

Localities—Felsham (C. B.)

Zonites radiatulus *Alder.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Cockfield (C. B.); Sudbury [?] (King).

Zonites nitidus *Müll.*

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

Zonites excavatus *Bean.*

Localities—Hardwick (B. M.)

Zonites crystallinus *Müll.*

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Suffolk (Sheppard); Melton (Powles); Sudbury (King); Cockfield (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

Zonites fulvus *Müll.* *Helix fulva* (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Melton (Powles); Drinkstone (B. M.); Sudbury (King); Chedburgh (C. B.)

HELIX. *Linn.*

Helix aculeata *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Melton (Powles); Hardwick (B. M.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

Helix pomatia *Linn.*

Localities—Blaxhall, not indigenous (Rope).

Helix aspersa *Müll.*

Localities—Felixstowe (C. B.); Mildenhall, Sudbury, Cockfield (C. B.)

var. *exalbida* *Menke.*

Localities—Woodbridge (Pearce); Blaxhall [?] (Rope).

var. *minor* *Picard.*

Southwold (Darbyshire); Wickham Market (Pearce).

Helix nemoralis *Linn.*

Localities—Ipswich, Melton (Powles); Felixstowe (C. B.); Aldborough (J. W. H.); Blaxhall, Southwold, Snape, Langham, Farnham (Rope); Woodbridge (Pearce); Melford, Felsham (C. B.); Bradfield St. George, Sudbury (J. W. H.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *hortensis* *Müll.*

Localities—Melton (Powles); Blaxhall, Farnham, Leiston (Rope); Offton, Holbrook, Higham, Ipswich, Friston (Sheppard); Woodbridge (Pearce); Cockfield (C. B.); Sudbury, Bradfield St. George, Bradfield (J. W. H.); Bury St. Edmund's (Powles).

sub. var. *lutea* *Moq.*

Localities—Sudbury (J. W. H.)

sub. var. *petitia* 123|45 *Moq.*

Localities—Cockfield (J. W. H.)

sub. var. *putonia* 123|45 *Moq.*

Localities—Bradfield (J. W. H.)

var. *hybrida* *Poiret*.

Localities—Ipswich (J. W. H.) Sudbury (King.)

var. *castanea* *Moq.*

Localities—Sudbury (J. W. H.)

var. *libellula* *Moq.*

Localities—Sudbury (J. W. H.)

var. *Brissonia* 123|45 *Moq.*

Localities—Suffolk (J. W. H.)

var. *rubella* *Moq.*

Localities—Bradfield Combust (J. W. H.)

var. *Cuvieria* 003|00 *Moq.*

Localities—Aldborough, Bradfield (J. W. H.)

var. *Polia* 003|00 *Moq.*

Localities—Aldborough, Felsham (J. W. H.)

var. *Petiveria* *Moq.*

Localities—Aldborough, Felsham (J. W. H.)

Helix arbustorum *Linn.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Stratford St. Mary (Rope); Ipswich (Mus.); Melton, Bury St. Edmund's (Powles); Sudbury (King).

var. *flavescens*.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Bungay (Fowler); Ipswich (Mus.)

var. *Poiretia* *Moq.*

Blaxhall (Rope).

Helix Cantiana *Mont.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Snape, Stratford S. Mary, Walberswick (Rope); Lowestoft (B. M.); Bungay (Fowler); Woodbridge (Pearce); Lowestoft (Ips. Mus.); Ipswich (Powles); Bardwell (C. B.)

var. *albida*.

Localities—Snape (Rope); Woodbridge (Pearce).

var. *minor* *Moq.*

Walberswick (Rope).

var. *rubescens* *Moq.*

Snape (Rope).

Helix rufescens *Pennant.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Woodbridge (Pearce); Stratford St. Mary (Rope); Ipswich (Mus.); Cockfield, Bury St. Edmund's Hitcham (C. B.); Sudbury (King).

var. *albida*.

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Br. M.)

Helix concinna *Jeffreys.*

Localities—Blaxhall, Stratford St. Mary (Rope); Weybread (Candler).

***Helix hispida* Linn.**

Localities—Levington, Baylham (Sheppard); Woodbridge (Pearce); Ipswich (Mus.); Barton Mere, Cockfield, Hitcham, Felsham (C. B.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

var. *subrufa* Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall? (Rope).

var. *albida*.

Hitcham (C. B.)

***Helix sericea* Müll.**

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

***Helix fusca* Mont.**

Localities—Cockfield, Felsham (C. B.)

***Helix virgata* Da Costa.**

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Snape, Minsmere sluice (Rope); Aldborough, Felixstowe, Ipswich (C. B.); Woodbridge (Pearce); Sudbury (King); Melford, Barton Mere, Bury St. Edmund's, Lavenham, Cavenham (C. B.)

var. *indistincta*.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

***Helix caperata* Mont.**

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Farnham (Rope); Felixstowe, Ipswich (C. B.); Woodbridge (Pearce); Sudbury (King); Lavenham, Bury St. Edmund's (C. B.)

var. *lutescens*.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

var. *major*.

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Br. M.)

***Helix ericetorum* Müll.**

Localities—Offton, Felixstowe (Sheppard); Witlesham (J. W. H.); Cockfield, Mildenhall, Hitcham, Cavenham (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

var. *minor*.

Localities—Bury St. Edmund's (Br. M.)

***Helix rotundata* Müll.**

Localities—Offton, Friston (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Melton (Powles); Cockfield Felsham (C. B.); Sudbury (S. M.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

***Helix pygmaea* Drap.**

Localities—Baylham, Great Blakenham (Sheppard); Yoxford (Br. M.); Sudbury (King); Clare (Brown); Hardwick (B. M.)

***Helix pulchella* Müll.**

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall, Stratford St. Mary (Rope); Sudbury (King); Barton Mere, Cockfield (C. B.); Hardwick (B. M.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

var. *costata* Müll.

Localities—Snape [?] (Rope).

Helix lapicida Linn.

Localities—Somersham (Sheppard); Suffolk, not rare (C. B.);
Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.); Sudbury (King).

BULIMUS. *Scop.*

Bulimus montanus Drap. *B. Lackhamensis* (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Cockfield, Lavenham (C. B.);
Whepstead (Gilbertson in Alder collection); Drinkstone (B. M.)

Bulimus obscurus Müll.

Localities—Ipswich, Spexhall, Friston, Offton (Sheppard); Wood-
bridge (Pearce); Cockfield, Lavenham, Brockley (C. B.);
Drinkstone (B. M.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's
(Ips. Mus.)

PUPA. *Lamarck.*

Pupa umbilicata Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall, Walberswick (Rope); Woodbridge (Pearce);
Melton (Powles); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

Pupa marginata Drap.

Localities—Little Blakenham, Ipswich, Shotley (Sheppard); Melton
(Powles); Minsmere Sluice (Rope); Sudbury (King); Bury St.
Edmund's (B. M.)

var *edentula* Menke.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope).

VERTIGO. *Müller.*

Vertigo antivertigo Drap.

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Sudbury (King).

Vertigo Moulinsiana Dupuy.

Localities—Levington, Offton, Spexhall (Sheppard).

Vertigo pygmæa Drap.

Localities—Blaxhall (Rope); Wenhaston (C. B.); Sudbury (King).

Vertigo substriata Jeffreys.

Localities—Suffolk (Turton B. S.)

Vertigo edentula Drap. *Pupa edentula* (F. and H.)

Localities—Offton, Friston, Somersham (Sheppard); Melton
(Powles); Hardwick (B. M.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

BALIA. *Prideaux.*

Balia perversa Linn. *B. fragilis* Linn (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Woodbridge
(Pearce); Sudbury (King); Hitcham, Felsham, Cockfield (C. B.);
Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

CLAUSILIA. *Drap.*

Clausilia rugosa *Drap.* *C. nigricans* (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Melton (Powles); Woodbridge (Pearce); Sudbury (King); Gedding, Cockfield (C. B.); Hardwick (B. M.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

var. *albida*.

Gislingham (Blatch in Rimmer's L. and F. S.)

var. *tumidula*.

Blaxhall (Rope).

Clausilia biplicata *Mont.* (?)

Localities—Melton, Bury St. Edmund's (Powles).

Clausilia laminata *Mont.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Woodbridge (Pearce); Blaxhall (Rope); Botesdale (B. M.); Sudbury (King); Newmarket (Wright in Jeffreys' B. C.); Gedding, Felsham, Cockfield, Bury St. Edmund's (C. B.); Drinkstone (Ipswich Mus.)

COCHLICOPA. *Fér.*

Cochlicopa tridens *Pulteney.* *Azeca tridens* (F. and H.)

Localities—Friston (Sheppard); Suffolk (Tate).

Cochlicopa lubrica *Müll.* *Zua lubrica* (F. and H.)

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Ipswich (Powles); Hitcham, Cockfield (C. B.); Sudbury (King); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

ACHATINA. *Lam.*

Achatina acicula *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Melton (Powles); Sudbury (C. B.); Bury St. Edmund's (B. M.)

CARYCHIUM. *Müll.*

Carychium minimum *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Blaxhall (Rope); Felsham (C. B.); Sudbury (King); Hardwick (B. M.); Bury St. Edmund's (Ips. Mus.)

CYCLOSTOMA. *Drap.*

Cyclostoma elegans *Müll.*

Localities—Suffolk (Sheppard); Sudbury (King).

ACME. *Hartmann.*

Acme lineata *Drap.*

Localities—Ipswich (C. B.); Sudbury (King as *Acme fusca*).

IPSWICH A MART FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.,

Rector of S. Matthew's, Ipswich.

It appears from the Burleigh Papers preserved in the British Museum, that in 1573 objections were raised against erecting a New Mart at Ipswich. This opposition was naturally prejudicial to the trading interest, steps were therefore taken five years later to establish a Free Mart for General Traffic, and the following Petition of certain Merchant Adventurers to Lord Burleigh, the trusted Counsellor of Queen Elizabeth, will be found interesting and suggestive reading, particularly to the burghers and traders of the ancient town and port of Gypeswiz of the present day. At the time it was penned by the shrewd petitioners, Antwerp and the Low Countries were great commercial and shipping centres, and English merchants being very conservative and jealous of foreign competitors, naturally wished to divert the stream of commerce, to prevent the exportation of wool and other staple goods, and to induce foreigners to consign their commodities to an English mart. The Queen was by no means adverse to these "merchant adventurers," who opened up other countries and channels for trade, frequently by very questionable means, and by what would be called piracy in these days, particularly where Spain was concerned. If the far-sighted and imperious Tudor Queen could only see her way to enrich her subjects and kingdom, and her oft-scantily filled coffers at the same time, licence for voyaging on the high seas was given, and the "merchant adventurers" substantially encouraged, publicly or privately.

Lord Burleigh well recognized this, and the speculating Ipswich traders consequently laid their case before him.

The pros and cons are fully set out, and several of them in both columns are very curious. The fear of offending the King of Spain, the Emperor of Germany, and the French King, &c., was not chimerical, and the probabilities and fears of a Spanish war were not "vain imaginings," as was soon afterwards proved by the Armada.

The difficulties that would have to be grappled with in the deepening of the channel of the river, and in making a straighter course, have exercised the minds of the Ipswich River Conservators several times of late years. There are still monopolies with regard to the water-way from Ipswich to Harwich, which ought to be removed, and were this done and the improvements suggested in the time of "good Queen Bess" carried out, the Orwell might not only be frequented for its beautiful scenery and surroundings, but it might be a highway for corn, coals, imports, and exports, and the port of Ipswich be a prosperous mart and central market, as Antwerp was, and is, in the Low Countries.

MATERIAL OBJECTIONS AGAINST ERECTING A NEW MART FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT IPSWICH.

(Burghley Papers, Lansd. 16. f. 67.)

Thobiectiions made against the erecting of the newe Marte devised to bee att Ippswiche.

1. Ipswiche is but vij Myle from the mayne sea, and Antwerp is L. Myle and hathe fflushinge bye the waye, as harwiche lyeth for Ipswiche now whether it be convenient the Marte Towne lye soe neare all sodeyne invasion bye sea.

2. Whether the K. of Spayne Themperor and the ffrenche kinge will not impeache the erection and contnewannce of this new Marte towne.

3. Whether the Italians and high Almayne Merchants wold rather trade to a staple towne neare theire owne Countryee or farther of w^t the venter of the sea more then they used before.

4. Whether as trade standes the year of 1573, the Merchaunts of the world will not willinglye wisse and prouue their auntyent and experienced trade to be renewed, then a newe staple to be erected.

5. Whether the Merchants of the world will willingly yeld to have theire trade stapled wthin an Ilande or upon the firme lande as it hathe bene.

6. Whether the subiects of England will beare the confluence of soe manye straungers wthin the Realme, or it bee mete for them soe to doe beinge an Ilande, as will growe heare bye this new erected Marte.

7. Whether it be expedient now trade ys bye godds ordinaunce disturbed thorough the world to presse the Realme of England wth a further stave of trade, while bye this newe Innovacon it maye be holpen.

8. Whether the Realme of England maye bear the decaye of the Navye thereof while this new trade growe usciall.

9. Whether the carringe of wullen comodities all bye sea to the new Marte Towne, will not encrease a more charge upon the Clothe then hathe bene before when it was shipped for fflaunders.

10. Whether the free Toll at the new Marte Towne will not decaye the straungers Custome to the Quene of xiiij^s vj^d upon a clothe.

11. Whether London shalbe able to beare soe greate an alteracon as this new Marte Towne will make thereof.

A DISCOURSE ON THE APPOINTING A MART AT IPSWICH, CONTRIVED BY JOHN JOHNSON, STAPLER; & CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN, MERCHANT ADVENTURERS. DEC. 1578. (Lansd. 26. f. 33.)

The platt of stablissinge a fre Marte at Ipswiche devised bye John Johnson stapler and xpofer Goodwyn Merchant adventurers.

1. Now that troubles be in fflaunders, and thereby all trade of Merchaundises is stayed, and that our merchaunt adventurers haue heretofore receaved greate iniuries in the lowe countryes, and bye the state of the world are lyke everye daye more and more to susteyne, bye arrestes and staye of their goodes theare, and bye the practise of the holye league and other occasions, that maye bee offered them daylye, as haue bene manye tymes heretofore, The said Johnson and Goodwyn doe thincke thopportunitie serveth well now, to erect a free marte towne at Ipswich, and is as convenient a place, for the accesse and confluence of all the merchaunts of the world, with theire wares and merchandises thither bye sea, as to Antwarp, The towne of Ipswiche having the like priviledges every waye as Antwarpe hathe, and our Countrie having the cheife staple comoditye of Clothe and wull, that all other merchaundises cheiflye seake and followe, and soe they ground their devise as followith.

2. ffirst that our merchaunts adventure^{rs} shall staple at Ipswiche, their englishe Clothe wares and merchaundises as they did at Andwarpe, and shall transporte them thither at souche custome and subsidye as they did before unto Andwarpe, and to noe other place beyond sea, nor yet within the realme to be sold bye waye of trade and merchaundises.

3. Then that neither Englysshe Merchaunt stilliarder nor straunger shall transporte to Hanborough to the lowe cuntryes, nor to anye place on this side Hanborough nor on this side the Ryver of Seane in Normandy, from anye other porte within the Realme of England, anye Englyshe Clothe wares or commodities to breake bulke and putto sale theare, but at straungers custume.

4. That the merchaunts of the stilliard shall shipp at Englysshe menns custume, when the merchaunt adventure^{rs} doe, and shall bring theire clothes to the marte towne, and unlade theim theare; and after they have tarried the ende of that marte with theim wthout sale, they shall transport theim beyonde sea without putting theim to sale untill they come to Colleyne, and other the stede townes beyond Andwarpe.

5. That the Merchaunt adventure^{rs} shall haue like pryviledge everye waye at the marte towne of Ipswiche, as they had att Andwarp for theire owne compayne onelye to trafique thither, and noe other Englyshe manne to buye and sell theare.

6. That all Merchaunts straunge^{rs} shall haue like libties and pryviledgs at Ipswiche as they had at Andwarpe, and shall bringe in and carrye out from thence, all manner of wares and merchaundises free of all custume and subsidie, paying onelye theire tolles they weare wont to paye att Andwarpe.

7. That duringe the marte tyme everye personne and merchaunte and theire goods and wares shalbe wthout trouble or arrest, for anye thing done out of the marte tyme, and yet everye manne to answeare anye debte or bargayne that he maks at, and duringe anye of the marts at the saide free marte towne of Ipswiche.

8. Noe Englyshe man to buy or sell at the marte towne, but onelye the merchaunt adventur^{rs} and free menne of the towne theare.

9. Noe pson to retayle at the free marte towne, but onelye the free menne of the marte towne, and they to buye and sell theare, and to transporte onelye beyond sea, and not into Englande, paying toll as at Andwarp is used.

10. Noe pson to sett upp anye manuell occupacon at the marte towne, but a freman of the same towne.

11. The Merchaunt adventure^{rs} and merchaunt straunge^{rs} onelye paying toll at the marte towne as they did at Andwarpe to transporte from thence into anye porte in England all manner of wares and merchaundises and wheare they breake bulke to paye Englyshe and straunge^{rs} custume as they did before from Andwarpe, and to carrye none from the marte towne bye lande into Englande, because her matie shall haue bothe her englyshe and straunge^{rs} custume trulye as she had from Andwarpe.

12. The staple of wull and fell to be beyonde sea as it hathe bene ever before.

13. The Cyvyle lawe to bee at the marte towne as it is at Andwarp.

14. That theare shalbe iiij free marts at Ipswiche everye yeare as be at Andwarpe.

15. That everye souche free marte shall contynew xl dayes which wilbe xxiiij wekes free marte in a yeare.

16. Without anye marte theare shalbe xxviiijth weeks everye yeare.

17. The first marte called Cold marte shall ever begynne the xxiiijth of December.

18. The second marte called Pasch marte shall ever begynne viijth dayes after Easter.

19. The third marte called Synsson marte shall ever begynne viijth dayes after whitsontyde.

20. The fourth marte called Balmes marte shall ever begynne vijth dayes after Michas.

21. All manner of shippes vesselles and Bottomes both Englishe and straunger^s to bring goodes and wares to the marte towne frelye, and even so frelye to lade and carrye awaye the same or other from the saide marte towne to anye parte of the Realme and world with their free libties as well for theimselfes as their shippes as they ever had at Andwarpe.

22. All manner of forreyne wares and Englishe commodities maye bee brought to the said marte Towne, wull and fell onlye excepted.

23. All forreyne coyne (coins) of gold and sylver to be made curraunt at the newe marte towne bye proclamacon after their trew valewce according to o^r standard.

24. A mynt to be erected at the said marte Towne to buye all bullion of gold and sylver, and all forreyne light and broken monyce brought thither, and to geve curraunt monye of England agayne for the same.

WITH THE MARTE.

1. It is supposed by experyence and reason bye these parties that Ipswiche having lyke free libties and the same that Andwarpe hathe, It maye in tyme bye travayle counsayle and provision, become as good and as ritche a free marte towne, as Andwarpe is or ever hathe bene.

2. They suppose that the situacon of Ipswich every waye, as safe good and indifferent, for all cuntryes and Merchaunts to com with their wares and merchandises bye sea (beyng the easiest and cheapest carriage that can be) as the scituacon of Andwarpe is at this daye, and somewhat safer and better bye having more good havene and harborough on this side and lesse perryll in storme and tempest.

3. Beside, all trade of merchandises growing first bye nature, betwene cuntrye and cuntrye, apon lacke of lynnyn and wullen com̄dities, corne, wyne, and salte, they saye England hath ij of them by verye nature, whereof one of them being wullen commoditie, is the cheife grounde of making and preserving Andwarpe, the cheife marte and staple towne of the world, for all wares and merchandises and confluence of Merchaunts and storing of the same, and the cuntrye thereof, with souche welth, and ritches as it overfloweth with, at this daye, and hath done heretofore.

4. They saye more the lowe Countryes haue none of the said originall staple wares of trade and trafique bye nature, but som lynnens and wullen commoditie they haue bye industrie, but the substaunce of wullen commoditie they haue most out of England, and of lynnens commoditie they haue hempe out of Lincolneshere, and as for the rest that are wyne and salte, the plentye of the world thereof, and the transportacon of the same, is as neare Ipswich as Andwarp, with the flax and hempe that maketh all the lynnens commodities of the lowe countrye.

5. So the devisers doe inferre hereapon, howe for gayne and bye good government, the Countrye of Englande all about the said marte towne of Ipsewiche and farther of bye industrie and tyme, will or maye in reason growe full of making of all lynnens commoditie, new draperye of wullen and lynnens, and of all other store of manuell occupacons, walled townes, villags, and buildings, maryners, saylers, ffishermen, and shipping, welthe, monye and all necessaryes whatsoever that the lowe Countryes hath at this daye or ever had before, when it was most flowrishing.

6. They thinck that the fredom from all manner of excise that shalbe at the newe marte towne, and the cheapenesse of victayle that wilbe ever in England more then in the lowe countryes, and the necessitie of or wullen commoditie for the whole world, will drawe apace and of necessitie the trade from fflannders and Andwarpe, if it be good for England to bee, as welthe stronge and well furnished as fflannders is and hath bene.

7. Ffurther they saye that what inconvenience soever for the Realme maye be objected against the devise, that foresight good government, parliament and execution (not touching the libties of the free marte towne, neither the merchaunts, their wares, goods, nor psonnes) maye healpe all the same inconvenience and with tyme make Ipswiche and Englande lyke Andwarpe, and the Countryes about it, and in farre shorter space, then they have growen and encreased.

8. More they saye for an unspeakable benefit to England that the exchaung which is the merchaunte straunger^{rs} most enritcher, and the merchant Englisshes most impoverisser, bye being made still under the standarde of the Realme, when the merchaunt straungers bee rulers thereof, as most commonlye they bee, saving nowe they cannot bye the baseness of monye in fflannders, shall not nowe if the newe marte towne be erected, bee soe commonlye used apox or bye the merchaunte adventure^{rs}, as heretofore it hath bene, having noe stocke, trade, nor counter beyond sea, but must of necessitye bee, used more and more, betwene stranner and stranner, to convey home everye of their stockes and masse of monye, and soe the merchaunt strangers having mouche monye in their chest, that will not bee as before delyvered still over bye exchange beyond sea, most either imploye the same or steale it awaye at the length for the exchaung betwene London and the newe marte towne at usannce, or double usannce, which wilbe now devised,

will keape still the monye within the Realme of England, and will dryve the merchaunt straungers in our opinions to a greate mischife to enritche theimselfes one upon an other, and not upon the Englishe subiects as they haue done manye yeares by overthrowing them upon the exchaunge.

9. Lastlye the realme by the cyvyle lawe used at the marte towne everye waye as it is at Andwarpe shall haue manye profit cyvyle lawyer^{es}, and many men bred therbye bothe for lawe and languages to bee ambassadors into all the parts of beyond seas, and to searve in all treaties and colloquies.

AGAINST THE MARTE.

1. The scituacion of Ipsewiche is not so safe against invasion by sea as Andwarp is, being more distant from the sea, and having flusshinge a stronge towne by the waye, to withstand souche invaders, and though the mouth of Ipsewiche ryver on Harwich syde and on Suff syde, maye be made stronge by fortes and bulwarkes, and by watche daye and night, yet the charge thereof wilbe greate and muche must be bestowed at the begynning, and more must bee yearlye fasshioned, to finishe souche strength against all sodeyne invasion, that the merchaunts to bee intised thither, may see their goodes, wilbe aswell safe as without imposicion, and as redye to bee bought as before at Andwarpe, and whoe shall begynne this first charge is the matter.

2. Then are there greate charges to bee done, to take awaye impediments that maye bee in the Ryver from Harwiche to Ipswich, for soe greate a repayre of trade thither as a newe marte will bring, and muche wharfage, cranage, stowage, sellerage, and buildings must bee newe made there and provided aforehand, or merchaunt straunger^{es} canne bee drawn from Andwarpe to Ipswich, which wilbe hardlye brought to passe before the marte towne doth feele anye proffitt.

3. The King of Spayne, Thempore^r, and the ffrenche King, being all of the holye league may agree togeather, that noe commoditie of their cuntries shall staple ellswheare then at Andwarpe, as heretofore it hath used, and then shall or merchaunte adventure^{es} lacke bothe their sale, and haue noe retorne alsoe of wares from Ipswich, and soe or Clothe the merchaunt adventure^{es} and all our other vent of the realme shall stande upon termes and expectacon, which side canne best and longest forbear and lacke others commodities.

4. Then it is to be considered whether this devise appearing to bee in hande will not agree the lowe countrye men among themselves, and to their prynce be mete it weare in dutye, and for his ayde, against the whole devise, and then whether bothe the merchaunts of those cuntries and all other forreigne parts of the world will not ioyne togeather (the Pope, Thempore^r, the kinge of Spayne, the ffrenche king, and their owne knowne trade and benefit psuading them thereto) to overthrowe this newe devised trade and marte towne.

5. It is alsoe to bee remembred that the Merchants coming to Ipsewiche with wares and Merchaundises is onlye bye sea, and into an Ilande verye quiet in dede at this daye, But if troubles shold fall therein, (bie God forbid) it weare well to bee thought on whether the merchants straunge^{rs} of the world, wold bee content to haue their goods and psonne soe imprisoned and mured up, yea and whether they will truste the wourd of a prynce that after wares proclaymed, everye pryncs subiect being a merchant of the newe marte towne, againste whom the warres are proclaymed, shall haue free libtie to departe the realme with his goods and psonne, vj weeks after souche proclamacon shalbe made, Agayne there wold bee considered as the holye league is bruted, whether som merchant straungers doe not thincke, that a generall invasion or disturbing of Englande, bye forreyne pryncs is intended at this daye, and wilbe the rather hereafter bye this new erected marte, when oportunitye shall searve, and then howe canne wee be pswaded if soe muche bee entended or but bruted, that everye merchant will staple his wares or pson heare at Ipsewich in an Ilelande.

6. The over confluence hither of merchants, and of their servitors, wives, and famyles, that must of necessitie over swarme heare, if Ipsewich shold become Andwarpe, will soe enhance vittayle; take up habitacon, and dispearse artificer^s of straunger^s among us, which will loke to bee kepte and cherished wth libtie of vyce, fredome of buying and selling, fredome from all disciplyne and pouishment of or lawes, and with souche lose priviledgs and preheminance after Andwarp fasshion, that our Englishe people will not beare their vyce, fredome, enriching, pryde, slight and fayre speaches, nor yet will endure to be made able to lyve bye them.

7. The staye that maye come of trade in England, while wee are stablisshing and alluring of merchants to this newe marte towne, maye perhappes make Clothier^s unable to paye their worcke folks, and is like to bring or put a feare of souche a staye of buying and selling in London, and chaunging of their trade with chapmen gentlemen and the subiects of the Realme, as it will brede mouche trouble, speach, slander, and offence.

8. The more the trade of Merchaundises encreaseth at the newe Marte towne, the lesse will the shipping of the lowe Countrie be used, about anye trade thither or from thence, The more then will it bee offered to other Countrys, and offered shipping always is cheaper then sought shipping, and soe thereby and for the more stoage that is in their shipping, being hulkes, the same wilbe sett the more a wonck (?) and before oures that is dearer, of lesse burden, of more charge, in wags, vittayle and nomber of men; and the flemyns being put bye their usiall trade of lading they wilbe ever at hande to carrye to the marte towne cheaper lading bothe for the merchaunte adventurers and for all straunger^s then or Englishe saylers wilbe from or owne porte, the voiage being but a longe the coste and wthout necessitie, to haue anye chargeable shipping for wether or enemys, but soe longe as these

troubles of the world, the fleebutters and pirates contynew on the sea, it cannot bee denyed but that our Englishe shipping wilbe sought for strength and safetie, And it is most manifest that Hanborough voyage and the flemyngs trade our merchaunts haue taken up into Spayne to carrye necessaryes for the Indyas, hathe bred more tall shippes and good, then ever wee had before, which shipping of oures, if it happelye might bee contenewed in longe voyags from y^e marte towne, (but bye souche accidents ever it is verye unliklye,) then were it liklye our shipping wold encrease and growe.

9. Theare wilbe a more charge a while apou the clothe transported to the marte towne of Ipsewich then was to the towne of Andwarpe, untill free porters and all necessaryes may be gotten theare togeather, and to the buyer theare, wilbe a more charge of clothe theare, beinge twyce landed and laden, then was before, viz. at the porte towne for the first sale, and at Andwarpe for dying and dressinge for the seconde sale, the lacke of which at the marte towne will pull downe the sale of our Englishe clothe at Ipsewich, and will cleane overthrow it, if good colours and good dressing of cloth shold not spedelye followe the merchaunt adventure^{rs} trading thither, either for Andwarpe or bye our owne countrie men alate better practised and skylled therein then they haue bene heretofore.

10. The small toll appointed at the marte towne apou wares and Merchaundises, will a longe tyme untill trade be settled, bee farre under the benefitt of straunge^{rs} custume to her maiestie, and chaung thus of stapling our commodities, is like to prolong shipping bye our merchaunt adventure^{rs}, and soe to make a plouging of the payment of Englishe custume alsoe, and thus both the Prynce and the Realme must have a lack of monye, while tyme bryngeth on our wounted trade, and that wee bring it on against all devises and powe^{rs}, that maye bee sett to encounter it.

11. It semeth bye the devise of this marte that London is everye waye provided for, to bee receyv^r of all forreyne wares and merchaundises, from the marte towne, as it was before from Andwarpe, and at souche custume and subsidye as before it hath used, But when the fremen of Ipsewich bye the devise, bee all becom merchaunt adventure^{rs}, to carrye from the marte towne bye sea wares and merchaundises, to anye porte of the world save into Englande, howe many merchaunt adventue^{rs} of London will they first eate out, or be equall with in trade beyonde sea, and howe manye will they breede more to these of London that are alredeye to manye; Then howe manye countrie subiects of England that weare wonnt to buye at London that bee nearer Ipsewich now then London, shall underhand bee served bye lande and stealth out of Ipsewich, of anye forreyne wares, they lacke at the free mennes handes of Ipsewich, that are suffered to bee retayle^{rs} and howe can it possibleby bee beleved that all Englande besides maye com to the marte towne to see it, and yet shall buye nothing theare to the hurte and hinderaunce of London.

12. Heare is a chiefe mischeife and founde bye experience a late yeares, howe the fleming that bye this newe marte towne, must be occasioned to habite more heare than before, wth his wife and familye, and becom denizen or inter marrye wth us, and having his children borne under thallegeannce of the Quene, and bounde prentise at the marte towne, or at London, will in tyme bye the greate stocks of their forreyne ffathe^{rs} and forreyne alliaunce becom the cheife merchaunt adventurers, the cheife fremen of the Citie of London, and the marte towne, and the greate occupie^{rs} of their owne stocke, and of their forreyne allyes wthin the Realme of England, And soe in tyme will eate out the merchaunt adventure^{rs}, as they haue wth their greate bancks and wylynes eaton out and gone beyond, all the merchaunts of Europe and in thend shall decaye all straunger^{rs} custume in England, and mere Englishe mennes trade of all manner of merchaundises.

13. The barrenness of the lowe countryes, save for butter chese hoppes and madder, hathe made the same a longe tyme industrious, and from our first trade with them, devisers of new draperye bothe of wullen and linnen, as worsteddes, sayes, and mockadoes, ffrisados, hollands, and Gentishe clothe, yea and setters up of all manuell occupacons for a marte towne, and they haue with charge, travayle, care, and pollycye, made theihselves manye stronge walled townes, Ryvers, Cutts, and water carriags, They contynewe alsoe all wourke and occupacon in their townes, and all manner of manuring and making profit of their groundes, bye the education of their youth, hanging up of Rogues, and Idell psonnes, and by naturall desyre they haue to be ritche bye any labor, payne, and sparing; The magistrats alsoe thereof, bee verye politique for enritching of the same, they make lawes and ordinannces still to that ende, and execute them thorouglye, without any tolleracon to anye psonne, They take excises on the people thereof, wherby they make their countrie soe commodious for trade and to drawe merchaunts thither, and haue of their owne wrought commodities bye industrie manye wares and things, whereupon their marts doe staye, and is kept, and not least mainteyned bye them, most of all which the Realme of Englande lacketh in it, being most necessarye for a free marte to bee sett up, And besids, England will never endure anye imposicons to make at comon chargs the marte towne commodious, nor the countrie about it industrious, to make sale ware and marte ware, as the lowe countryes doe to mainteyne their marte towne, besids the naturall commodities of Clothe, leade, tynne, pewter, and leather, that the Realme of England hathe, and soe I feare the devise will never bee executed.

Bound up in the same volume with the foregoing, are other letters addressed "To the Right Honourable the Lord of Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England." One begins thus, "Right Honourable, pleaseth your honour to

understand that I never thought but the device for keeping the martes in England, wold be disliked of soche whose private gaynes is touched &c. Whereas I knowe your honours pleasure wilbe to consider thereof as the same may be to the Queen's Majesty's Honour and the Benefit of the whole Realm, and therefore am boldened agayne to put your honor in Remembrance thereof &c.

Signed y^r honors most humble suppliant

John Johnson."

John Johnson also wrote a long address w^{ch} he called "a discourse touching losses sustained by English Merchants: of the contention with straungers for privileges and liberties: upon Losses sustain by merchants, by wars, troubles, arrests, & restraints upon their goods in the Low Countries, &c."

NOTES ON THE SANCTUS BELL.

BY REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.,

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and Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

It is not easy to present accurately the facts as to the use of bells at the Eucharist, because of local variations as well as changes of practice from time to time.

Certainly handbells thus used date a long way back. The Saxon Cross at Winwick, Lancashire, bears the figure of an ecclesiastic, vested in a camise, with a bell in each hand. Pacichelli, after quoting from the canons of the Councils of Cologne in 1260, 1300, and 1310 prohibitions of beards and lay dress to bell-ringers, and instructions to wear that which is called *vestis camisialis* in the first date, and *superpelliceum* in the third, says that like directions are to be seen in excerpts of Egbert, Archbishop of York, who presided over that province from A.D. 731 to A.D. 767.*

Archbishop Peckham's Constitutions in 1281 ordained the tolling of a bell at the elevation of the Host, for the sake of those unable to come to church†; but the setting apart of a bell outside the building for this purpose does not appear to have obtained, one of the tower bells being used for the purpose. In Archbishop Winchelsey's Constitutions, about twenty years later, a handbell to be carried before the Host at the Visitation of the Sick, and bells

* Pacichelli, de Tintinnabulo, p. 219.

† In elevatione corporis xpristi (*sic*) ab una parte ad minus campane pulsantur ut plures qui celebrationi missarum non valent cotidie interesse ubicunque fuerint sive in agris sive in domibus flectant gentia indulgentias concessas a pluribus episcopis habituri." Const. Jo. Pecham Archiep. Cant.

On which Lyndewode notes: "*Pulsantur* ut sonent ex una parte ad minus *Campane* non intelligas de pluribus illo tempore simul pulsandis in una ecclesia quia sufficit unum sonari sed pluraliter loquitur respectu plurium ecclesiarum. Et hec pulsatio fieri debet de campanis illis que longius possunt audiri quod satis patet per rationem que sequitur. Ut populares (*sic*) ubi ponitur finis ob quem statuitur."

with ropes are mentioned,* and that the latter were for the tower alone may be gathered from the subsequent Constitutions of Archbishop Simon, which in addition to handbells specify "bells in belfry with cords to the same."†

The Lay Folks' Mass Book, which is assigned by its learned editor, Canon Simmons, to a date c. 1375, thus describes the use :—

"Then tyme is to the sacrynge
A little bell men oyse (use) to ryng
'Then shal thou do reuerence
to ihesu crist awen presence."

The sacring bells were often of silver, as in the case of one bequeathed to the Church of the Friars Preachers in London, by Elizabeth Bohun, Countess of Northampton, in 1356. So far as I can ascertain, the term *Sance-bell* or *Sanctus-bell* is restricted in common use to one outside the church. Not that the name at all indicates this restriction, as the external use was at the same time of the service as the internal. Three strokes were given at the utterance of the *Ter Sanctus*, as it has been explained to me, not for the *Ter Sanctus*, but because the Canon invariably follows. In that case such a bell as hangs in the Hawstead screen might have been called either *Sance-bell* or *Sacring-bell*, partaking as it did of the nature of both, hung like the former, inside the building like the latter.

It appears to have escaped notice in the return made to the Commissioners of Edward VI. in 1553, and as the same thing happened at Scarning and Wiggenhall S. German's, Norfolk, the only instances resembling Hawstead, which are known to me, we are left in the dark as to what may be considered its official designation.

In France at the present day I am informed that the

* "tintinnabulum ad deferendum coram corpore xpristi in visitatione infirmorum . . . campanas cum cordis." Const. Roberti Wynchelsee.

These extracts are from the valuable copy of Lyndewode, belonging to Thetford Grammar School, kindly lent me by the Governors.

† From a transcript of Constitutions of Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury (? Islip, Langham, or Sudbury) not to be found in Lyndewode, written in an early part of the inventories of William de Swyneflete, Archdeacon of Norwich. The book was prepared by him in 1368, and additions were made by his successors. (See Norfolk Archæology, v. 93.)

bell is rung not at the beginning of the Canon, but just before the *Pater Noster*. In Rome it is only rung once, at the Elevation. At Milan a bell hanging in the belfry was rung at the end of High Mass.*

SANCE, OR SACRING BELL, HAWSTEAD, SUFFOLK.

The erection of cots for the Sanctus Bell appears to have been due mainly to the Perpendicular period. At Mildenhall, where there is an unusually fine Early English arch, a bell turret was erected in the Perpendicular days, and the mark of the rope against the wall is still visible.

* Pacichelli, p. 244.

Many have been the vicissitudes of these bells. For instance, the Sanctus Bell of Brampton Church, in the Ingworth Deanery, was in 1627 missing from its place; and the following proceedings appear in the minutes of the Ordinary's Court at Michaelmas in that year.

"Brampton, 1627.—Richard Smith notatur for not bringing into the church a bell, called the Saints' Bell, belonging to the church there."

"12 Nov.—Appeared personally the said Smith & alleged as follows:—

"That the said Bell articted was never promised unto the church by Mr Edward Brampton deceased, but was alwaies kept & did belong unto the house of Mr Brampton of Brampton; & that hee, the said Mr Brampton, have had it alwaies in his possession, & never in the possession of this respondent.

"And of the truth of this allegation," &c., &c.

Suddenly he seems determined to be more communicative, and the entry proceeds:

"But he *thinketh* y^t it is in some part of Brampton hall w^{ch} Mr Brampton doth reserve to herself, & y^t he hath oftentimes desyred of her to have the said bell, the w^{ch} shee have promysed to deliver unto him if shee have the same; & this respond^t have promised to restore it, yf soe bee it bee to bee found in the said howse of Mr Brampton, the wiff of Mr Charles Brampton now living in Brampton, yf shee deliver it unto him."* (Norfolk Archæology. I. 241. 1847).

In the days of Bishops Wren and Montague of Norwich, the attempt to revive the use of these bells led to great heats. When Dr. Warren, rector of Long Melford, was ejected by the Parliamentary "triers," as he returned, one of the party beat a frying-pan before him, crying, "This is your Saints' bell."

One would have thought that such objects might have been regarded as "ower gude for banning, and ower bad for blessing," as Andrew Fairservice said of Rob Roy; but there is no limit to the passions which can be raised in mortal breasts by the use, or the absence of use, of things which can hardly be considered either essential or pernicious in themselves.

The one bell which was reported as hanging in the tower in 1553 is still there, but no longer alone.

* The Bramptons were a well-known recusant family.

VESTIGES OF ROMAN COLONIZATION
DISCOVERED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
SOUTHWOLD.

BY J. EUSTACE GRUBBE.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, after a continuance of stormy weather which had brought down large masses of cliff between Southwold and Covehithe, the author was strolling along the beach under the Covehithe Cliff, and about midway between its commencement near the Benacre Road and the road which then led down to the beach at Covehithe, a strange object presented itself in the cliff, which, upon examination, appeared to be the half of a well split down vertically, one half remaining in the cliff, and the other having fallen and been washed away by the sea.

There was no brickwork visible in any part of the structure which remained, nor were there any loose bricks or fragments lying about the beach, showing that any had been used in its formation.

The upper part appeared to have been filled up with earth for several feet below the surface of the ground, and what remained at the lower part was lined with rough planks or slabs of wood, with cross pieces or ties at irregular intervals, to keep the planks in their place and prevent them from falling inwards. These cross pieces were not placed one directly over the other, but each crossed the one immediately above it at an angle, and the general appearance was very much that of a winding staircase.

The well appeared to be circular and sufficiently large to admit of a man's descending by the cross pieces, using them as steps, but not to carry a burden down with him, or continue the work of excavation at the bottom.

The use of such a singular contrivance appeared inexplicable. It could not be a draw well, for a bucket could not be let down lower than the topmost cross piece, which would have been above the top water level, and if intended as a dumb well or cesspool the cross pieces would have been in the way of cleaning it out.

About the autumn of 1888 several fragments of old pottery were found, which, at first sight, appeared to be portions of a single vessel. From the description given of the place where they were found, it was evidently a well or pit of the same description as that at Covehithe; but it was situated in the cliff at Easton Bavent, about ten yards northward of the spot where the old farmhouse formerly stood. These fragments were carefully washed, with the intention of putting them together, but it was found there were at least three different patterns, indicating three separate vessels, and that very few of the fragments would fit one another. It was obvious that they were the *débris* of many vessels.

In the Museum, at Ipswich, pottery very similar in appearance, is described as "Romano British."

Other similar pits have at different times been seen in the cliff at Covehithe, in some of which the wooden framing was in very good condition.

In April, 1890, another of these pits was discovered and another supply of broken pottery procured. This pit was situated at Covehithe, under, or very nearly under, the extremity of the road which ends there abruptly at the edge of the cliff. Very little of the woodwork of this pit was visible when seen by the author about a week after its discovery; but the quantity of pottery in it must have been very great, as the beach is said to have been strewn with it.

Now, it appears from a perusal of "The Romans of

Britain," by Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A., that these pits or wells are vestiges of Roman colonization, being, as Coote terms them, "*arcæ finales*" (more properly boundary shafts), or underground vaults, containing indestructible materials of some kind or other to mark the boundaries between contiguous estates as they were set out when the territory of the colony was divided and allotted amongst the colonists.

The origin and use of these *arcæ*, or boundary shafts, is curious; but to understand their history properly it is necessary to know something of the Roman system of colonization, which Coote describes with fulness and perspicuity.

From his description (p. 46) it appears that whenever a colony was to be established, a law ("*Lex Colonica*") was passed, which appears to have been very similar to a modern Railway Act. Under this *Lex Colonica*, *Agrimensores*, or Surveyors, were appointed, who were to lay out the land to be colonized according to certain fixed principles. In accordance with these the *Agrimensor*, on arriving at the ground, commenced proceedings by laying out a road from East to West (p. 58), generally about 40 feet wide, through the centre of the territory, and another crossing it midway at right angles from north to south, about 30 feet wide. These may be termed respectively—the East and West main road, and North and South main road. From these main roads plots of land (*centuriæ*) were measured in square or oblong blocks, each block so far as not bounded by the main roads, or one of them, being separated from its neighbours by what may be called occupation roads (p. 58). These were about 12 feet wide, and simply served the purpose of giving access to the *centuriæ*, or properties, which they bounded (p. 56.)

The *Agrimensor* also, in accordance with the *Lex Colonica*, subdivided the territory into *Pagi*, or Villages, and established or set up terminal signs upon the confines of the territory and its *Pagi*, and also upon the lines

of the various occupation roads, as definitions of the private estates of the colonists—in other words, boundary marks, or signs of the whole territory, of the different villages, and of the *centuriæ* (p. 50).

These terminal signs were of different kinds, sometimes they were natural objects, such as the sea or river, or watercourse, or a tree, but more commonly, especially in the case of the *centuriæ*, they were artificial, such as an existing road or altar, or mound of earth, or a stone, with or without an inscription. Probably natural objects were more commonly used as boundary signs of territories and villages than artificial; but when the latter were adopted, such as a mound or stone, its greater importance, as compared with an estate boundary mark, was shown by its superior size or shape. In the case of estate boundaries, the boundary marks must have been almost exclusively artificial, and generally an altar, a mound, or a stone, with or without some other object, used in connection with it.

The following extract from Camden's "*Britannia*" (Vol. I., p. 148, revised by Dr. Gibson), shows the importance with which the Romans regarded these boundary marks:—

"The fields that lay near the Colonies were determined by several sorts of bounds; in the limits there were placed for marks sometimes one thing, sometimes another. In some a little statue of Mercury, in others a wine vessel, in others a spatula, in others a rhombus, or figure in shape like a lozenge, and in some a flagon or jar In ordering or disposing these bounds, first they brought the stones, and set them on the firm ground, nigh the place where they designed to dig the holes to fix them in. Then they adorned them with ointments, coverings, and garlands. Having killed and sacrificed a spotless victim on the hole where they were to set them, they dropped down the blood on burning torches that were placed in the earth, and scattered incense and fruit upon them. They added to these wine, honeycombs, and whatever else was customary in sacrifices of this kind, and when the fire had consumed all the provision they placed the stone that was for the boundary on the burning coals, and so fastened it with all imaginable care, treading in small fragments of stones round about it to make it the more firm."

The above extract deals only with the surface part of the work; but the following extracts from Coote (p. 69)

speak of underground appliances, and reveal to us, clearly enough the origin and purpose of the wells, or pits, at Easton Bavent and Covehithe.

After mentioning the altars, stones, etc., he proceeds :
“ These signs were above ground, but the Agrimensores were not content to leave all the evidences of their craft upon the surface merely. They established a system of underground signs also, to supply the place of those which should be removed from the surface, or which, from a scarcity of material, it would have been impracticable to place there. Some of these underground monuments were walled structures made to support mounds or hillocks of earth artificially heaped over them. The simple mound also answered a purpose in the Agrimensura, and under the name of *botontinus* was a true terminus (p. 70). It is obvious that these mounds would have failed to answer an agrimensorial purpose if there had not been something else to identify them for that purpose, in a manner which should be significant to an Agrimensor, if to no one else. Accordingly means were adopted to make them clearly significant. On the ground which should form the base upon which these mounds and hillocks would be subsequently heaped the Agrimensores deposited charcoal, broken pottery, gravel, pebbles (brought from a distance), lime ashes, pitched oaken stakes, all things which, upon a subsequent excavation of the mound, would demonstrate that the hand of man had placed them there to serve, with their surroundings, as a token of something more abstruse.”

For this mound, covering objects which had agrimensorial significance, there was a substitute much in favour with the craft (p. 71). Instead of heaping up the mound over the selected objects, the Agrimensores dug a well, or pit, constructing its walls of stones, or tiles, when the nature of the soil required such support, and rendering it practicable for descent whenever that necessity should arise at a future epoch. Within its depths were deposited objects which thus preserved and protected should testify

colony. It might, for instance, have been ascertained with tolerable certainty whether the shafts at Easton Bavent formed one of the same system as those at Covehithe. The Romans, according to Coote, were very exact in their measurements in laying out the territory of a colony, and if the boundary shaft at Easton Bavent was found to be at the exact spot where one would have occurred if the territory of the Covehithe colony had extended so far south, it would have afforded strong ground for supposing that the land about there was comprised within the territory.

Possibly, also, some experienced Archæologist might have gathered further proofs from the contents of the pits if they had been thoroughly examined. Nothing came to hand which certainly came out of them except the broken pottery, a few spikes, or nails, which may have been used in the framework, and some bones of a small animal: but judging from the great depth to which these shafts generally appear to have been sunk, it is doubtful whether any but the upper parts of those at Covehithe and Easton have ever been uncovered.

A similar discovery was made some years ago on the cliff at Felixstowe, in which a Roman drinking cup was found. Height, $7\frac{5}{8}$ in.

[That the term “*arca finalis*” is not rightly applied by Mr. Coote to these shafts may be seen by a reference to Goesius, *Rei agrariæ auctores legesque variæ*, Amsterdam, 1674. This work, of which there is a copy in Gray’s Inn Library, contains the agrimensorial notes of Simlus Flaccus, Julius Frontinus, Aggenus Urbicus, Hyginus, &c. From extracts, kindly made for me by G. O. Edwards, Esq., it is clear that the “*arca finalis*” was a box of some shape, hollowed from a stone, or made of marble, or earthenware, buried in the earth to mark a boundary. This recondite work of Goesius deserves to be re-edited.

J. J. R.]

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SUDBURY, 1700.

S. GREGORY'S CHURCH, SUDBURY.

NORTH VIEW FROM THE STOUR, 1840.

SUDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY W. W. HODSON.

Four hundred years ago, or in 1491, was made the Will of the Founder of the Sudbury Grammar School. About 120 years previously the ill-fated Archbishop, Simon Theobald, of Sudbury, founded a College "for poor priests," adjoining S. Gregory's Churchyard, on the site of the house where he had spent his boyhood. And now the Warden of that College—William Wood—inspired by the same desire for the spread of education, which was shortly afterwards to revolutionize the world, imitated the learned and powerful Primate and Chancellor, and gave land and houses for "a good and honest person to teach grammar, and continually and daily instruct there in the same for ever those who should be willing to assemble at the school." The Will of the Founder is an interesting document, which has never yet been published. Its testamentary dispositions, and the spirit that pervades the quaint document, gives us an insight into the character and beneficent intentions of the testator.

William Wood was not only Master, or Warden of Sudbury College, but also Rector of S. Gregory's, with the chapel of S. Peter; and as "spiritual Father" of these two parishes he was a Visitor, conjointly with the Mayor of Sudbury, of John Colney's hospital for poor lepers. In addition to the customary pious bequests of money for "oblations perchance due and unpaid to the Altar," and for a Trental of (or 30) Masses, he bequeathed several valuable Service and other books for the use of the brethren at the College, and the priest of S. Gregory's. There was "A Collection of the two Greater Processions," and the "Book of Martyrs" (not John Foxe's), which contained a "Treatise on the Ladder of Heaven and the Advance of Virtue," which (he laid this down as a *sine qua non*), the Warden, Chaplain, and co-brethren should

cause "solemnly to be read during the time they should continue in the choir," as was done in the church of Salisbury. If the legatees refused to carry out this injunction, the book was to pass to the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Mary de Pratis, in Norwich, and in default of the brethren there, to the College at Mettingham. The testator further provides: "Also I bequeath to the same College (S. Gregory's), my high silver cup, having this inscription, 'God be with us,' with the cover to the same, having at the top a dove, and my best plain porcelain dish without feet, and three silver spoons, partly inlaid with gold in the handles." To the College Library he gave a Bible, in two volumes; "S. Nicholas of Lycias on the Bible," in three volumes; and "The great 'Concordance,'" all printed; a copy of the "Holy Martyrs," a pair of Decretals, a "Text-book," with the right Doctrines immediately following; an "Elementary Book of Doctrine," "Abbot Nicholas on the Decretals," in five volumes; "Durandus," with pictures, in two volumes; and "The Provincial Constitutions, with Notes." To Holy Trinity College, Cambridge, the learned Warden bequeathed his silver salt cellars, with covers; twelve spoons, a porcelain dish, and a Service Book for the choir, commonly called the "Chain Coucher," the "History of Cambridge," by Henry Bowyer, in two volumes, with a chain for the same, and other books. There were also bequests to his parish church of Fornham, and legacies to the brethren, choristers, and servants of Sudbury College, as also to each bailiff of the Manor of Sudbury. Money was also ordered to be spent "upon laudable decorations of the Church of the Monastery of S. Edmund, of Bury."

The second portion of the Will refers more particularly to the Grammar School. The Founder gives to his feoffees, William Felton, John Wayte (chaplain), Wm. Warren, otherwise called Baker (grocer), and John Brooke, of Sudbury, a messuage with a croft of land, formerly belonging to John Hill, of Sudbury, situate near the lane leading from the house of the Mendicant Friars unto the Church of S. Gregory, namely, between the tenement of

John Robert, Sen^r, Robert Malden, and John Chapman, on the north side, and the lane called Wyle-werle Lane, (now Christopher Lane), on the south side; the lane now called School Street on the west; and John Baker's garden on the east. The messuage was to be used as the school-house, and the Schoolmaster was to be appointed by the College Warden, at a salary of ten shillings a year, (equivalent to about £5), to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas. But the master was not to be overpaid for his "constant and daily teaching of Grammar," for out of his stipend he was to do all repairs, and well keep up house, school, and croft. If this were not done by the Schoolmaster, or the Warden, the salary was to be forfeited to the feoffees, who were to do the necessary work to the premises.

The following provisions seem stringent, but were necessary in those days:—"Also I will and bequeath that howsoever, whensoever, and as often as the said Grammar Master shall not be of good and honest conversation, and it shall happen the same place be void, then the Warden and his successor shall provide and appoint another good, honest, and fit man as Grammar Master within a year next after such vacancy." If the vacancy were not filled up, and the Grammar Mastership remained void for six years "without fraud and covin" (that is, a collusive or fraudulent compact), or the Master refused to teach, then the property was to be sold, and the money therefrom arising to be disposed (thus the Testator provides, "for the salvation of my soul and the souls of my benefactors in works of charity, and performance of masses, as shall seem best expedient to my feoffees and most acceptable to God.")

There are also bequests to the Cowlinge clergy, for requiems for the testator's soul and other memorial services. The Parish Warden throughout the document is called "*Œconomist*, or Warden," the first word written with the initial *œ* diphthong, and used in the Greek sense of one who carries out an arrangement or system; in the same manner we speak of the Jewish or Christian economy. The word as employed in this Will is very uncommon,

and as Wood was evidently a classical scholar he, no doubt, drafted his own Will, using this expressive term.

The religious and charitable Sudbury benefactor makes a touching request in his Will respecting his burial. It runs thus:

“I bequeath and commend my soul to God Omnipotent, the Blessed Virgin, and all Saints, and my Body to be buried in the Parish Church, in a certain part of the Sanctuary of the Collegiate Church of S. Gregory aforesaid, being in the daily view of the Master, or Warden, and co-brethren of the present and all future times.”

Benefactors to their church, or parish, often directed that they should be interred within churches, and the spots selected were generally “in the Chancel,” “before, or near the Altar,” “before the Cross,” or before certain Images. Thus Sir Andrew Boteler, or Botiller, in his Will, dated 12 December, 1429 (the first complete English Will that was made), directs that his body should be buried before the Image of S. Mary Magdalene in this same church of S. Gregory. In 1386 Johanna Peyton requested that her body should be buried in the porch of S. Gregory’s, next the grave of her late husband. But our Sudbury benefactor affectionately asks that his last resting place may not only be within the holy sanctuary, but also where it might be in the daily view of the College brethren for all future time.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that the same year Wm. Wood made his Will, making provision for the teaching of future generations of Sudburians, Wm. Caxton, the first English printer, died, whose printing press “turned the world upside down,” and largely assisted in bringing about a reformation, both in learning and religion. From his cumbrous hand-press, with its wooden types, at the Almonry, at Westminster, streamed forth the light that gradually illumined not only England, but the world. Probably from this press came the “printed books”—folio Bibles, Concordances, and Processionals—in William Wood’s library, bequeathed to Sudbury College. In the little cell under the walls of S. Peter’s Abbey, on the banks of the Thames, were printed the poems of Chaucer and Gower, and of the Bury romancing monk, John

Lydgate, a disciple of Chaucer, one of whose religious poems, in black-letter, within illuminated scrolls, may be seen on the cornice and beams of the Clopton Chapel at Melford Church. From the same prolific press flowed poems and prayers, sermons and sports, books of chess and carols, cards and chivalry, ballads and benedictions; treatises on philosophy and processions, love and literature, "The Canterbury Tales," and "The Golden Legend." Latin Grammars and Greek Delectuses for the Sudbury youth of Wood's school would not be wanting now Caxton's press was in operation.

Scarcely half a century had passed, and the College, so beloved by its generous Warden, had shared the fate that befell the religious houses in the time of the 8th Henry. In consideration of the sum of £1,200 paid by Sir Thomas Paston, of Norfolk, one of the lords of the King's bedchamber, the College, with its large possessions, the rectories of SS. Gregory and Peter, with the presentation to the Grammar School, passed to him and his family. Richard Eden, of Ballingdon Hall, was the last Warden.

The College disappeared, and the "poor priests" were scattered, but happily the School remains e'en to the present day. There is no record of the date or the giver, but subsequently the School income was largely augmented by the rents and profits of the School Farm, at Great Maplestead.

Another century has passed with its stirring events, and we reach the time of the Commonwealth, and are introduced to the learned antiquarian Puritan Member of Parliament for Sudbury, Sir Simon d'Ewes, and read the following note in his diary, which is preserved among the Harleian mss. (Vol. i., p. 50, cod. 160) in the British Museum: "This letter was sent to me from Mr. Smyth, a minister, of Suthberie, in Suffolk, of which town I was a Burgess in this present Parliament." The letter is dated 1641. The writer complains that both the Church, Free (or Grammar) School, and Hospital for the poor, which are "part of the common and public good and of high concernment, and to which the town is not a little wanting, have been too shamefully abused and diverted," and he

urged Sir Simon, with Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, and Sir Philip Parker, M.P.'s for the county, "to further the town in the way of equity to the Lords."

In 1712 the lessee of the church of S. Gregory and the chapel of S. Peter brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover the tithes of School Field, King's Marsh, Portman's Croft, Sudbury Common, and Nonsuch Field. The defendant, Gibbon, admitted holding a piece of ground called "Schoolhouse Field," and that he had cut grass thereon and made the same into hay, and fed his horse thereon, the tithe of which was worth ten shillings. It was ordered by the Court that the defendant should account for the tithes on the Schoolhouse Field and certain other lands, the plaintiff to have costs.

During great part of last century the rectory of S. Gregory, with S. Peter's, the tithes and the presentation to the Grammar School belonged to the family of the Upchers. Mr. Robert Upcher, a Sudbury surgeon, by Will dated 1760, bequeathed "the nomination of a Parson to the churches of Saints Gregory and Peter annexed, in Sudbury, and also a Schoolmaster to the Grammar School, being a donative with the farm at Great Maplestead, in Essex, called the School Farm, in the tenure of William Maleham, curate, &c., to the said Rectory and School, in order for six free scholars to be taught yearly and every year in like manner as Henry Burroughs, clerk, did formerly" to his nephew and executor, Peter Upcher, Gent. In a terrier of lands, &c., belonging to the then "perpetual curacy" and church of S. Gregory, dated 1833, there is an extract from a former terrier, dated 1723, as under: "We have in this parish a Grammar School, founded by William Wood, master of the College, about the year 1491, endowed with a dwelling-house, croft of land (about three-quarters of an acre), with an orchard and garden in the same parish, and an estate at Maplestead, in Essex, commonly known by the name of the School Farm; rent, £29 per annum, the present Humphry Burrough, clerk." In 1757 the right of presentation of the Curate and Master

of the School was made the subject of a conveyance separate from the tithes and other possessions of the Rectory, but soon afterwards it became re-united thereto.

In 1812 (10th November), Sir Lachlan Maclean, the patron of the two livings and lay rector, became by purchase patron of the school; but after the death of the Rev. W. Finley, the "Perpetual Curate" and Grammar School Master, in 1817, did not appoint a master, but claimed the Maplestead School Farm as his private property. The original purchase-money was £5,500, but Sir Lachlan soon after his acquisition sold the greater part of the tithes for £4,400, retaining the right of nomination to the living, and the appointment of schoolmaster. He, however, expended about £700 in rebuilding the school-house, which he let to the Rev. Simon Young, at a low rental, on condition that he should teach six free scholars, as his predecessors had done. The farm was then let at from £80 to £90 a year, and afterwards at £95, and some years since at £125. In 1827 the patron appointed his son as "Master," a Mr. Mills discharging all the duties. At that time the six free boys were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the day scholars, or boarders, Latin, &c. From 1714 to this date (about a hundred years), the masters of the school had been also "perpetual curates" of the parishes of SS. Gregory and Peter.

The Charity Commissioners visited Sudbury in 1826, and recommended the direction of a Court of Equity for determining the right of the school to the Maplestead Farm. A suit was commenced in 1830, which lasted till 1858. Soon after, the cause of "The Attorney-General *versus* Maclean" was commenced, the boarding-school was broken up, the charity boys were dismissed, the master left the schoolhouse, and the premises fell into a dilapidated state.

The suit, from its slow progress, bid fair to outrival the celebrated case of "Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce," for it was not till 1858 that a new scheme for the management of the school, and the application of the income, was approved by the Court of Chancery. A mortgage was effected on

the Maplestead property, and the present handsome pile of buildings erected at a cost of over £2,500. The farm was sold in August, 1891, by public auction, for £1,675.

In 1858 the old school was demolished. It was an old grey, and very scholastic-looking building, and its clustered chimneys, stone windows, its mixture of timber and stonework, mediæval plaster, and other noticeable features, pointed to a date of erection co-eval with the founder.

It was here that Thomas Gainsborough, the painter, as a boy, received his education.

“The bench on which he sat, while deep employed,
Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed ;
The wall on which he tried his graving skill,
The very name he carved, existing still.”

—Thus wrote Fulcher, the Sudbury poet, nearly 40 years ago, of Gainsborough, the Sudbury painter. But bench and wall, initials and hackings, are all gone with the venerable, but sadly dilapidated building, where they were to be seen when Fulcher wrote. Quoting again from his “Life of Gainsborough,” published two years before the old schoolhouse was demolished: “Near his initials is a deep cut figure in the mouldering wall, an evident caricature of the schoolmaster, which it requires no great stretch of imagination to attribute to the penknife of Master Gainsborough.” This pedagogue was his uncle—the Rev. Humphry Burroughs (already referred to),—whose wife was a daughter of the learned Dr. Busby, whose handling of cane and pen were experimentally well known to his pupils. Alban Cunningham records that “at ten yearsold Gainsborough had made some progress in sketching, and at twelve was a confirmed painter.” His copy books were “illustrated with cuts,” and his schoolmates’ exercise books testified to his skill as a caricaturist. As a set-off for these pen-and-ink drawings, his chums would work his sums and prepare his Latin verses, so that his progress in learning was not rapid. Whenever he could, he would ramble in the woods and meadows, taking a crust of bread for his frugal lunch, and would return at night with his

sketch book filled with "studies" of landscapes and buildings, and cottage homesteads. His father, as a special favour, would occasionally write a note to the uncle asking for a holiday for Tom. One day, when he had declined doing so, the boy, resolving not to be disappointed, imitated his father's handwriting and presented his uncle with a slip of paper, with the customary request, "Give Tom a holiday." Having obtained the longed-for boon, Tom started off on his planned sketching expedition, minus, however, the lunch. It was found out that he was absent without leave, and his father, fancying he saw in his son a dangerous forger, wrathfully exclaimed, "Tom will one day be hanged!" When, however, the more prescient mother laid the truant's spirited sketches before the irate father, he changed his tone and declared "Tom will be a genius!"

In 1878 the Charity Commissioners prepared a new scheme, which provides for a commercial, as well as a classical curriculum, and allows the Governors to appoint a layman, if they consider it desirable. The school has been gradually increasing in numbers of late years, both of day scholars and boarders. From the funds of Girling's and Upcher's Charities, two boys are sent up yearly from the Charity (or National) Schools. There is a meadow, used as a play ground, attached to the school, and arrangements have been made with the Trustees of the Public Recreation Ground, for the boys to have the use of that ground, on certain easy terms, for cricket and football. The Governors form a very representative body, partly elective, Colonel Barnardiston (whose family has long been connected with Sudbury), being the chairman. Both the civil and ecclesiastical authorities are represented, the Mayor and the beneficed clergy of the town having seats on the Board of Management.

"Floreat Sudburiensis schola!"

THE MONASTERY OF BRUISYARD.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Bruisyard, in Domesday written Buresiart, a small village in the Hundred of Plomesgate, about four miles distant from Framlingham, has this interest for archæologists—that it was at one time the site of a monastery, which was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and so continued until the dissolution.

The College, consisting of a warden and four secular priests, was originally established at Campsey Ash, but was removed hither by Maud de Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, in 1354; and the priests had in the manor place here a common refectory, dormitory, and a chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. This College was afterwards surrendered in 1366 to the use of an abbess and sisters, minoresses of the order of S. Clare. (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, Dugdale, vi., 1555.)

The manor place of Bruisyard, known as Roke Hall, is still a good family mansion, though a large portion has been destroyed. The moat remains on three sides, and a large piece of water at one time existed at the back of the house, which, no doubt, furnished fish on fast days for the monks and nuns.

The grounds exhibit many traces of former buildings, the foundations of a wall, running parallel with the moat, being clearly traceable.

A carved mantel-piece of stone was discovered a few years ago behind some wainscot. The staircase to the attics indicates antiquity, and there is an old clock, still in working order, which possesses this peculiarity—that it

has neither face nor hands, but strikes the hour on a bell at the top of the building.

Sir Walter Quyntyn in his Will, dated 1501, bequeathed to the nuns of "Brozyerde a book called Legenda aurea in English." (Page 111.)

The complete Inventory of the goods and ornaments of the church, made by the Commissioners of King Henry VIII. in 1536, is preserved at the Public Record Office. As it has never been previously published, it is here printed in full:—

INVENTORY OF GOODS DELIVERED TO THE ABBESS OF THE MONASTERY OF
BRUSEYARD BY THE KING'S COMMISSIONERS.

MONASTERIUM DE BRUSYARDE.

An Inventory Indentyd made the xxijth daye of Auguste Anno R. Henrici viij xxviiij (1536) Betewne Sir Antony Wyngefelde Thomas Ruffys knyghts Robt Southwell Esquire and Thoms Myldemaye Comissioners to the Kynge or Souayne lorde on the on ptye and Mary Page Abbess ther on thoder ptye Wittenessyth that the daye ande yere aboue wrytten have delyved to the saide Abbess those psells of goodes & ymplements hereafter in thys Inventory conteyned to be savely kept to the Kyngs use.*

Videlt.

Ornaments of the Church

ffurst a cope a vestemente w ^t deacon & Subdeacon } of Blewe Bawdekyn att	xij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm a lyke Sute very olde of White Sylke prayсед att	x ^s	
Itm a Syngle vestemente of } Crymson & blewe of velvett att	xx ^s	
Itm a Syngle vestement of olde violet velvett att -		xx ^d
Itm a Cope and a syngle vestemente of blew & } yelow sylke very olde att	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm a vestemente of redde } Sylke w ^t lytell vests very olde	ij ^s	
Itm a Cope of blewe bawdekyne } w ^t orferos (orferays) of Clowdes very olde	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm a Cope of redde sylke the } Grownde blew prayсед att		xvj ^d
Itm iiij Alter clothes of Sylke very olde att -	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm vj alter clothes of lynen callyd palls very olde att		xij ^d

* Miscell. Suppression Papers. T. G. 15,517. Exch. Q.R. Misc. 443 Endorsed 28 Hen. VIII.

In the plor Chamber.

Itm a fferther bede a Matteres a bolstor a payer of blankett a Coveryng and a pyllow a Seler a tostor ij Curteynes to the same very old & lytell worth att	vj ^s	viij ^d
Itm ij Chayers ij cosshens att - - -		
	Sm iiij ^{li} vj ^s iiij ^d	

In the draught Chamber

Itm a ffetherbed a bolster a payer of Blankets and a coveryng w ^t a pyllow	iiij ^s
--	-------------------

In Yaxleyes Chamb.

Itm ij ffetherbeddes ij payer of Blanketts ij Bolsters & ij Coveryngs att	v ^s
--	----------------

In the geste Chambr

Itm a ffetherbed a bolstr a payer of blanketts a coverynge a Seler and iiij Curteynes of linnen att	v ^s
Itm the came chambr hanged w ^t paynted Cloth att	ij ^s

In the Chambr nexte the same

Itm a ffether bede a bolstor a payer of Blanketts a coveryng w ^t a Seler and ij Curteynes att	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
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In the Church

Itm a Table of Alabastr att - - -		xx ^d
Itm ij alter Clothes of linnen - - -		iiij ^d
Itm ij greatt Candelstykes of latten att - -		xij ^d
Itm a payer of lytell orgaynes very olde att -	x ^s	

In the Buttery

Item a basen and a Ewer of pewter att - -		viij ^d
Itm iiij lytell Saltes of peweter att - -		iiij ^d
Itm iiij latten candelstykes olde & broken att -		vj ^d

Napery

Itm iiij tabell Clothes playene	}	xx ^d
ij towells vij Napkens olde & were worne att		
Itm v payer Shetts ij pyllowes sore worne att	-	ij ^s
	Sm xxxviij ^s v ^d	

In the plor

Itm the same plor hanged w ^t Steyned worke att -		xij ^d
Itm a Banker w ^t iiij Cosshens att - -		iiij ^d
Itm a Table & a payer of tressells; & a forme att -		iiij ^d

In the Kechin

Itm v brasse potts olde att	-	-	-	v ^s	
Itm v Spyttts great & small at	-	-	-		xij ^d
Itm an olde brasse pane att	-	-	-		iiij ^d
Itm vj platters vj dysthes and vj dysthes	-	-	-		

In the Bakehous & Bruhous.

Itm a leade meyesshe ffatte ii Snylde ffatts and a Keler					
Itm an olde Copper att	-	-	-		
Itm a horsse myll att	-	-	-		

Catall

Itm Kynne xvij & a bull for the payle	}	vj ^u	vj ^s	viiij ^d	
att vj ^s viij ^d the pece att					
Itm xx th yeryngs for store att iiij ^s the pece	-	iiij ^u			
Itm xij calves callyed Weuetts att ij ^s the peace	-		xxiiij ^s		
Itm x horsse for the plough & carte olde att	-		xl ^s		
Itm iiij plowghe sterces att	-		liij ^s	iiij ^d	

Plate

Itm one Chalic of sylf pcell gilt	}	lxxvj ^s	viiij ^d		
p oz xxiiij oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d the oz					
Itm on other chalic of sylf gilt	}	lviiij ^s	viiij ^d		
p oz xvj oz at iiij ^s viij ^d the oz					
Itm one chalic of sylf pcell gilt p oz vij oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d		xxiiij ^s	iiij ^d		
Itm one other chalic p oz vj oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d the oz	-	xx ^s			
Itm ij smalle Chalices of sylf	}	xxv ^s			
pcell gilt p oz vij oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d the oz					
Itm ij paxes of sylu pcell gilt p oz v oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d	-	xvj ^s	viiij ^d		
Itm ij Crewetts of sylu pcell gilt p oz vj oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d		xx ^s			
Sm xxviiij ^u xij ^s iiij ^d					

Itm a Coope w ^t a cof pcell gilt p oz iiij oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d		x ^s			
Itm ij pecs of sylu p oz xv oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d the oz	-	l ^s			
Itm a pece w ^t a cou ^r pcell gilt p oz vij oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d	-	xxx ^s			
Itm ij dosen of sylu spones p oz xix oz at iiij ^s iiij ^d the oz		lxiij ^s	iiij ^d		

Sm vij^u viij^s iiij^d

Mary Page Abbess

Sm totlis xl xiiij^s v^d

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1891.

The Council met at the Town Hall, Ipswich, on Thursday, March 26, 1891. Upon Mr. W. Brown taking the chair, the Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The subject of the Church Plate in the County was considered, and it was resolved that the Honorary Secretary should confer with the Rev. C. R. Manning, with a view to drawing up a form, in order to secure a uniform return.

A meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, May 14, 1891, at the Athenæum, Bury S. Edmund's, when Mr. E. M. Dewing presided. Eight members were present. Upon the motion of Lord John Hervey, seconded by Mr. Casley, it was resolved, that Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., and the Honorary Secretary, be requested to draw up and print a scheme of enquiry with respect to Church Plate in Suffolk, and communicate with such gentlemen as may be willing to co-operate with them in obtaining such information. The subject of the summer excursion was discussed, and a programme approved for Thursday, July 2, 1891.

The annual General Meeting of the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, was held on Thursday, May 14, 1891, at Bury. The chair was taken by Mr. E. M. Dewing. Upon the motion of Mr. Casley, seconded by the Rev. C. W. Jones, the annual report was adopted. Bishop Harold Browne was unanimously elected an honorary member, and one of the vice-presidents, of the society. The Right Hon. Earl Cadogan was also elected a vice-president. Nine new members were enrolled.

The annual excursion was made on Thursday, July 2, 1891, when members and their friends assembled at the station, Bury S. Edmund's, where carriages were in readiness to convey the company to the places selected by the Council.

The first place upon the programme was

HAWSTEAD CHURCH.

Here the visitors were welcomed by the rector, Rev. Leslie Mercer, who read, from the pulpit, the following paper upon his church. "It appears from *Domesday Book* (compiled between the years 1081 and 1086) that there was a church here at that time: a benefit which, from

the silence of that record in this particular, probably several villages did not then in enjoy, but that *this* parish was so privileged might perhaps be owing to the neighbouring monastery of S. Edmund. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is full of interest to the lover of architecture and archæology.

Of the exact age of the present structure there are no records, but the building speaks for itself, for we find in it examples of four different styles of architecture:—viz., Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. The arms of the Drurys, in stone, in the tower, will help us to decide its date, and also that of the nave. The manor

and advowson was not sold to the Drurys till 1505, and the arms of the purchaser (Sir Robert Drury) are over the west door of the steeple, and were probably placed there during its construction. Sir Robert died in 1520; the age, therefore, of the present building may be fixed at the beginning of the 16th century. Yet from records we find that Margery Muryell, of Hawstead, widow, by her will, dated 12th December, 1451, gave 13s. 4d. to the building of the church. In 1533 Alen Legget gave 40s. for the reparation of the church, and in 1552 Alice Semar, widow, of the town of Hawstead, bequeathed 10s. to the building of the roof. The walls of the nave for about two feet above the ground are of free stone, and project all round in the nature of a buttress, Sir John Cullum writes, "exactly like those at Windsor Castle, a particular which I recollect not in any other country church." The fine tower, 63 feet high, is surmounted by battlements embattled, enriched with shields and some initial letters on the east and west sides; there are also devices of a pelican and two cocks worked in flint; the base of the tower and the angular buttresses are ornamental with devices in flint work, amongst them quatrefoils and interlaced triangles. The north and south doors of the nave are Norman, the arch of the former having a single zig-zag moulding, and the latter a double one, both with columns on each side. No doubt these Norman doorways belonged to an earlier building, and were afterwards inserted in the present 16th century nave. The thickness of the walls of the building is as follows:—Tower $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, north wall 3 feet 1 inch, south wall 3 feet 7 inches. The fine oak roof of the nave is coeval with the windows and the chancel arch. The braces and principals are carved, of the latter every other is supported by an angel, but these were defaced by the ruthless hand of William Dowsing, of Stratford, in this county, who made his reforming circuit in the year 1643 and 1644. In the journal of his transactions, the angels and cherubims in the roof are constantly ordered to be taken down, but to have done so would often have endangered the roof; so defacing was thought sufficient. The thatched roof was exchanged for tiles in 1780 at the cost of £100. In 1858 the oak roof was restored, and the present benches supplied the places of the old pews, at the cost of £1,255. It is interesting to notice how the windows on the north and south side of the nave vary in their tracery. The chancel, divided from the nave by its original perpendicular screen (on the top of which may still be seen the sockets for the rood and the figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John), is of an earlier date and inferior in work to that of the nave. It was originally an early English chancel, which may be seen by the lancet windows on the north and south sides, now stopped up to make room for the mural monuments. At the west end of the chancel, as well on the north as the south side, a window of two lights, with flowing tracery, was inserted in the 14th century, the window on the south side being much lower than the other windows, and having originally only the west light extended, which was fitted with a shutter

and a grating before it. This shutter, as far as recollection serves, was painted with the sacred monogram in the centre, and surrounding it, and nailed to the wood, ornamental twisted ironwork. The east window of five lights was inserted by the Cloptons or Drurys, the tracery being renewed in 1856 by the late Lady Cullum, and filled in with painted glass by Heaton and Butler, to the memory of her husband, the last baronet. The floor of the chancel has been raised to the same level as the nave, no doubt under Dowsing's directions, the object of so doing was to diminish the dignity of the Holy Table. Traces of the original floor were discovered in 1887 in making alterations for the organ, the level was the same as that of the tomb of the Crusader on the north side. In the earth that was removed several pieces of stained glass were discovered, and two Nuremberg tokens, also a small silver coin. That the national love of inscribing one's name on wood or stone or lead, which seems specially characteristic of the Britisher, was still in vogue in 1640, may be seen by the name of one of the sons of the then Rector cut in the chancel seat, "Benjamin Edgar, 1640," and the name of Drury also appears. Coming to the chief objects of interest—the font, which originally stood on a square base of brickwork covered with cement, a little to the east of the tower arch, was placed in its present position under the tower, with a new base and step in 1887. The bowl is of very early date and roughly cut, at the upper edge are traces of the iron fastenings by which the cover was formerly locked down for fear of sorcery. How long this custom continued is not known, but a lock was bought for the font in Brockdish Church, Norfolk, as late as 1553. In the tower stands the old church chest with three locks, one for the Rector, and the other two for the Churchwardens. It has a narrow hole on the top, exactly over the little box called the poor men's box, which served as the alms box of the church. The iron handle of the south door bearing the Tau and mullet of the Drury family, is no doubt of the same date as the nave. The pulpit is probably coeval with the nave, decorated as it is with the arms of the Drurys; from this same pulpit the good Bishop Hall, who was rector of Hawstead from 1601–1608, used to preach thrice a week, yet (he writes) "Never durst I climb into the pulpit to preach any sermon whereof I had before, in my poor and plain fashion, penned every word in the same order, wherein I hoped to deliver it, although in the expression I listed not to be a slave to syllables." The piscina at the east end, on the north of the nave, was discovered in September, 1890. It is 13th century work, of the same date as the chancel. The opening was filled in with flint and pieces of clunch, the mortar being almost as hard as flint. On the screen (south side) hangs the sanctus bell in its original position, it is about six inches in diameter. It is astonishing how it escaped all the spoliation that this church has suffered. In the chancel stands an old perpendicular lectern, on which lie Erasmus's Paraphrase of the Gospel, and the Book of Homilies, the former in black letter, and the latter a modern edition. It remains now only to describe a few of the sepulchral

monuments in chronological order. Within an arched recess, in the middle of the north wall of the chancel, lies a cross-legged figure of stone, the arch is boldly carved with oak foliage, one side of which is more, elaborate in design than the other. Upon the arch rests an embattled string-course pierced with small cruciform oilets. On either side is a pinnacle of square section, edged with a triple roll, capped with a moulding-like string-course, surmounted by a pedimental crocketed head. The string-course, as it now appears, is discontinuous, and does not extend as far as the pinnacles, showing signs of dislocation. The base of the monument is panelled with trefoil-headed arches of decorated work of earlier character than the arch. The recumbent figure of a knight in coat of mail and surcoat, in the act of sheathing his sword, with legs crossed (the left over the right), rests upon it. This is attributed by Gage, in his *History of Thingoe*, to Eustace Fitz-Eustace, who died 1271. But Sir James Burrough, in the appendix to *Magna Britannia*, in Suffolk, says: "I know not upon what ground, it is for one of the family of Fitz-Eustace, who were lords here in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I." In the centre of the wall, under the arch, and over the figure of the knight, is a round disc of stone, about 11 inches in diameter, and slightly convex, with a hole in the centre. It has been suggested that it may be a conventional turban, one of those placed at the head of Moslem graves, and brought home as a kind of trophy, and placed by some friend over the tomb of the would-be Crusader. In the middle of the church, towards the east end (wrote Sir John Cullum) is a flat slab of Sussex marble, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; by its escutcheons in brass, it appears to be for Roger Drury, Esq., who died in 1500, and was buried here. When restoring the church in 1857, Mr. Collett, in his copy of *The History of Hawstead*, made a note as follows: "On lifting up the slab which covers the tomb of Roger Drury, it split into numberless fragments, so that it could not again be put down. It still had the arms in brass at the four corners, but the inscription in the centre was gone, which, has, however, been preserved by Chitting. The arms were placed on a fresh piece of stone, which is now in front of the seats at the north side of the nave. On a flat stone in front of the steps leading to the Holy Table is the portrait of a lady in brass, of the time of Henry VII.; at her girdle hangs a bag or purse by a long string, as also her beads, consisting of 30 small pieces and four large ones or gauds. On this stone are four escutcheons in brass, whence it appears that this stone is for Ursula, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Drury. At the head of this stone is another, with only one escutcheon in the centre, for Jane, daughter of Sir William Saint Maur, first wife of Sir William Drury. She died in 1517. All these three last had inscriptions, and probably "orate pro anima" was their ruin. *Cullum's History of Hawstead*. In the south-east corner of the nave is the fine altar tomb of Sir William Drury. He is represented in brass between his two wives, the one on his left is depicted with her eyes open, indicating that she survived her husband. The beads have



RUSHBROOKE HALL.

FRONT ENTRANCE, RUSHBROOKE HALL.

quitted the girdle, and given place to the Bible, which is suspended by a ribbon almost as low as the feet. The age of the monument is fixed by the epitaph on a brass plate—"The seventh of frosty Janyver, the yere of Christ, I fynd, a thousand fyve hundred fyfty seven, his vytall thryd untwind." At the feet of the two ladies are figures of several children, 13 daughters and four sons, the latter have disappeared. The monument next in antiquity is a mural one, on the south side of the sacrarium, in painted alabaster, of Mistress Elizabeth Drury, aged 15 years and 10 months, daughter of Sir Robert Drury. Opposite to this, on the north side of the sacrarium, is a noble monument, consisting of a basement, on which is a sarcophagus of black marble, beneath a double arch, supported by Corinthian pillars. Over the arch, in an oval frame, is a spirited bust, in armour—life size—of Sir William Drury, who was killed in a duel in France, 1589, and is buried beneath in a leaden coffin. On the south side of the chancel is a large monument of painted plaster, ornamented with gilding and flowers, the work of an Italian, who has inscribed his name on the north pillar of the chancel arch. It was erected to the memory of the first Sir Thomas Cullum, who died 1664. In the churchyard, on the north side of the tower, stands the pedestal and shaft of an old cross. Its pedestal is charged with the Drury arms, and had originally the symbols of the Passion on two of its sides, but they were cut away when the base was severed in two, to serve as steps to the north door of the church.

After the church had been carefully examined the excursionists were driven to Rushbrooke Hall. In the absence of the Mr. R. Wyndham J. Rushbrooke, the visitors were met at the gate by the Rector, the Rev. Canon Turner. When all the party had assembled in the entrance hall the Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary, read this paper:—

RUSHBROOKE HALL,

spoken of as "fit for the palace of a prince," is a large mansion constructed of red brick, with a plain front to the north, on which side are the gardens and pleasure-grounds, and having two wings running at right-angles on the south side. The ground plan forms the letter E, the entrance being by the porch in the centre, which is faced with stone. Over the doorway is a large clock. The southern front is striking as seen from the approach to the mansion through the extensive park in which it is situate. Water flows in the moat on three sides, and a small wooden bridge connects the house with the stables, on the east side. Tradition says that a portion of the east wing was built in the reign of King John; there is, however, nothing remaining to justify any idea of such antiquity, the greater part of the mansion pointing to the Elizabethan period. Some of the apartments are of good proportions, notably the ball-room, in which are five large windows. The window-tax in olden times must have proved a serious burden; the more so if the general belief were true, namely, that there

were as many windows in the mansion as there are days in the year. The entrance-hall is well proportioned and arranged; the mantelpiece of carved marble is somewhat striking. Every room in the mansion, if it could only relate its own story, would have some remarkable tales to tell. Queen Elizabeth and others of royal blood have occupied the apartments. It lends an interest to our visit to-day to remember that it was in this very drawing-room that the great maiden queen held her court, and used the furniture that we this day behold; and in the apartment known as Queen Elizabeth's room is the four-post bedstead upon which her Majesty reposed. Time has somewhat faded the silk embroidery of the furniture, but the red velvet curtains and yellow silk coverlid have suffered but little, after upwards of three centuries. Adjoining this room is the state dressing-room, which is hung with ancient tapestry, representing the life and death of Samson. Upon the grand staircase will be observed some remarkably fine portraits by eminent masters. Among them will be recognized Queen Elizabeth, and the Prince of Orange when a youth. Sir Edmund Jermyn in cap with flowers; Sir Robert Jermyn in hat with staff, who entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1578. Thomas Jermyn in black, with white lace collar, Lady Mary Jermyn in blue, grand-daughter of Sir John Gage; Sir Henry Jermyn, created Lord Dover; Lady Barbara Hervey, Sir Jermyn Davers in red, died 1743; Sir Robert Davers, in brown, died 1723, Auditor of Excise, by Vanloo; Margaretta Jermyn, tulip in hand, daughter of Thomas Jermyn, wife of Henry, younger son of Sir John Gage, Bart., Sir Jermyn Davers, Naval Officer, in blue; Elizabeth Lady Bristol, mother of first Marquis, *née* Davers, and Lady Theodosia Louisa Hervey, her daughter afterwards Lady Liverpool. At the foot of the stairs is a mother-of-pearl chest, said to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth. What is now the billiard-room was anciently the old chapel. Here is a large oil-painting, the subject of which is Belshazzar's feast and the hand writing upon the wall. There is some good tapestry in the smoking-room, and the drawing-room contains two handsome silver-mounted cabinets which belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria. The history of an old mansion like this would not be complete without some gruesome story of a ghost. In this respect, therefore, we are able to satisfy this desire for something sensational, for in the west wing is found the chamber still known as the "ghost-room." In the nursery may be seen the portrait of the fair lady who, many years ago, came to an untimely end. It is said that in the haunted chamber blood-stains still mark the floor, which no scouring substances will remove. There, as tradition has it, the dark deed was done, and the mangled corpse of this beautiful lady was then hurried into an adjoining octagonal tower, thrust through the window, and precipitated headlong into the moat below. This mansion has been the home of many distinguished personages, and must have appeared especially brilliant in 1578, when the great maiden queen visited Sir Robert Jermyn with a large retinue. Queen Elizabeth was most loyally

received by her subjects in her progress through the eastern counties. Two hundred young gentlemen clad in white velvet, and 300 apparelled in black velvet coats and fair chains, were ready at one instant with 1500 serving men on horseback, all mounted in good order, ready to receive the Queen. Her Majesty was on her way from Cambridge. On August 5 she rode from Melford to Lawshall Hall, near Bury, the seat of Sir William Drury. Here the Queen dined, and in the evening proceeded to Hawstead, where a series of emblems had been prepared at Hardwick House. Thence the Queen came to Rushbrooke. On the 7th she was at Bury, but as the plague was then raging, she stayed there only a short time, and on the 10th the royal party arrived at Euston Hall, near Thetford, en route for Norwich. ("Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," by John Nichols, i. 108). The manor of Rushbrooke remained many years in the family of Jermyn, several of whom proved of service to their country, and became eminent. Sir Robert Jermyn, Knight, was high sheriff of the county, and proved a great benefactor to Emmanuel College. There is a letter from Sir Thos. Jermyn to Secretary Vane, dated Rushbrooke, 25 June, 1640, in reference to "sending back those disbanded soldiers who had forsaken their commanders, & without leave had straggled about the country." He, Jermyn spoke to them, "telling them there was no king that took more care for the good of his people in general, and particularly those employed in his wars (State Papers, Charles I., p. 346). Another letter, July 13, 1640, Ibid. p. 471, Sir Thos. Jermyn wrote from Rushbrooke to the Lords of the Council. He says, "at Bungay I asked the soldiers if they would cheerfully follow their commanders." "They answered no men were more willingly to serve their King, if provided with necessaries." Charles II., 1661—62, p. 82, a Petition of Henry son of Thos. Jermyn of Rushbrooke to the King, for confirmation of the patent granted to his late father by the late King, of the office of Receiver of Fines, on the grounds his father was a great sufferer. Sir Robert was father to Sir Thomas Jermyn, Privy Counsellor and Vice-Chamberlain to King Charles I., and his second son Henry was Master of the Horse, and Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager Henrietta Maria. He greatly exerted himself on behalf of King Charles I. during the civil war, and spared neither cash nor pains in obtaining arms and ammunition from foreign parts, for His Majesty's service. He, also attending upon the Queen in France, exposed himself to great danger to bring her to England, and landed her in Bridlington Bay, in Yorkshire. Mustering all the forces he could, he conducted her safe through the enemy's quarters at Oxford. In recognition of his brave and loyal conduct, he was rewarded with a peerage, being created by letters patent 1644, a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Jermyn, of S. Edmund's Bury. After the imprisonment of his royal master, which immediately followed the surrender of Oxford, he attended the Queen out of England, and took care of her family for sixteen years in the time of her exile. It is believed that this Henry Jermyn was privately married to Queen

Henrietta Maria. He was also employed by Charles II. in sending embassies to the King of France, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his master by his wisdom and fidelity, that in 1660, he was by letters patent, dated at Breda, in Brabant, created Earl of St. Albans, and appointed Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household. He died unmarried in 1663, and the earldom became extinct. The title of Lord Jermyn descended to Thomas, the eldest son of his brother, and Henry the second son, was created Baron of Dover by James II., but died in 1708, without issue. The estates passed by marriage to the family of Davers to one Robert, only son of Sir Robert Davers, of Rougham. The title became extinct in 1806. Sir Robert Davers frequently represented this county in Parliament during the reign of Queen Anne, and King George I. The property subsequently passed into the hands of the Marquis of Bristol, and afterwards to Colonel Robert Rushbrooke, M.P. for West Suffolk, and is now enjoyed by the present proprietor, Mr. R. Wyndham J. Rushbrooke, who has so courteously this day permitted the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology to visit this stately mansion.

Leaving the Hall by the wooden bridge over the moat, the company proceeded to

RUSHBROOKE CHURCH.

The following is the substance of the Rev. Canon Turner's paper.

In the *Doomsday Book* Rushbrooke is called Risebroc, and in 1384 Willus de Risebroc was living here.* It is generally still called to this day Risbrooke by the country people. It belonged to the Abbey at Bury. Possibly it was presented to the Monks by Bishop Alfric and Earl Ulfketel, as Bradfield S. George was, for both these parishes were given by Henry VIII., in 1540, at the dissolution of the Monastery, to Sir Thomas Jermyn, who then resided here. In 1578, at the time of Queen Elizabeth's progress through the country, Rushbrooke appears to have changed its name, for Sir Robert Jermyn, of Roesbrooke, feasted the French ambassadors, "with which charges and courtesie they stood marvellously contented." The heiress of the Jermyns, to which family so many monuments are erected in this church, carried their estates in marriage to Robert Davers, Esq., son of Sir Robert Davers, of Rougham. On the death of Sir Charles Davers in 1806, without issue, the property passed to Lord Bristol, who in 1829 exchanged Rushbrooke for Little Saxham with Robert Rushbrooke, Esq., and thus, the tablet on the west side of the aisle states, the property again reverted to the Rushbrookes, after a lapse of 600 years. The benefice of Rushbrooke has been, in my opinion, hardly dealt with, and has received scant justice. In 1784 a clean sweep was made of the rectory, stables, offices, &c., situated near the church, and the materials carted away to build the stables, &c., at Bradfield S. George rectory, with which Rushbrooke is consolidated.

* Rossebrok, and Ressebrak. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* P. Nicholai iv., p. 132.

Again, every inch of glebe belonging to Rushbrooke was sold in 1809 to assist in redeeming the land-tax, *not* at Rushbrooke, where it is very high, but at Bradfield S. George, the sum of £58 disappearing in the transaction, and supposed to be sunk in law expenses. The church is dedicated to S. Nicholas, and probably built about the 14th century in the perpendicular style. It appears to have been largely repaired with red brick, which is covered by the stucco. In 1885 the east end of the chancel was rebuilt. The old wall had a large crack in it, and was found to be destitute of any foundation. The roof of the church and the porch were also repaired, and the bells re-hung. The first thing that strikes the observer on entering the church is the separation of the aisle from the nave, and its division into three parts. The one adjoining the chancel is called the Chapel, and is occupied by some of the Rushbrooke Park household. The second division forms the vestry, and the third is used as a Sunday School. In the nave we find the seats placed like those in a college chapel, facing each other. In 1885 the chancel was completely blocked up by five large cenotaphs or empty tombs; one on each side of the altar, of plaster, 6ft. by 4ft. by 4ft. high, without any inscriptions on them. These were entirely removed. Of the three other tombs erected in the chancel to members of the Jermyn family, two were on the north side of the chancel and one on the south. These were carefully lowered on the place where they stood. Nothing but rubbish was found in any of these five tombs. On the south side of the chancel a monument is erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Jermyn, Controller of the Household of Charles I.

A short drive brought the company to Eastlow Hill, in the parish of Rougham, to inspect a Roman tumulus, which had been opened under the direction of Professor Henslow, in 1844 (Vol. iv., 257). Mr. Prigg gave some account of the discovery of the tumulus, and members afterwards entered and explored the same.

The party upon resuming their seats in the carriages were driven to the Angel Hotel, Bury S. Edmund's—where dinner was served by Mr. T. F. Sabin. After dinner several new members were proposed. Carriages were in readiness about five o'clock, and a visit was made to S. Saviour's Hospital, where a paper by Mr. Prigg was read. The visitors then proceeded to Babwell Priory, which is not far distant. Mr. Prigg gave some account of his residence, and hospitably entertained the company with light refreshments. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Prigg for their kindness, and thus the day's excursion terminated.

Among those present were—Lord John Hervey, the Ven. Archdeacon Woolley, D.D., Rev. Canon Turner, the Mayor and Mayoress of Bury (Mr. and Mrs. H. Lacy Scott), Mr. W. Biddell, Mr. H. Prigg, the Misses Prigg, the Rev. E. Hill, the Rev. F. Haslewood, F.S.A., Hon. Sec., Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ridley, Mr. John

Glyde, Mr. W. H. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Mr. W. S. Spanton, and Mrs. Spanton, Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., Dr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. W. Vick, Mr. H. Green, Mr. H. J. Green, Mr. W. T. Bensly, LL.D., F.S.A., Rev. F. G. Haslewood, LL.D., D.C.L. (Chislet), Captain Meller, Mr. W. Pearson, Rev. J. R. Little, Mr. R. E. Bunn, Revs. W. Wyles, M.A., M. P. Cowell, M.A., E. C. Hopper, M.A., J. Yelloly, M.A., Mr. T. Harrison, Mr. G. Calver Mason, Mr. H. C. Casley, Mr. J. Shewell Corder, Mr. A. W. Soames, Mr. R. Burrell, Mr. F. J. Methold, Rev. Leslie Mercer, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. T. Stephens, Mr. D. Gurteen, jun., and Miss Gurteen, Mr. G. R. Maynard (Curator of the Saffron Walden Museum), and many others, besides a large number of ladies.

RECTORS OF HAWSTEAD.

Ry Rev. Leslie Mercer, M.A.

The following list is taken partly from Bishop Tanner's Index (a work of great labour, and extremely useful to those who want to procure the regular succession of the incumbents of any particular parish; it was made in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the compiler was Chancellor of Norwich) to the Institution Books, preserved with them in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich, partly from the books themselves, and partly from the parish registers, see *Cullum's History of Hawstead*. The two first articles are the Bishop's own notes.

Registrum Nigrum S. Edm. fol. 171. Abbas et Conventus quiet. clam. et remisit Thome Noel et hered. advoc. eccl'ie de Halstead, 1 Henry II.

Registrum Abb. S. Edm. fol. 278. 14 Edward I. Thomas fil. Eustachii (capitalis d'n's ville) tenet advoc. ecc.

- 1308 2 Kal. Apr. *Rogerus fil Eustachii de Halsteade*, ad pres, d'ni Thome fil Eustachii mil et d'ne Joanne la Colevyle de Halstede matris sue patronorum ejusdem.
- 1330 4 Kal. Jul. *Jo'es fil. Will'i de Bradfield* de Radswell, ad. pres d'ne Alicie de Gray hac vice vere patrone ejusdem.
- 1361 10 Nov. *Jo'es de Bedford*, ad pres Will'i Clopton, mil.
- 1404 8 Mar. *Clemens Cooke* presb, ad pres Will'i Coggeshall de Clare.
- 1422 19 Maii *Rob. Ive.* per lib, resig. Clem. Cooke, ad pres Roberti Clerk, rectoris de Waldingfield, Will'i Clopton, arm. Roberti Cooke de Lavenham, verorum ipsius ecc. patronorum.
- 1422 26 Junii, *Gilbertus Mylde*, de Stradeshill, presbyter, ad pres. Rob. Cooke, per lib. resig. Roberti Ive. This was a family of note in these parts. The seat of the Cloptons at Kentwell, in Melford, was acquired by marriage with an heiress of this name.
- 1453 26 Mar' *Will Colman*, ad pres. Jo'is Clopton, arm.
- 1456 21 Dec. magister *Thomas Coote* in decr. Baccalaureus, ad pres. ejusdem, per lib. resig. Will. Colman.

- 1505 18 Jun. *Thomas Thorney*, per lib. resig. Tho. Coote, ad pres. Roberti Drury, mil.
- 1526 11 Jul. d'n's *Will. Eglyn*, presbyter, ad pres. Rob. Drury, mil. He resigned, probably, some years before his death; for he was witness to a Will in 1554, under the title of Sir William Eglyn, clerke.
- 1547 22 Jul. *Will Sibotson*, capellanus, ad pres. Will Drury, mil. He was witness to the wills of two of his female parishioners, in which he was called their curate; and in one of them, dated 1552, parson of Hawsted. He was buried 19 April, 1565. He had also the contiguous rectory of Nowton.
- 1565 22 Maii *Ric. Adams*, ad pres. Eliz. Drury. vid, et relict. Will Drury, mil. He was chaplain to the Earl of Bath, and buried here 28 July, 1601.
- 1601 2 Dec. *Jos. Hall*, A.M. ad pres Rob. Drury, mil. He was afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, well-known for his learned and pious writings, as well as for his sufferings. This living was his first ecclesiastical preferment. He was sent in 1618 to the Synod of Dort. Consecrated Bishop of Exeter in November 1627, and of Norwich in November 1641. On the 30th of December he was voted, amongst other Bishops, to the Tower; and was committed the 30th of January following; where he was confined till June. In 1643 he was expelled from Norwich; and shortly after he retired to a little estate which he rented at Heigham; and in this place he finished his life. See Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 4to., Vol. III., p. 575—582.
- 1608 4 Jul. *Ezekiel Edgar*, clericus, in Art. Mag. super præ. Roberti Drury mil vacan, per resignationem ult. incumb. He was deprived of this rectory in 1643, by the same fatal ordinance that ejected his predecessor from his bishoprick.
- 1643 *Theophilus Luddington* became rector upon Edgar's deprivation. It is needless to say his name occurs not in the Institution Book. He had the good fortune to retain his preferment after the Restoration, when many, who had been put into the livings of deprived ministers, were in their turn dispossessed. He was buried here 24 June 1670.
- 1670 *George Pitches* was presented. Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., patron.
- 1672 *John Harris*. The same patron.
- 1689 *Anthony Pitches*. Sir Dudley Cullum, Bart., patron.
- 1720 *Richard Pitches*, succeeded his father. The same patron.
- 1727 *Richard Williams*. Sir Jasper Cullum, Bart., patron.
- 1737 *John Smith*. The same patron.
- 1762 *Sir John Cullum*, M.A., Bart., F.R.S., and F.S.A.; educated at Catharine Hall, Camb.; of which he was Fellow, and obtained the first Senior Bachelors Dissertation Prize in 1758. His father patron. He wrote the *History of Hawstead* 1784.
- 1786 *William Steggall*, M.A. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., patron. Christ's Coll., Camb.; B.A. 1738; M.A. 1753.

- 1794 *Edward Gosling*, M.A. The same patron. Pembroke Coll., Oxford, M.A. 1789.
- 1852 *William Collett*, M.A., S. Pet. Coll. Cam. ; B.A. 1842, Deac. 1842, Priest 1843 ; Chap. to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge ; formerly Curate of Belstead, 1842—44 ; Stanningfield, 1849—52.
- 1882 *Thomas Godfrey Law Lushington*, M.A., was presented, G. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, patron. Jes. Coll. Cam. B.A. 1874, M.A. 1877, Deac. 1876, Priest 1877 ; Vicar of Swavesey, S. Ives, 1885 ; formerly Curate of Farnham, 1876—81 ; Great Barton, 1881—82.
- 1885 *Leslie Mercer*, M.A. The same patron. Trin. Coll. Cam., B.A. 1881, M.A. 1886, Deac. 1882, Priest 1883 ; formerly Curate of Halesowen 1882—84 ; S. Mary, Lambeth, 1884—85.

CHURCH NOTES. BY H. I. AND DAVID ELISHA DAVY.

RUSHBROOKE.

Willus de Rosshebrook Miles, p Test. suum dat. 7 R. 2. & probat. 18. Dec. 1383. legat corpus suum sepeliend, in Cimiterio b^{ti}. Nichi de Rosshebrook prdict.—See his will. Pedig: Rushbrook.

Rushbrooke, fully taken 26th Aug. 1749.

Church & South Porch tiled ; Chancel & South Isle leaded.

Square Steple, 3 bells, & Dr. Needen says, modern ones.

At each end of the Com. Table is a large Mont^t. raised & covered with free stone, but without any Inscription.

Our Saviour's Crucifixion painted on Canvas over the Altar, & above it in golden letters the sacred monogram, with a glory archwise over all.

The Lord's Prayer, Creed, & Commandm^{ts} well painted in golden letters upon y^e wainscot.

Church Notes, taken July 30. 1840.

The Church consists of a Nave, Chancel, S. Isle & Dormitory.

The Chancel is 35 ft. 6 in. long, & 14 ft. 9 in. wide. The Communion has no rails : but is raised 3 steps, the upper one of wood : at the E. end are the Lord's Prayer, &c.

The E. window is filled with painted glass, among which are the following Arms :—

1. France & England, qrtly, within a bordure az. charged with martlets, or.—Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford.
2. Sa. a fesse between 3 roses, or. Rushbrooke.
3. Arg. a fesse between 3 martlets, sa.
4. France & England, qrtd.
5. Do.

6. Az. 3 crowns, or. Bury Abbey, or E. Angles.
7. Az. a cross flory between 4 martlets, or. Edw^d. the Confr.
8. Davers. Arg. on a bend gu. 3 martlets, or.
9. Jermyn. Sa. a crescent between 2 mullets in pale, arg.
10. Arg. a cross, gu.
11. Az. a saltire, arg.

At the bottom of the window in glass

Amico Dei Nicholas. (The St. to whom the Church is dedicated.)

Two figures, one of a Bishop; the other with a crown. In the N. window are some remains of painted glass, chiefly architectural.

On the roof are the following Coats of Arms:—

N. side, beginning E.

1. Davers. Motto: "Honesti audax."
2. Daver's Crest. A jay, pro. holding in its beak, a key, or.
3. Rushbrooke. Sa. a fesse between 3 roses or. & Motto.
4. Rushbrooke's Crest. A lion seiant, or. holding in his mouth, a rose branch, of 2^d.

South side, beginning E.

1. Jermyn. Motto: "Nec ab oriente, nec ab occidente."
2. Jermyn's Crest. A talbot passant, arg. ducally gorged, or.
3. Rushbrooke. Motto: "Flumine ritu ferimur."
4. Rushbrooke's Crest.

A helmet is fixed on S. wall, and another on the N.

The Nave is 42 ft. 10 in. long, and 15 ft. 4 in. wide, covered with lead. It is fitted up with a row of stalls on each side, resembling Cathedrals, and the three arches into the Isle are partly stopped up, so as to render the Church very dark; at the W. end is a sham organ.

NAVE.

On the roof are a number of Shields of Arms, as follows:—

S. side, beginning E.

1. Davers.
2. Davers, Jermyn, & Bond. Az. a chevron between 3 bezants.
3. Rushbrooke. Impaling Arg. a bear passant, sa.
4. of 8 Coats:—
 1. Edwards. Arg. a fess between 3 martlets, sa.
 2. Progers. Per pale az. & gu. 3 lions rampant, arg.
 3. Crofts. Or. 3 bulls' heads couped, or.
 4. Jenny (?) Or. a bend engrailed cottised, betw 6 erm^{ois} a bend cotised gu.
 5. Sampson. Arg. a cross flory gu. between 4 escallops, sa.
 6. Wharton. Arg. semè gu. on an inescutcheon, sa. a maunch, or.
 7. Fowke. Vert a fleur de lis, arg.
 8. Rookes. Arg. a chevron, betw 3 rooks sa.

5. of 6 Coats.

1. Arg. Erminois semè de lis, gu. on a chief crenellè, of the 2^d 3 roses, or.
2. Blank.
3. Erm. 2 bends engrd sa. on a chief gu. 3 roses, or.
4. Arg. on a bend vert. 3 martlets, or.
5. Jermyn.
6. Rushbrooke.

On the North side.

1. Jermyn, of 6 Coats.

1. Jermyn.
2. Rushbrooke.
3. Lardge, Arg. a cock gu. a chief, gu.
4. Hore, or Hord. Sa. a bend, or.
5. Reynham. Az. 3 rams heads coupèd or.
6. Bayliff. Az. a chevron between 3 martlets, gu. Rammes (?)

2. of 6 Coats.

1. Bozum (?) Gu. 3 bird bolts, in pale, arg.
2. Arg. a lion rampant, sa.
3. Arg. a chevron between 3 body hearts, gu.
4. Spring.
5. Blague. Arg. 2 bends engrailed, sa. on each a bend, gu.
6. Barnard. Arg. a bear rampant, sa. muzzled, or.

3. Heveningham, of 6 Coats.

1. Heveningham. Qrtly, or. tiger in a bordure sa. charged with 10 escallops, arg.
2. Jervil. Paly of 6, or & az.
3. Gissing. Arg. on a bend az. 3 eagles displayed, or.
4. Redisham. Arg. semè de lis, gu.
5. Repps. Erm. 3 chevrons, sa.
6. Burgoine. Az. a hound passant, arg.

4. of 8 Coats.

1. Killigrew. Arg. an eagle displayed, in a bordure, sa.
2. Sa. a chevron between 3 eagles displayed, or.
3. Arg. 3 mascles, gu. Arwennack.
4. Raleigh. Arg. on a chevron, az. between 3 torteaux as many bezants.
5. ——— Az. on a bend, or. 3 lozenges.
6. Petyt. Arg. a lion ramp^t gu.
7. Fitz-Ives (?) Gu. a bend between 6 lozenges, or.
8. Scroope. Az. a bend, or. a label of 3 points, arg.

5. Jermyn.

Church Notes. Monuments, &c.

In the Chancel.

1. Against the S. wall at the E. end, stands a table monument, without any inscription : on the front are the following shields of Arms :

1. Jermyn, impaling Rushbrooke.
2. Jermyn, impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 body hearts, gu.
3. Jermyn, impaling Arg. a lion rampant, sa. crowned or.
4. Jermyn, impaling Heveningham, Qtly. or. & gu. in a bordure engrailed, sa. charged with escallops arg. in the centre, a crescent.

At the head are two shields :

1. Jermyn, impaling Spring. Arg. on a chevron between 3 mascles, gu. as many cinquefoils, or.
2. Jermyn, impaling Blague (?) Arg. 2 bends sa. each charged with a bend invected, gu. Probably for Sir Robt. Jermyn, who died 1614.

2. Against the N. wall at the E. end, stands a similar table monument, also without inscription. On the front are 4 shields, and at the head, are two, one containing Jermyn, impaling Spring, as the last.

The Monument, no doubt, of Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., who mar^d Anne, da. of Sir Thos. Spring, and died 1553.

3. On the North side, another, covered by a black marble slab.

On the front are 2 shields.

1. Jermyn of 9 Coats. No colours.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Jermyn. | 6. Semé de fleurs de lis. |
| 2. Rushbrooke. | 7. 3 Chevrons. |
| 3. 2 leaves (?) | 8. A talbot passant. |
| 4. 3 pales, or paly of 6. | 9. 3 bird bolts in pale. |
| 5. On a bend, 3 eagles displayed. | |

Crest a talbot statant, ducally collar'd.

2. Jermyn, single.

In the arch between the Chancel and the Chapel stands a large table monument of stone ; it has no inscription, but on the North side are 3 shields, all of which contain the same Arms, viz. : Jermyn impaling Bernard. Arg. a bear rampant, sa. muzzled or. At the head are the same Arms, and on the S. side, three other shields, of the same.

(For Thos. Jermyn, Esq., who mar^d Cath. 2^d da. of John Bernard, of Akenham, Esq.)

The Chapel or Dormitory, on the S. side of the Church, is 16 feet long by 9 ft. 3 in. wide. In the Window on the S. side are some remains of painted glass.

The Isle is divided into 2 parts : that part which joins the Dormitory is used as a Vestry, and is 12 ft. long by 8 ft. 10 in. wide ; this opened by an arch to the Nave, but it is now inclosed up to the springing of the arch ; the rest of the Isle is now used as a mere entrance, and is 28 ft. 2 in., and 8 ft. 6 in. wide.

MANOR OF RUSHBROOKE.

Lords.

Sir William de Rushbrook, Knt. By his will proved 6 R. 2. 1383, he gave it to

Thomas de Rushbrook, his son.

Alice, his sister, mard. Hugh Hunt of Rushbrooke.

Robert Hunt, son & hr.

26 H. 6. 1448 William Holcot, son & hr. of Margaret, one of the sisters of Robert Hunke, Esq: & George Holcot, his bror. released to John Green & others.

15 H. 7. 1499 Sir John Raynesford, Knt.

Thomas Jermyn, Esq.

Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., son & hr., died 7 Ed. 6, 1553.

7 Ed. 6. 1553 Sir Ambrose Jermyn, Knt., son & hr., died 19 Eliz.

19 Eliz. 1577 Sir Robert Jermyn, Knt., 2^d son, but hr. died 1614.

1614 Sir Thomas Jermyn, Knt., son & h., died 1644.

1644 Thomas Jermyn, Esq., son & hr., died 1659.

1659 Thomas Jermyn, Esq., son & hr., cr^d. Lord Jermyn, died 1703.

1703 Mary, his daur., mar^d. Sir Robert Davers, 2^d Bart., died 1722.

1722 Sir Robert Davers, 3^d Bart., son & hr., died s.p. 1723.

1723 Sir Jermyn Davers, 4th Bart., bro^r. & h., died 1742.

1742 Sir Charles Davers, 5th Bart., son & h., died s.p. 1806.

1806 Frances, his natural daur., mar^d. Robert Rushbrooke, Esq. He purchased Rushbrooke Hall estate.

Arms on the painted tablet, in the staircase at Rushbrooke Hall.

Crest; a talbot arg. collared with a coronet, or. armed gu. Jermyn.

Crest; a demy lion rampant, sa. armed gu. on sinister side 3 bezants. Killigrew.

On the dexter side.

1. Jermyn: Sa. a crescent between 2 mullets in pale, arg.
2. Rushbrooke: Sa. a fesse between 3 roses, or.
3. Hevingham: Quarterly, or. & gu. a border engrailed sa. charged with escallops, of the 1st
4. Jervill: Paly of 6, or. & az.
5. Gissinge: Arg. on a bend, az. 3 eagles displayed, or.
6. Redisham: Arg. semè of fleurs de lis, gu.
7. Reppes: Erm. 3 chevronels, sa.
8. Burgoine: Az. a talbot passant, arg.
9. Borum: Gu. 3 bird bolts in pale, arg.

On the sinister side.

1. Killigrew : Arg. an eagle displayed with 2 heads, sa. a bordure of the 2nd bezantée.
2. Kentebury : Sa. a chevron between 3 eagles displayed, or.
3. Amwich : Arg. 3 mascles, gu. 2 & 1.
4. Boleigh : Arg. on a chevron, sa. 3 bezants, between as many torteaux.
5. Barrel : Az. on a bend or, 3 lozenges.
6. Petit : Arg. a lion rampant, gu.
7. Fitz Jones : Gu. a bend between 6 lozenges, or.
8. Carminon : Gu. a bend, or, & a label of 3 points, arg.

On the Font are seven Coats lately painted.

Of Jermyn and Heveningham	}	Of Jermyn and Rushbrooke	
—— and Clopton		—— and ——	3 harts
—— and Killigrew		—— and Poley	
—— and Spring			

The 8th side is fixed against a Pillar of the Church.

RECTORS OF RUSHBROOKE.

- 1314 *John Pountz de Nortone*. Quarto Kaln Julij anno domini millo ccc^{mo} quarto decimo apd Thorpp iux Norwycū Johnes Pountz de Nortone psbiter institutus fuit canoicē in ecclia pochiali de Ressebrok vacante ad p̄sentacoem dni Ricardi dei gra Abbatae sancti Edmudi veri patroni eidem. (Diocesan Registry, Norwich. ms. Tho. Tanner s.t.p. Tom. ii. f. 1443. Lib. i. 57.)
John de Snore. Memorand de Presentacione Eccl de Reissebroc vacant. p Resignat. Joh. de Snore apud Suthr. (Sudbury) 18 Cal. Jul. A.D. 1314. E. Regro Tho. Abb. in Bibl. D'Ewes. fo. 74. b. (Harl. mss. 7567.)
Henry de Launden, resigned.
- 1334 *Walter de Baketon* (acolutus), ad præs. Abbis S. Edmd. 5 Non. Maij. Resigned. (Lib. ii. 64.)
- 1346 *Will. de Lilleford*. 18 Maij. (Lib. iv. 62.) resigned.
- 1350 *Robert Thernynq*. 4 Jun. (Lib. iv. 122.)
- 1361 *Thomas de Barton* ad præs dni Rx rac̄ne vac. Abbiæ. 7. Aug (Lib. v. 46). resigned.
- 1384 *John de Bradfield*, pmut. 13 Nov. (Lib. vi. 104).
John Walter.
- 1395 *Rob. Bussch*, pmut cum Ferd Cicestr. 14 Dec. (Lib. vi. 205.)
- 1396 *Will Landsell* pmut cum Henret Sar. 22 Jun. (Lib. vi. 212.)
Walter Grey of West Walton (resigned). (Blomefield, Norf. ii. 421.)
- 1425 *Robert Coope* de Wymundam, 17 Jul. (Lib. ix. 2).
Rad. Wath. resigned.
- 1439 *William Barker*, A.M., 4 Aug. (Lib. x. 25) died.
- 1470 *John Alan*, LL.B., 18 Aug. (Lib. xi. 175.)

- 1470 *Bartholomew Orchebold*, Recōr ib'm Rushebroke. (Valor Ecclesiasticus. Hen. viii., p. 487.)
- 1550 *John Pollye*, 9 Feb. (Composition Books, Record Office, 1536-1660.)
- 1557 *John Harrison*, 5 Feb.
- 1573 *Clemens Painam*, 15 June.
- 1586 *Walter Allen*, 19 July.
- 1612 *Robert Lewes*, died 8 March, buried 10 same month, 1617.
- 1618 *John Heiley* or *Heyley*, 6 Aug. 8 Oct. Pat. Thomas Jermyn mil. (Liber Institutionum, Vol. iii., 81, Record Office.)
- 1633 *Thomas Aldridge*, Sep. 18. Pat. Thomas Jermyn mil. Instituted to Bradfield S. Clare, 8 Oct., 1633, Pat. Thos. Jermyn. *Robert Goodricke*, Feb. 22, Pat. Thos. Jermyn. In 1638, *Thomas Clarke*, Curate, Par. Reg. sig. 1646-1669, *Leonard Kempe*, Curate, Par. Reg. sig. Buried 23 Oct., 1669.
- 1670 *Edward Agas*, 4 Oct., Pat. E. of S. Alban's. 1671-1677 signature as Rector in Par. Reg. "Aggas was ejected from Rushbrooke. He afterwards got his livelihood (such as it was) by his fiddle." Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," ii. 186.

Whelnetham Parva.

Here lyeth ye Body
of Edward Agas
Rector of Rushbrooke
& of this Parish,
who departed this life,
1681
aged 63.

Here lyeth ye Body
of Rachel, wife of
Edward Agas,
who departed
this life Aug. 3,
1677.

- 1682 *Anthony Agas*, 25 July, son of the above, Patron Henr., E. of S. Albans. (His sigs. 1671-77.)

Whelnetham Parva.

In the Chancel. In the floor about the middle, below the rails, black marble.

Here lyeth y^e Body of
Anthony Agas, who succeeded Edw
his father, as Rector of Rushbrooke
and of this Parish, & continued so 41
Years. He departed this life Dec. 31.
1721, aged 76.

- 1722-1724 *Edrus Peach*, A.M., instituted June 27. Patron Sir Robert Davers, Bt. Resigned. (Record Office, Lib. Inst. 208.)
- 1724-1726 *John Symonds*, A.M., instituted August 14. Pat. D^{ns} Jermyn Davers, Bart. (Lib. Inst. Record Office, i. c.) 1724, signature as Rector. Resigned. (Record Office, Lib. Inst. 259.)

1726—1733 *Garnham Ray*, instituted March 28. Patron Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., also Rector of Bradfield S. George.
(Record Office, Liber Institutionum, f. 280.)

Bradfield S. George Registers.

Orbell Ray, son of Garnham Ray, Rector, & Sarah	bap. 1 Aug., 1740
Garnham Ray " " "	26 July, 1743
Fairclough Ray " " "	29 Oct., 1745
Orbell Ray " " "	11 Sep. 1747

Rev. Garnham Ray, Rector, buried Feb. 16, 1771.

1733—1768 *Gerard Neden*, D.D., 24 Ap. Patron Sir Jermyn Davers, Bt. (Lib. Inst. 56.) Prebendary of Lincoln.

He was inducted at Rougham 1723: and married Aug. 16, 1755, Miss Anne Cooke (*Gent. Mag.* Vol. xxv., p. 381.) He died Oct. 6, at Chelmsford, *Gent. Mag.* xxxviii., 495, 1768, aged 78; and was buried 11 Oct., 1768, at Rougham.

Rougham.

Near the Chancel Door.

Underneath are deposited the Remains
of the Rev^d. Gerard Neden, D.D.,
late Rector of this Parish & of Rushbrook
Prebendary of Lincoln
and one of his Majesty's Justices
of the Peace for this County.
He died in the year of our Lord
1768
aged 78 years.

Here also lieth the Body
of Anne Neden
Relict of the said
Gerard Neden, D.D.
She died in the year of
our Lord 1776
aged 67 years.

Arms above *Neden*. Paly of 6, on a chief 3 cinquefoils, on an inescutchen, *Cooke*: on a pile 3 crescents, 2 and 1.
Crest: on a helmet and torse, a trefoil slipped, erect.

1768—1802 *Lawrence Wright*, M.A., 28th Oct. Patron Sir Charles Davers, Bt. Rushbrooke consolidated with Bradfield S. George, May 15, 1788. Instituted to Rushbrook 1768. (*Lond. Mag.* 1768, p. 705,) when it was consolidated with Bradfield S. George, (Lib. Inst. 48,) and instituted to Bradfield Monks, 1 Ap., 1771. Pat. Sir Charles Davers, Bart.

Held both livings till his death.

Inducted to R. of Bradfield S. George 13 April, 1771. He was formerly Master of Bury Grammar School. (*Gent. Mag.* vol. 72, i. p. 470.)

Bradfield S. George.

Below the rails on the S. side

To the Memory of
The Rev. Lawrence Wright
late Rector
of this Parish 31 years
who died

March the 17th 1802,
in the 65th year of his age.

- 1802 *Robert Davers*, B.A. On March 24 a personal union was granted to enable Robert Davers to hold Monks Bradfield, otherwise Bradfield S. George and Rushbrooke with Rougham. (Lib. Inst. 68.) Patrons Sir Charles Davers, Bt. March 25. Fredk. Wm., Earl of Bristol. Presented to the Rectory of Little Welnetham, on the presentation of his father, Sir Charles Davers, Bart. (*Gent. Mag.* 1796, 66, 885), which he resigned in 1800. (*Ibid* vol. 70, 897.) Bradfield S. Clare 10 Nov., 1815. Patron Rob. Davers Himself. Bradfield S. Geo. 13 Nov., 1815. Patron E. of Bristol. Bradfield Monks 1 Ap., 1771. Patron Sir Charles Davers. (*Gent. Mag.* LXXII. i. 579.) Robert Davers resigned Bradfield S. Clare, 1824. (*Ipswich Journal*, Nov., 1824.) Curates, F. Goold, E. Pattison.
- 1853—1854 *William Holls*, appointed Rector of Rushbrooke with Bradfield S. George. Patron Marq. of Bristol. Pop. Bradfield 486. Rushbrooke 184.
- 1854—1883 *Charles Johnson Cartwright*, M.A., S. John's Coll., Camb. B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, Deac. 1838, Pr. 1839. Also R. of Bradfield 1861. *Edward Pattison*, Curate of Bradfield, B.A. 1825. Deac. 1826, Pr. 1827, Curate of Rushbrooke. Rector of Gedding 1831. *John William Heigham Phillips*, M.A., Rector of Whelnetham, was Curate of Rushbrooke.
- 1884—1891 *George Francis Turner*, M.A., Trinity Coll., Oxford, B.A. 1840, M.A. 1844, Deac. 1841, Pr. 1842 R. of Bradfield S. Geo. with Rushbrooke in 1884. Patron Marq. of Bristol. Hon. Can. of Ely 1883, R. D. of Horningsheath 1884. Formerly Dom. Chap. to the Duke of Cambridge 1841—46; R. of S. Lawrence, Ex. 1846—48; Rede, Suff., 1848—84.

MONUMENTS IN RUSHBROOKE CHURCH.

On North Wall of Chancel.

Sacred
to the memory of
the late
Countess Dowager DARLINGTON
who departed this Life
at Rushbrooke Sept: 22^d. 1763.

Her affectionate Son
FREDERICK VANE
has indulged his grief
in this small tribute
to her memory.
nec temere. nec timide.

On a Mural Brass on S. Wall.

Here lyeth the Body of **THOMAS BARRY** of Bury St Edmonds
within the county of Suff Esquier one of the Quenes Ma^{ties}
Receyvers, and sonne & heyre of **WILLIAM BARRY** of layemarney
within the county of Essex gent departed this present lyfe
the xiith of December in the yere of our Lord God 1583.

Here Resteth The
Body of **THOMAS**
IERMYN of RVSHBROOKE
Esquire Who Depa
rted This Life The
11th of November
1659
Aged 56 Years.

Here resteth the bodyes of Sr
THOMAS IERMYN Knt and his deare
Grandchild **ROBERT IERMYN**
expecting a Glorious Resvrrrection
the said Sr Tho: deceased Ianvary 1644
aged 72
and **ROBERT** deceased October the 30
1642 aged 12 yeares.

On S. Wall of Chancel. White Marble.

HENRICUS IERMYN
Comes Fani Stⁱ Albani, Baro de Buriâ Stⁱ Edmundi
THOMÆ IERMYN de RUSHBROOKE in pago Suffolciensi
equitis Filius natu Secundus
HENRIETTÆ MARIÆ CAROLI Secundi Matri
equorum præfectus et Dominus Camerarius
Post mortem ejus
Dominus Camerarius et a Secretioribus consilijs
Serenissimæ Majestatis Filio Regi superstiti
Nobilissimi ordinis periscelidos auratæ eques
Creatus in Castro Vindesorij
pridie Kalendas Iulias
1672

Honoratissimus Vir **HENRICUS JERMYN**
Comes Fani Stⁱ Albani Sepultus erat
4^{to} Idus Januarij
1683

On E. Wall of S. Chapel.

The Right Honorable
The Lady **IERMYN**
Baroness of Bury St Edmonds
Died May y^e first 1713:
Aged 77 years.

The Right Honorable
THOMAS Lord **IERMYN**
Baron of Bury St Edmunds
Died April y^e first 1703
Aged 69 years 5 Months
and 10 days.

On S. Wall. A good monument of black and white marble. Figure of a young man, his head leaning on his left hand, and his right hand lying upon a skull.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Mr THOMAS JERMYN
A Hopefull Youth, the onely, and most dearly beloved
sonne of THOMAS Lord JERMYN, and MARY
his wife, who most unfortunately lost his life
by the accidentall fall of a Mast, on the 27th day
of December 1692: a day never to be forgotten,
by his unhappy Father and Mother.
He was aged 15. Years and 26. Days.

Large Marble Monument, on W. Wall of Chancel Aisle.

S^r ROBERT DAVERS of Rushbrooke Bar^t
died Oct^r 1st 1722, Aged 69.

The Hon^{ble} Lady DAVERS
Eldest Daughter of THOMAS Lord JERMYN
and Wife of S^r ROBERT DAVERS
died Oct^r 11th 1722 Aged ; 59.
S^r ROBERT DAVERS of Rushbrooke Bar^t
their Eldest Son died May 20th 1723 Aged ; 39
S^r JERMYN DAVERS Bar^t
their Second Son died Feb^ry 20th 1742
Aged 56.

Sir CHARLES DAVERS Bar^t
formerly Representative in Parliament
for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis,
Chief Steward of the Liberty of S^t Edmonds Bury
(for which place he was returned Member
during thirty years)
The last Hereditary Owner of Rushbrook Hall,
died June 4. 1806. Aged 69 Years.

On Floor.

Heare lyeth five sonnes and two daughters of M^r
THOMAS JERMYN and MARY his wife which weare
born and departed this life as followeth

THOMAS borne Febrewary the 28 th and died the 1 day of March 1659	HENRY born March the 25 1660 and died Avgvst the 9 1661	ROBART borne September the 15 1667 and dyed Avgvst the 9 1668	CHARLES borne Ianvary the 30 1669 and died Aprill the 6 1670	KATHERINE borne Ianvary 1671 and died Febrvary 1671	HENERY borne September the 17 and died December 1675	ISABELLA borne Febrvary the 22 1678 and died the 23 1678
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Marble on S. Wall of S. Aisle.

In memory of
ROBERT RUSHBROOKE, esq^r. of Rushbrooke Hall,
 in the county of Suffolk,
 who filled the office of member of parliament
 in the western division of the county
 with indefatigable zeal during ten years,
 and died universally beloved and lamented ;
 xvii June, MDCCCXLV,
 in the LXVI year of his age.

On W. Wall of S. Aisle.

In memory of
ROBERT RVSHBROOKE of Rvshbrooke esquire
 who
 after it had been svccessively possessed
 dvring a period of six centvries
 by the families of IERMYN and DAVERS
 became
 the proprietor of
 this seat of his ancestors
 he died the xx December MDCCCXXIX
 in the LXXVIII year of his age
 his affectionate son
 erected this tablet
 to the best of fathers.

On floor of Chancel.

The Right Honorable
THOMAS Lord IERMYN

Here lyeth y^e body of **HENRY IERMYN**
BOND, Son of M^r THO: BOND
 who Dyed the 30th day of Aug^t.
 1693 And was Buried y^e first
 day of September being the
 Sixth year of his Age.

Here Lyeth the Body of
 the Hon^{ble} Major General
JOHN MOYLE

who dyed y^e 2^d of Nov^r 1738
 Aged 64 Years.

Here also Lieth **ISABELLA MOYLE**
 The Wife of General **MOYLE**
 Who Departed this Life the 10th day
 October 1746. Aged 58.

Also Near this place Lieth
 Captain ROBERT MOYLE third Son
 of the Said General and ISABELLA MOYLE
 Who Departed this Life the 13th
 Day of January 1742. Aged 23.

Here lyeth y^e Body of the Right Hon
 REBECCA

Viscountess BRUNCKER wife, first to
 the Hon^{bl}: THOMAS IERMYN of Rush-
 brooke Esq, and afterwards to
 the Right Hon^{bl} HENRY Viscount
 BRUNCKER, she departed this
 Life the 24th day of Ianuary
 169 $\frac{3}{4}$

M . S

Depositum HENRIETTÆ MARLÆ
 Secundæ inter Filias prænobilis
 THOMÆ Domini IERMYN, Baronis
 de Bury S^{ti} Edmⁱ Agro Suffole :
 At Coniugis Charissimæ THOMAS BOND

Obijt { Armigeri :
 Decembris 27
 Æræ Christianæ 1698
 Ætatis : 33

Dum Spiro Spero
 PENELOPE Uxor Charissima
 SAMUELIS PAKE, M.D.
 de Buria S^{ti} Edmundi
 Filia natu 3^{ti}a Dⁿⁱ ROBERTI DAVERS
 Baronetti,
 Et Honorabilus D^{na} MARLÆ UXORIS,
 de RUSHBROOK,
 Obijt iv Kal. Februarij,
 Anno, { Dⁿⁱ MDCCXXIV.
 Ætat: XXXV.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Flat gray granite stone, with white marble cross lying upon it.

WILLIAM HENRY RUSHBROOKE,
 Commander Royal Navy,
 born 8th June 1815,
 died 28th July 1883.

[In Register described as of West Hill House, Bury S. Edmunds.]

Flat stone with Cross on top, enclosed.

In loving memory of
FREDERICA HARRIET RUSHBROOKE, who died 11th October 1882,
 Aged 63 Years.
 [Described as of Surbiton in Register.]

Two flat stones within iron railings.

To the memory of
VIOLETTE
EMILY RUSHBROOKE,
 wife of
R. F. BROWNLOW RUSHBROOKE,
 who died 16th March 1858,
 aged 25.
 also of
R. F. BROWNLOW RUSHBROOKE,
 (late) Major
 Scots fusilier guards.
 who died 14th August 1870,
 aged 56.
 [In Register, Robert Frederick
 Brownlow Rushbrooke.]

To the memory of
COL^L RUSHBROOKE. M.P.
 who died 17th June 1845
 aged 66.
 also of **FRANCES** his wife
 who died 8th August 1851
 aged 64.
 This tomb was placed here by
 their affectionate Son,
ROBERT, FREDERIC,
BROWNLOW, RUSHBROOKE.
 [In Register, Robert Rushbrooke,
 Esq., M.P.]

Ledger stone.

In Loving memory of **ELIZABETH STURGEON** "daughter of **JOSEPH STURGEON**
 of Rushbrooke"
 who died September 30th 1880. Aged 33 years.

In loving memory of **JOSEPH STURGEON**,
 who died
 September 7th 1885, in his 72nd year.

In memory of **WALTER CHICKALL**
 who died May 21st 1882 aged 77 years.
 also of **HENRIETTA** his wife
 who died March 31st 1882 aged 78 years.

In Loving Memory of
CHARLES JAMES STURGEON,
 who died June 6th 1877, aged 67 years.

Sacred to
 the memory of
FRANCES DURRANT,
 who died 3rd May 1869,
 Aged 75 Years.

Also
JOHN DURRANT,
 who died August 7th
 1871,
 Aged 77 Years.

EAST OF CHURCH.

Laid Flat.

JUDETH WILKIN.

[Register has Mrs. Judith Wilkin was buried October ye 7th 1695.]

Here Lyeth
y^e Body of
ELIZABETH y^e wife
of Mr IOHN WILLKIN
Who Depart^d this
life Iuly y^e 11th 1715
Aged 52 years.
[In Register, Wilkin.]

Here lyeth the body of
Mr MARTINE FOLKES who
dyed the 27 of Ivlye
1671.

Here lyeth the body of
Mr^s ELIZABETH FOLKES who
dyed the 4 of May
1687.

Under E. window.

Here lyeth y^e Body of
THOMAS SHOOSMITH,
the Son of JAMES SHOO
SMITH who died y^e 23th
of IUNE 1694 ; Aged
51 Yeares.

In Loving Memory of
WILLIAM SNARE,
who died Sept^r 9th 1853.
in his 48th year.
and of
MARY, his beloved wife
who died Oct^r 31st 1885.
aged 79 years.

and of
two of their children
who died in infancy.
also of
FRANCES, their daughter
who died March 15th 1859.
in her 29th year.

In Memory of
GEORGE STURGEON
Son of
GEO^d & ELIZth STURGEON.
who died
April 29th 1861
Aged 56 years.

JOHN Son of
JAMES & ELIZth COOK
who died Sept^r 18th 1792
Aged 6 Years

In Memory of
JAMES COOK
who died
March 2^d
1812
Aged 73 Years.

ELIZABETH
his Wife
died Oct 30th
1812
Aged 70 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of
 MARY ANN Dau^r of
 GEORGE & ELIZTH STURGEON,
 who departed this life
 Feby 19th 1817,
 In the 10th Year of her Age.

also of
 JOSEPH their Son
 who died Oct^r. 1812,
 in his Infancy.
 And of SOPHIA their Dau^r
 who died May 22nd 1825,
 Aged 6 Years.

In Memory of

JOSEPH
 STURGEON
 who died
 April 10th
 1827
 Aged 58 Years.

HENRIETTA
 his Widow,
 who died
 May 31st
 1855
 Aged 82 Years.

In memory of LOUISA daughter of
 WALTER and HENRIETTA CHICKALL
 of Bradfield St. George,
 who died Feby 27th 1856 aged 18 years.

In memory of FREDERICK son of
 WALTER and HENRIETTA CHICKALL
 of Bradfield St. George,
 born Feby 16th 1840, died Dec^r. 22nd 1844.

In Memory of

GEORGE
 STURGEON
 who died
 December 24th
 1860
 Aged 85 Years.

In memory of
 ROBERT FENN
 who died June 5th 1842
 aged 59 years.
 also of

In loving memory of
 HENRY BOWERS
 died May 1st 1870
 Aged 50.
 Also
 AGUSTA CAROLINE
 BOWERS
 third daughter
 died April 29th 1864
 Aged 12.

ELIZABETH
 Wife of
 GEO^r STURGEON
 who died
 July 7th 1847
 Aged 67 Years.

MARY his wife
 who died June 10th 1866
 aged 70 years.

also of
 WILLIAM & CATHERINE
 children of the above.

In loving memory of
 MARY ELIZABETH
 his wife
 died Sep^r. 28th 1888
 Aged 63.
 Also CECILIA AGNESS
 DUDFIELD
 fourth daughter
 died June 17th 1887
 Aged 29.
 interred in Paddington
 Cemetery. Grave 7319.

In
memory of

MARY, Wife of
MARK LAST,
who died
Decr. 29th 1821
Aged 78 Years.

MARK LAST
who died
September 7th
1826
Aged 79 Years.

In memory of
SUSAN FINLEY,
Late of Bury St. Edmund's
who died there on the
14th of July 1871,
in the 75th year
of her age.

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM DENTON,
who died June 2nd
1875,
aged 81 years.

In memory of
WILLIAM HOLT
who died
December 20th 1848
aged 72 years.
Butler to the late
Col. RUSHBROOKE M.P.
By whom and by his Family
he was highly and justly valued,
for his Faithful Services
during a period of 35 Years.

Sacred
to the memory of
JAMES DEVEREUX
DENTON,
who died 26th Febr'y 1867,
aged 62 years.
also
SUSAN his wife
who died 5th May 1866,
aged 54 years.

Sacred to the Memory of
ELIZABETH, the Wife of
JOHN DENTON,
who died Jan'y 18th 1824,
Aged 54 Years.
also of
JOHN DENTON,
who died Decbr 24th 1839.
In his 80th Year.

Sacred to the Memory of
GEORGE and HENRY Sons of
JOHN and ELIZTH DENTON
GEORGE died Aug. 17. 1814
in the 15th year of his age,
HENRY died May 18th 1815,
in his 17th year.

In Memory of
ROBERT son of
JOHN & ELIZABETH
DENTON,
who died April 9th 1840,
Aged 40 Years.

In fond remembrance of
 JOSEPH WIGG,
 who died Jan^y 27th 1865, aged 71.
 MARY WIGG, his mother
 who died May 13th 1829 aged 76.
 HARRIETT, wife of Jos^h WIGG
 who died Oct^r. 28th 1824, aged 28.
 ELIZABETH, his second wife
 who died April 15th 1856, aged 67.
 CHARLES GEO^r son of Jos^h & ELIZ^h WIGG
 who died July 18th 1849, aged 16.
 ELIZABETH, their daughter
 and wife of ALBERT LAST
 who died June 14th 1866, aged 35.

In Loving Remembrance of
 MARY ANN
 the beloved wife of
 RICHARD SIMPER,
 who departed this life
 May 8th 1875,

aged 80 years.
 also of
 RICHARD SIMPER,
 who departed this life
 Nov^r. 24th 1876
 aged 77 years.

In Affectionate Remembrance of
 GEORGE BENNETT,
 who died Nov^r. 10th 1875, aged 57 years.

In Loving Remembrance of
 SAMUEL COLEMAN
 who died February 12th 1882,
 aged 56 years.
 Also of
 ELIZA his wife,

who died September 18th 1860,
 Aged 35 years.
 Also of
 MARY his wife,
 who died January 15th 1871,
 aged 30 years.

Here
 Lyeth y^e Body of
 WILL EUANS
 Son of
 LEWIS EUANS
 Who Dyed April y^e 18
 1710 Aged 22 years
 4 Months.

The Fatall Blow
 of death I've und'rgone
 Which you all must doe
 that looke here on
 It pleasant was to me
 by reason of a futuer schoo^l
 KATHERINE daught^r of LEWIS
 EUENS dyed y^e 9 of May
 1695
 Aged 20 years.

In Memory of
JOHN COLES
 who departed this life
 March the 19th 1739
 Aged 24 Years.

In memory of
ELIZTH LANGHAM COND
 Daughter of
JAMES and ELIZTH WRIGHT,
 late of Depden Hall
 in this County:
 who died Dec. 1st 1839:
 Aged 58 Years.

Here Lyeth interred y^e Body of
Mr^s SARAH SHOOSMITH
 who died Sept y^e 1710 Aged 72
 Also **Mr THO SHOOSMITH**
 Her Son and **MARY** his wife
 He died Sep y^e 2, 1722, Aged 49
 She died Sep y^e 16 1721, Aged 54.

Here Lyeth y^e
 Body of **LEWIS**
 Son of **THO EVANS**
 Gent^e who dyed y^e 23
 of March 1700
 at Seauen dayes old.

[Register adds, by Hannah his wife.]

Here Lyeth y^e
 body of **LEWIS**
EUENS he dyed y^e 28
 of March 1688
 Aged 50 years.

In Memory of
CHARLES THORPE
 who died 27th Dec^r
 1772
 Aged 62 Years.

ELIZTH his Wife
 She died 2^d April
 1783
 Aged 75 Years.

SOUTH OF CHURCH.

In Memory of
Mr THO^s LAMETT
 who died y^e 12^d Sept 1727
 Aged Years.

In Memory of
THO^s EVERARD
 who died 22^d March
 1759
 Aged 66 Years.

Here Lieth y^e Body of
MERILINA the Daughter of
THO^s and ABIGAIL LAMETT
 who Died Apr^l y^e 24th 1725
 in the 1st Year of her Age.

In Memory of
EDWARD JUDGE
 who died 5th Sept 1758
 Aged 65 Years.

In Memory of
ELIZTH NORTON Wid
 Who died . . Jan^y 1741
 Aged 76 Years.

Here Lyeth y^e Body of
PETER NORTON
 Who Departed
 this life Iune y^e 14
 1718
 Aged 49 years.

In Memory of
ROBERT TOOLLY who
 died Feb: 11. 1733, Aged 82 Years

GRACE the wife of
THOMAS KING was
Buried October y^e
14 1698
Aged 49 years.

Here Lieth
the Body of Mary
the Wife of
Robert Tooley
who Died Dec. y^e 30 1724
Aged 69 Years.

Here Lyeth y^e body of
EDWARD the son of
THO KING by GRACE

his wife who Died y^e
22 of Novem^{br} 1704
Aged 26 years 9 mon.

Here Lyeth ye body
of MARGARET wife of
THOMAS SETTEN who
died y^e 21 of Jan
1706.

Here Lyeth y^e Body
of THO SEATON
who died ye 7 Day
of September 1708
Aged . . Years.

[Register has Mary y^e wife of
Thomas Seaton.]

Here Lyeth y^e
Body of BRIDG^t
the wife of
WILLIAM KING
who Died March^h
y^e 13 1716
Aged 70 Years.

Here Lyeth the
Body of WILLIAM
Son of ROBERT
KING Who Dep'd
this life June y^e
25 1693
Aged 56 years.

In Memory of
ANN ye Wife
of JERMYN KING
who died
28th of June 1733
Aged 35 Years.

In Memory of
JOHN RAKER
who died March 29 1816
in the 77 Year of his Age.

In Memory of

JAS PACHEY
who died
y^e 1st of June
1806.
Aged 38 Years.

FRAN^{co} his wife
who died
August
1826.
Aged 56 Years.

[Register has Peachey.]

In Memory of

JOHN RAKER Sen^r
who died 3rd March
1769
Aged 60 Years.

Also MARY his
Wife died 2 Fe^b
1797
Aged 91 Years.

Here Lieth y^e Body
of IOANNA SEATON
who died y^e 11 Day
of September 1708
Aged 80 Years.

[Register, Relict of Thomas.]

In memory of
JOHN W^m CHINERY
Son of
W^m & MARY CHINERY
who died 21st of Dec. 1808
Aged 33 Years.

Here Lyeth y^e Body
of MARY Wife of
THOMAS SEADEN
dyed April y^e 11 1706
Aged 70 Years.

In memory of
WILL^m CHINERY
who died 20th of April 1810
Aged 57 Years.

In Memory Of
JOHN BARRETT,
Died 28th July 1788, Aged 22 Years.
Also ANN BARRETT his Mother
Died 1th Nov^r: 1789. Aged 53 Years.
A Father Mother and Wife sincere
Lie buried on her Dau^s. Side Here.

In Memory of	
JOHN AMEIS who died 11 th Oct ^r : 1777 Aged. 71 Years.	ELIZ th y ^e Wife of JOHN AMEIS who died 15 Aug st 1773 Aged 76 Years.
[Register has Ames, and Amys.]	

In Memory Of	
JOHN AMEIS who died April 11 th 1791. Aged 51 Years.	SARAH the Wife of JOHN AMEIS who died 1 st Sep ^r . 1781 Aged 40 Years

In Memory of
M^r WILLIAM GUALT,
most deservedly beloved
and sincerely lamented.
He departed this life
the 29th day of March 1817
Aged 64 Years.
during 42 of which he was
a Confidential Agent
Upon this Estate.

Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES LOCK.
late of Bury.
who died Oct. 29 1843:
aged 51 years.

Sacred to the memory of
MARY wife of
SIMON GOLDING,
died Febr^y 6th 1858,
Aged 62 Years.

In Memory of
ANN COOK
who died March 16th 1806
Aged 25 Years.

In Loving Memory of
CATHERINE wife of
HENRY PARKER
who died April 18th 1883.
aged 36 years.

THE LORD JERMYN'S ALMSHOUSE.

On a tablet in the Church.

A D 1640. WILLIAM JERMYN Esq^r gave £5.p Annum issuing out of the Manor of Thorpe Hall in West Wretham &c in the C^o of Norfolk to the Poor inhabiting the Almshouses in Rushbrooke.

1673. The Hon, THOMAS JERMYN gave a Rent Charge of £15 . 8 . 4 p Annum upon a House situate in St^t, James's Square London, [now N^o 14] to the same charitable purpose.

1692. The Copy of Court Roll of the Manor of Rougham describes Gesylis Close and Little Hawes in that Parish as belonging to the same Charity. These Lands were exchanged A D. 1815. under the Rougham Enclosure Act, for Dilly's Meadow situate in the Parish of St^t Mary, Bury. and again in 1816, for three pieces of Land in the same Parish respectively abutting on the North Hill Bottom Field, the 40 A. Went, and a Pasture next the same, in the Parish of Rushbrooke. In 1815, the Sum of £131 . 3 . 0. was awarded by the Commissioners of the Rougham Enclosure to be paid by P^h, J^s, Case Esq^r. Part of which was expended in Repairs, and the Balance invested in £125 . 3 p Cents Consols.

1700. The Lord JERMYN erected an Almshouse for the habitations of Four Poor People, called the Lord Jermyn's Almshouse and confirmed the Rent Charge of £15 . 8 . 4. The Balance of which, after payment of Repairs, to be paid at Christmas, or some convenient time after, among the Four Inhabitants. The Women to be Sixty Years of Age or upwards, The Men the Same, unless they shall have been disabled by Sickness or Accident. Then their N^o of Years to be dispensed with.

1832. Present Income. Rent Charge on Wretham £5; D^o on House in St^t James's Sq^{re} £15 . 8 . 4; Rent of Land £3; Dividends £3 . 15 . 0. TOTAL £32 . 3 . 4.

REGISTERS BEGIN 1568.

- 1572 M^r Thomas Jermyn was baptised the twelfth day of february
anno Dñi iuxta cursum Ecclesie Anglicane &c.
1573 M^r Jermyn Dyton was baptized the first daye of April.
1583 M^r Robert Jermyn soune of S^r Robert Jermine and Judeth his
wyfe was baptized the ffirst of Aprill anno dni.

- 1584 Dorothy Jermyn the daughter of S^r Robert Jermyn and Judeth his wyfe was baptized the thirteenth daye of Septembr.
- 1590 Susann Jermyn daughter of S^r Robert Jermyn and Judeth his wyfe was baptized the aightenthe daye of Octobr.
- 1601 Robert the sonne of S^r Thomas Jermyn knight was baptised the the thirtein daye of September.
- 1602 William, the sonne of S^r William Poley knight was baptized the fiteine daye of August.
- 1603 John the sonne of S^r William Poley knight was baptised 6 Nov.
- 1605 Anne the daughter of M^r Robert Jermyn Esquior, was baptised the 21 of Septemb.
- 1608 Elizabeth the daughter of M^r Robert Jermyn Esquior was baptised the twelfe daye of June.
- 1630 M^r Robert Jermin the sonne of M^r Thomas Jermin was borne Octobris 2^{do} & baptised Octobris 16^o.
- 1633 Thomas Jermyn the sonn of Thomas Jermyn Esq. the x Nov.
- 1634 Katharine Jermyn ye daughter of Thomas Jermyn Esq. 20 Jan.
- 1636 M^r Henry Jermyn the sonne of M^r Thomas Jermyn Esq. was baptised Nov. 29.
- 1638 M^{rs} Elizabeth Jermyn the daughter of M^r Thomas Jermyn Esq. was baptised August 31.
- 1639 M^{rs} Judeth the daughter of M^r Thomas Jermyn Esq was baptised Oct 20.
- 1644 Elisabeth the daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} S^r Thomas Jermyn Knight and Mary his wife was baptized the . . . day of March.
- 1667 Robert the sonne of Thomas Jermyn Esquire, & Mary his wife was baptised the 22th day of September being Sunday, in the yeare of o^r Lord Christ one thousand sixe hundred sixty & seauen.
- 1668 Charles the sonne of Thomas Jermyne Esquire, & Mary his wife was baptised the fourth day of February, in the yeare of o^r Lord Christ one thousand sixe hundred sixty eight.
- 1670 Penelope, ye daughter of Thomas Jeamine Esquire, and Mary his wife was baptised the twenty day of June, anno dni.
- 1671 Katherine the daughter of Thomas Jermin, Esquire, and Mary his wife was baptized the sixt day of ffebruary anno dni.
- 1672 Merilina ye daughter of Tho: Jermin esquire and Mary his wife & baptized the sixtenth day of Janry anno dni.
- 1675 Henry the sonne of Thomas Jermin Esquire & Mary his wife was borne at ffakenham neere Ewson, September the 17 in the morning and was baptized there september the 18 by me Edward Agas Rector of Rushbrooke.
- 1677 Thomas the sonne of Thomas Jermin Esq. and Mary his wife, was borne the first day of December about in the morninge and was baptized the ninth day of Decemb.
- 1678 Isabella the Daughter of Thomas Jermyn Esq. and Mary his wife was baptized the 23 day of ffeb.

- 1730 Mary the Daughter of Sr Jermyn & Lady Davers was baptized June 15.
- 1732 Elizabeth the daughter of Sr Jermyn & Dame Margaretto Davers was baptized Feb. 1.
- 1738 Thomas ye son of Sr Jermyn & Dame Margareta Davers Nov. 17.
- 1809 Louisa Elizabeth Daughter of Robert Rushbrooke Esq. and Frances his wife (late Davers) was born June 28, 1809, was baptized August 12.
- 1810 Mary Caroline Wilhelmina Daughter of Robert Rushbrooke Esq. & Frances his Wife (late Davers) was born Aug. 28 1810 was baptiz Sep^r 25 1810. Note should be the 16th of August.
- 1811 Augusta Elizabeth Dgh. of Robert Rushbrooke Esq. & Frances his Wife (late Davers) was born Dec. 6, was baptized Jay. 17, 1812.
- 1812 Frances Georgiana Daugh. of Robert Rushbrooke Esq. and Frances his Wife (late Davers) was born Dec. 10, baptized privately Dec. 13th.
- 1814 Robert Frederick son of Robert & Frances Rushbrooke (late Davers) Apl. 4.
- 1815 William Henry son of Robert & Frances Rushbrooke (late Davers) August 1.
- 1820 Frederica Harriet d. of Robert & Frances Rushbrooke Nov. 6.
- 1821 Carolina Stewart Georgiana Wilhelmina d. of Robert & Frances Rushbrooke Dec. 18.
- 1822 Charles Davers s. of Rob. & Frances Rushbrooke Sep. 21.
- 1858 Robert Wyndham Jermyn son of Violette Emily and Robert Rushbrooke 4 Ap.
Gerard Robt. s. of W^m Henry & Anne Frances Rushbrooke June 13.
- 1862 Charles George Davers s. of W^m Henry & Ann Frances Rushbrooke June 5.
- 1886 Robert Basil Wyndham s. of Robert Wyndham Jermyn & Constance Julia Rushbrooke May 30.
- 1887 Christabel Henrietta d. of Rob. Wyndham Jermyn & Constance Julia May 15.
- 1890 Jermyn s. of Robert Wyndham Jermyn & Constance Julia May 18.

MARRIAGES.

- 1597 Sr William Pooly Knight & M^{rs} Ann Jermine daughter toe the Right Worshipfull Sr Robert Jermine Knight was marryed the twentithe day of Septemb^r anno dni.
- 1603 Robert the sonne of Sr Robert Jermyn Knight and Dorathe the daughter of Sr Henry Warner Knight were married the 10 day of March.
- 1606 Rafe Shelton Esquire and Dorathie Jermyn the daughter of Sr Robert Jermyn Knight were married the eight daye of Januarie.

- 1608 Sr William Wodhouse Knight and M^{rs} Frances Jermyn daughter to Sr Robert Jermyn Knight were married the second daye of Julye.
- 1641 The Right Hon^{ble} Sr Thomas Jermyn and M^{rs} Marie Newton were married the 17th of March.
- 1681 Robert Davers of Rougham Gent: and M^{rs} Mary Jermyn of Rushbrooke (eldest Daughter of M^r Thomas Jermyn) were married with Licence in y^e Parish Church of Rushbrooke February 2^d.
- 1691 Thomas Spring of Pakenham in Suffolke Baronett and M^{rs} Merilina Jermyn (y^e youngest Daughter of y^e Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Jermyn by Mary his Wife) were married with Licence in y^e Parish Church of Rushbrooke upon May y^e 28.
- 1715 M^r Roger Pratt of Riston in y^e County of Norfolke singleman & M^{rs} Henrietta Davers of Rushbrooke single woman were married wth Licence August 23.
- 1721 M^r John King of Melford in y^e County of Suffolk Singleman and M^{rs} Elizabeth Davers of Rushbrook Single woman were married with Licence May y^e 23.
- 1723 Samuel Pake M.D. of Bury St Edmund's and M^{rs} Penelope Davers were married Nov. 9th
- 1729 Sr Jermyn Davers Bar^t of this Parish singleman & Margaretta Green of Drinkston singlewoman were married with Licence Oct. 21.
- 1752 The Hon^{ble} M^r Frederick Hervey & M^{rs} Elizabeth Davers Augst 10.

BURIALS.

- 1567 The Lady Anne Jermyn was beuryed the one and twentieth day of January anno dmi.
- 1572 M^r Edmund Jermyn was beuryed the six & twentieth day of December anno dmi.
- 1594 The Lady Dorathy Jermyn late wyfe toe Sr. Ambrose Jermyn Knight was beuryed the xvjth day of Aprill.
- 1606 M^r Antonie Jermyn Esquire was buried the 8 day of Novemb.
- 1614 Sr Robert Jermyn Knight was buried the 23 day of Aprill.
The Ladie Judith Jermyn was buried the thirtie daye of Oct.
- 1617 M^r Robert Lewes Parson of Rushbrooke died the 8 of March and was buried the 10th of the same month.
- 1621 M^r Ambrose Jermin Esquire was buried (45 years) upon the 5th of June.
- 1625 M^{rs} Judeth Gaudy the daughter of Sr Charles Gaudy Jan. 30.
- 1626 M^{rs} Judeth Jermin was buried upon the 22 of October.
- 1642 M^r Robert the sonne of M^r Thomas Jermyn Esq. was buried Octob. 31.
- 1644 The Right Hon^{ble} Sr Thomas Jermyn Knight was buried the seuenth day of Jan.

- 1659 The Hon^{ble} Mr Thomas Jermine the elder Esquire departed this life on the eleventh day of this moneth Nouember about Noone being friday & was solemnely interred in the Chansell of the Church of Rushbr. on the thirteenth day following in the evening being Sunday.
Thomas the sonne of Thomas Jermine Esq. and Mary his wife was buryed in the Chancell of the Church of Rushbrooke neere the little South doore, on the 19th day of february att Euen, in the year of o^r L^d Christ.
- 1660 Mr Edward Jermine the sonne of Mr Ambrose Jermyne Esqre dyed the sixteenth day of December in the morning, & was buryed the eighteenth of the same moneth at Euening, in the Church of Rushbrooke, neere the bellfry in the year of Christ.
- 1662 Henry second sonne of Mr Thomas Jermyne Esquire & Mary his wife was buryed in the same place of the Chancell ouer against his brother lying neere the little South doore close by the old toombe, on the 31 day August, being Sunday, in the year of our Lord Christ.
- 1668 Robert ye third sonne of Mr Thomas Jermine Esq & Mary his wife was buryed in ye same grave close to his brother Henry neere the old tombe over against the litle South doore of the church of Rushbrooke upon the eight day of July in the yr of o^r L^d X^t
- 1667 The Lady Katherine Wallpoole wife of S^r Edward Wallpoole Knight departed this life on Saturday euen & was buryd on the Munday following (in the Chancell of the Parish Church of Rushbrooke), being the tenth day of Febry &c.
- 1671 Katherine the daughter of Tho: Jermyn Esq and Mary his wife was buried the six and twenty day of ffeb.
- 1675 Henry ye sonne of Thomas Jermyn Esq and Mary his mother was buried Decembr 2.
- 1678 Isabella the daughter of Thomas Jermyn Esq. and Mary his wife was buried ffeb 24.
- 1683 The Right Honor^{ble} Henry Jermyn Earl of St Alban was Buried in y^e South side of y^e Chancel Jan^y 10. 1683 Because he was Buried in Linnen contrary to an Act for Burying in woolen only therefore by Order of a Warrant from a Justice of the peace fifty shillings was paid to the Informer and fifty shillings to the poor of y^e parish upon the Sunday next following.
Michael Goodman (Serv^t to y^e L^d Jermyn) was Buried Jan 17.
- 1692 Mr Thomas Jermyn son of y^e Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Jermyn by Mary his wife was buried in y^e South side of the Isle of Rushbrooke Church upon the first day of January 1692. He was Borne y^e first day of December 1677, and was unfortunately slaine at London December y^e 27, 1692, about eleven in y^e forenoon, by y^e fall of a Mast which y^e seamen were raising in a stormie day, he being accidentally gotten into

- their vessel. The young gentleman was y^e only surviving heire male of y^e Hon^{ble} family of y^e Jermyn's, so y^t in all appearance y^e name and Race ended with his life.
- 1693 The Hon^{ble} Rebecca Lady Brounker (ye L^d Jermyns Mother) was Buried January 27.
- 1703 The Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Jermyn Baron of Bury St Edmonds, and Father of the above named unfortunate Mr Jermyn died at London upon the first day of April between 11 & 12 in y^e forenoon in y^e year of or Lord 1703, and was Buried in y^e South side of y^e Isle of Rushbrooke Church upon y^e Wednesday following (viz : upon y^e 7th day) in y^e 70th year of his age.
- 1711 Henry y^e son of Sr Robert Davers by Mary his wife was Buried July y^e 15.
- 1713 The Right Hon^{ble} y^e Lady Mary Jermyn Wid y^e Relict of y^e Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Jermyn was buried May y^e 9 1713.
- 1722 Sr Robert Davers Baronet buried Oct 7.
The Hon^{ble} Dame Mary Davers buried Oct 14.
- 1723 Sr Robert Davers Bart buried May 23.
- 1724 Mrs Penelope y^e wife Sam^l Pake M.D. buried Feb 1.
- 1742 Sr Jermyn Davers Baronet Feb 27.
- 1804 Cap^t Charles Davers Royal Navy was buried Jan. 12, aged 33 years.
- 1806 Sir Charles Davers Baronet died June 4, 1806, was buried June 10, aged 69 years.
- 1821 Caroline Stewart Georgiana Wilhelmina Rushbrooke, 23 Jan. 4 months.
- 1851 Frances Rushbrooke, aged 64, August 14.
- 1855 Augusta Mary Rushbrooke, 11 days, Nov. 2.
- 1857 Charles Robert Rushbrooke, Ap. 7, 2 days.
- 1858 Violette Emily Rushbrooke, Mar. 23, 25 years.
- 1882 Fredericka Harriet Rushbrooke, Oct. 18, 63.
- 1883 W^m Henry Rushbrooke, August 1, aged 68.

S. GREGORY'S CHURCH AND COLLEGE,
SUDBURY.

By W. W. HODSON.

The Church of S. Gregory, Sudbury, is in many respects the most interesting of the three noble Perpendicular churches, which adorn the town. For several hundred years there was a close connection between Church and College, Abp. Theobald ("Simon of Sudbury") having founded and richly endowed the College, and rebuilt the spacious chancel of the Church for the "poor priests," whom he had placed on his collegiate foundation.

S. GREGORY'S CHURCH AND COLLEGE, SUDBURY.

This Chancel is of unusual size, and as long as the nave, being 62 ft. long by 21 ft. wide. The 20 oaken *Miserere* stalls with elbow-carvings of conventional heads, still retain their original position. The church is specially famous for

its font-cover, of rich, painted tracery and tabernacle work, over 12 ft. high, with "telescope" arrangement. The present building was erected at different periods, ranging from about A.D. 1350 to 1530.

A few years since, when restoring the middle window of the north aisle, the workmen found in the walling several interesting architectural relics, plainly pointing to an earlier church, occupying the same site as the present. Probably other fragments would have been met with, had more of the old work been uncovered. A floriated capital of Transitional Norman or Early English work, with stiff-leaved" trefoil foliage, and two drip-stones, representing the head of a Knight and his lady, all in excellent preservation, were found embedded in the wall, between the outside "dressed" flint casing and the inside plaster.

Here, after the lapse of some seven centuries, we see as distinctly, and apparently as freshly cut, as if the work were done yesterday, the manipulation of a real art-workman. The sweeps of his compasses and their centres, and the few geometric lines he employed denote his skill. He makes a few pencil marks upon the bell of the cap, and gives a few touches with his chisel and maul, and we have a beautiful little piece of ornamental foliage. If it could be seen in its original position, with a shaft below and an abacus and moulded arch above, it would compare favourably with any similar work of the period. The drip-stone heads are effectively carved, and at the first glance the Knight looks like a Crusader. The features are too delicately cut for a conventional head, and it may be an individual or typical portrait of one of the Lords of Clare, from whom the town received many of its privileges, who were munificent founders and patrons of churches, priories and hospitals, and whose golden shield, with the three red chevrons, is so well known to the watchful antiquary in Mercia and East Anglia. He finds it engraved with cunning hand in oak and stone; shining in jewelled windows still faintly glowing with silver and blue and red hues, which no modern craftsman can hope to imitate;

painted on ruddy tiles worn by the feet of men who lived while the Plantagenets ruled in England.

The material is clunch stone from Cambridgeshire, so commonly used in our churches. It was very suitable for inside work, but did not answer for outside, exposed to atmospheric influences, and when built in exterior wall, parapet or buttress, though it might pass muster at the time, yet generations afterwards its whiteness and softness would tell the tale of a careless, or unscrupulous builder.

Evidence of one or more previous churches are seen in the small, unadorned, piscina with triangular head, low down in the eastern wall, on the left of the altar; in the bevelled Purbeck gravestone, on which stand the lintels of the belfry door; and in the worked stones on the outside of S. Anne's Chapel, adjoining the large south Porch, and forming one projection with it, both being spanned by one roof.

A more particular and historical account of the church appears in Vol. vi., pt. 3, pp. xxv. to xxvi. of "The Proceedings," and also at p. xlviii. and of "The College," in Vol. vii., pt. 1, pp. 25—32.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, UPPER BROOK STREET,
IPSWICH.

BY REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

An old house, of Elizabethan character, No. 32, Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, is now being reconstructed to form a Working Men's Club. From an inspection of the premises a good idea may be formed of its original proportions, while the work of demolition of the front of the building affords evidence that it was once the residence of a family of great influence in the town, and probably the county. It may be noted at the outset that the legal documents, held by the owners of the property, are absolutely void of all information. The title deeds have been examined, but no clue can be obtained therefrom as to who were the owners of the property earlier than a quarter of a century ago.

The mansion is constructed of brick, and from an examination of the debris, it appears these bricks are only two inches thick, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and nine inches long. Over the main entrance is an Elizabethan window, and during the present alterations another was discovered which had been concealed for generations; and in removing that portion of the building next the street the old corridor was opened up, which at one time evidently extended to the roadway.

At different points round the exterior of the house are features which deserve notice, but time as well as the rough hand of the builder has left its mark. The string-course seen over the principal entrance is continued beyond the present building, clearly indicating that the adjoining building at one time formed part of the house now under consideration. The gable facing what is now, and probably

**ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, UPPER BROOK STREET, IPSWICH,
VIEW FROM THE GARDEN.**

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, UPPER BROOK STREET, IPSWICH.

VIEW FROM THE COURT YARD.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, UPPER BROOK STREET, IPSWICH
PANELLED ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, UPPER BROOK STREET, IPSWICH
OVER THE MANTLE-PIECE ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

always was, the garden grounds (though they have without doubt been considerably diminished in their original proportions) is somewhat remarkable as being continental in character.

Internally there still remains much to indicate the original beauty and richness of the various apartments. On the ground floor, in which is now "the bar" of the Working Men's Club, is a quaintly carved, and handsome over mantel-piece. The shields are plain, but were in all probability at one time emblazoned. The supporters on either side are carved in a grotesque manner. Forming part of the ornamentation is the Tudor Rose, but this and other points of interest in the carving, are half hidden under the centuries of paint. In this apartment also is a good example of a recessed, or bay window, of the period. On the first floor there is what is now known as the "oak room." This is used by the Club as a reading-room. The four sides are covered with oak panelling, the fluting of the pilasters—seven rowed in some, and five in others—being very defined, and some are reeded about a quarter of the way up. The mantel-piece bears some good carving, the under cut of birds and foliage being evidently the work of a skilled hand. This piece of carved work was apparently brought from some other part of the building, and formed no part of the original mantel-piece.

The cellarage accommodation is of great size, extending beneath the whole of the building, and the existence of an old staircase leading from the cellar, discovered during the partial demolition of the premises, may afford a subject for speculation as to the purposes to which this staircase was formerly applied.

CONVERSAZIONE AT IPSWICH, 1891.

As the *Conversazione* held last year at Bury gave general satisfaction to members, the Council decided to have one of a similar character at Ipswich. Tuesday, October 20th, 1891, was considered generally convenient, and accordingly the services of the Mayor of the Borough (Frederick Turner, Esq.), were enlisted, and that gentleman not only very kindly granted the use of the spacious and elegant apartments of the Town Hall, for the purposes of a *Conversazione*, but entered most heartily into the whole affair, and invited a large number of friends to be present on the occasion. The Honorary Secretary on behalf of the Council convened the members of the Institute, the result of the joint invitation being a large and brilliant assembly. It may be here noted in passing, that the Card of Invitation was specially designed by Mr. J. S. Corder, who artistically represented an old Ipswich Inn, and also introduced drawings of some Church bells as having reference to the programme of the evening. A committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements which were admirably carried out, the whole suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the approaches carpeted and decorated with choice flowers and plants. The guests were received in the Library by the Mayor of Ipswich, and the ladies and gentlemen found awaiting their inspection a large and varied collection of antiquarian findings and art productions, and to add still further to the enjoyment of the guests, the services of the band of the Suffolk Artillery Militia were engaged. While the company was arriving, and before the programme for the evening really began, the committee-room was visited, where Mr. Hamlet Watling had arranged a considerable portion of his valuable collection of drawings and maps of the county. The walls were hung with fac-simile coloured drawings of painted glass from Southwold and other churches, and upon the tables were laid several volumes written and beautifully illuminated by Mr. Watling. Conspicuous among these were water-colour drawings of Dunwich, the churches of Ipswich, and other places, as well as pedigrees of some of the prominent Suffolk families.

Besides this collection of Mr. Watling's, a large number of curiosities were arranged on tables in the Council Chamber. These exhibits comprised contributions by several gentlemen who have for many years been collectors of curiosities, as well as prints and drawings, relating to the Borough of Ipswich. The arrangement of the temporary museum was entrusted to Mr. Frank Brown, who artistically grouped the various objects for exhibition.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

Mr. A. C. Casley. 1. British bronze sword, leaf shaped, dredged out of Orwell. 2. Penington's map of Ipswich. 3. Complete set (12) of Glyde's illustrations. 4. Print of market cross.

Mr. B. P. Grimsey. 1. Stoke Church (2), *Frost*. 2. S. Peter's Church, *Russell*. 3. S. Mary Elm's Church, *Russell*. 4. S. Lawrence and S. Stephen's, *Russell*. 5. S. Lawrence from Tower Lane. 6. Old room in Ancient House. 7. Old Shire Hall, *Russell*. 8. Coins found in Ipswich in excavating for sewer.

Mr. Buckham. 1. Ogilvie's map of Ipswich. 2. Fragments of Roman pottery found in High Street, Ipswich. 3. Old padlock and nail found in Fore Street, Ipswich.

Mr. Eyre. 1. Old Custom House, showing spandrels. 2. Chapel roof in Ancient House. 3. S. Lawrence Lane, *S. Read*. 4. Old Theatre. (Engraving.)

Mr. J. D. Piper. 1. Buck's view of Ipswich. 2. Old Stoke Bridge, *Frost*. 3. Common Quay, by *Frost*. 4. Clarke's Farm, S. Helen's. 5. House in Lower Orwell Street., *Russell*. 6. Common Quay (oil), *Frost*. 7. S. Stephen's Lane, *Cotman*. 8. Bracket from Rotunda.

Mr. W. Brown. Old jug, S. Nicholas. Model of the West-gate, by *Frost*.

F. Brown. Spandrels, from old Custom House.

Mr. Westhorp. Saxon needle, found on site of the Public Hall.

Mr. H. M. Jackaman. Corn Hill, *Read*. Angel Lane, *Russell*. Black Friars Monastery, *Gaze*.

Mr. J. S. Corder. Saxon coins. Roman vase and pottery found on the site of New Gas Offices, Carr Street. Tiles found in pulling down an old building opposite the Sea Horse, College Street, Ipswich. Illustrations of corner posts and pargetting, Ipswich.

Rev. Dr. Raven. Fragment of mill-stone from a Roman settlement at Brettenham, near Thetford, Norfolk.

Mr. C. Barrell. Several oil paintings by Suffolk artists.

Besides the above, Mr. Spanton, of Bury, exhibited a collection of large photographs of remarkable churches and mansions in the county, and Mr. W. Vick also showed, not only excellent photographs of old Ipswich, &c., but in addition several which had been taken by him during the summer excursions of the Institute.

When the time arrived for the commencement of the Evening Programme, the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., the author of *The Church Bells of Suffolk*, gave an account of

SOME OLD CHURCH BELLS IN IPSWICH.

Rubbings from mediæval bells in Ipswich were exhibited, from the towers of S. Stephen, S. Lawrence, and S. Matthew.

In commenting on them the speaker remarked how few people would imagine that a bell contained on its surface anything of interest, and expressed his hope that after the examination of the church bells, those belonging to old houses might receive notice, instancing a bell at Giffard Hall, in Stoke-by-Nayland parish, inscribed + Sanote Hugo Ora Pro Nobis.

The treble and 2nd at S. Stephen's, inscribed

+ Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei ; and
+ Cristus Perpetue Det Nobis Gaudia Vite,

—appear to have come from the foundry of one William Dawe, in S. Botolph, Aldgate, to be identified with William, the founder, of London, who was employed in making guns for Dover Castle, when there was a general scare on account of an expected invasion of the French in 1385. Considering that the founder would almost certainly cast his guns, the attention of artillerists was called to this gun-making, as suggesting an earlier date for cast guns than that which is commonly received.

The S. Lawrence's five are the same which hung in the tower in 1553, unless some had been exchanged, which is not likely. At any rate five bells were returned to the King's Commissioners in 1553, and five anterior to that date had hung in the tower. Of these, one is from London, three are from Norwich, and one is from Bury.

The London bell is by Henry Jurden, a fishmonger as well as a founder, whose foundry was on the west side of Billiter (Bellyeter) Street, on a site partially occupied by the East and West India Dock House, which still belong to the Fishmongers' Company. In accordance with Jurden's will this company still pays 13s. 4d. a year to the Founders' Company.

The Norwich bells are by a member of the Brasyer family, of municipal fame in that city, whose beautiful lettering is known all over East Anglia. The Bury bell in S. Lawrence, as well as the third at S. Matthew's, come from a foundry which, in its shield, proclaimed that guns, as well as bells, were made there. A writer in the *Athenæum* has recently cast doubt on the carriage of ancient bells from the foundry to their destination, but if a founder had to make a new bell he would be obliged to take his metal to the place, as well as his gear, while as to re-casting an apposite instance was given from the *Church Bells of Suffolk*, pp. 46—50. At Mildenhall, in 1469, the tenor bell being broken was to be carried to the Norwich foundry and there weighed and melted. No doubt there were many instances of casting on the spot, as at Ely under Alan de Walsingham in 1346, at Crokesden,* at Lincoln in 1610†; but when there was water-carriage, most men would prefer to do their work at their own place of business. The bells from Norwich and London were probably brought to Ipswich by water. The earliest date, 1605, of the celebrated Miles Graye of Colchester, is on the fourth at S. Matthew's. † This artificer's

* † In these instances founders from Gloucester and Lichfield were employed.

‡ From notes recently made from the Colchester archives by Mr. C. Golding, it appears that a Miles Graye, probably the founder's father, paid 1js for a highway rate in "St. Marie's parishe," in 1567; that the founder had an orchard, shortly before his death, in the same parish, "within y^e Suburbes of y^e Towne, next garden of S^r Thomas Lucas Kn^t," no doubt on the ancient *pomærium*; and that the second founder, Miles, had a son of the same name, who was sworn a Free Burgess in 1694.

chef de œuvre is the Lavenham tenor, a bell remarkable for its thinness of sound-bow as well as for its peculiar acoustic properties.

Miles Graye died shortly after the siege of Colchester, in which his foundry was burnt down.

A comparison was made between the number of bells in Ipswich now and in 1553. At the present time there are 66. The total of the Commissioners' return in 1553 is 52, though their own figure is 51. This number arises from 49 in Ipswich, and 3 in Sproughton.

In Norfolk, the contrary result to that in Suffolk prevails, the number of bells having decreased, though there is considerable increase in the weight of metal.

After Dr. Raven's paper was ended there was an interval of twenty minutes for promenade, when the band played some selections, and refreshments were served, through the courtesy of the Mayor.

Mr. J. S. Corder then read the following paper:—

THE TIMBER FRAMED BUILDINGS OF IPSWICH AND THEIR PARGETTING.

During the Saxon era, wood was almost the only available material for building, and until the conversion of the people to Christianity, when they began to build churches, introducing foreign labour and talent, we do not find any real traces of art, nor could we reasonably expect it, they came as invaders to a despoiled country, and neither brought, nor inherited the arts. Most of the Roman buildings erected in Britain had, doubtless, decayed away and perished, during the previous wasting wars which ended with the final supremacy of the Saxons, and architecture, as a fine art, was blotted out till it was restored by other external influences. The conversion of the Saxons to Christianity led to the erection of religious buildings, and of these buildings the majority were constructed of timber, and though we have isolated cases in which stone was employed, yet we have many records which point to the former having been the most customary material. The first chapel, or oratory, at York, erected by Edwin, King of Northumberland, in 627, was of timber, and William, of Malmesbury, mentions a wooden chapel at Dutlinge, Somersetshire.

The Cathedral at Lindisfarne, 652, was said to have been entirely of sawn oak, covered with thatch; and in the neighbouring county of Essex, at Greensted, we have a church, parts of which exhibit remains of reputed Saxon work. It was built as a temporary shrine for the body of S. Edmund, and the walls consisted of solid trees cleft in two, and placed side by side, close together, the rough rounded exterior of the trees showing externally. But though wood was the principal material, yet it is manifest that the Saxons were acquainted with masonry, inference being drawn from the Venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, where he mentions of S. Cuthbert's Hermitage, "that he did

not build it with square stones, nor with tiles and cement, but with such materials as he could collect on the spot."

There is reason to believe that the art of brickmaking was never lost from the Roman occupation to the time when the Flemish brick, which is the form in which we now employ it was introduced. During the Norman period we find bricks used under conditions not reconcilable with the fact of their having at one time formed part of Roman edifices, and Flemish bricks occur in buildings in the time of Edward II., and at Little Wenham hall, in the 13th century. The fabrication of tiles was never laid aside, and it is strange, considering the favourable conditions for manufacture, that the art of brick-making should have been so long neglected.

The arrival of the Normans gave a great stimulus to building, and to art generally, and instead of the hovels of Saxons with their single rooms, built of wood and clay, no fireplaces, fires burning on the hearth and the smoke trying to escape through a hole in the roof, windows closed with wooden frames on which oiled linen was stretched, reeds on floor, and thatch on roof, massive castles arose in every direction, and "you might see," said William of Malmesbury, "churches rise in every village, and monasteries in the towns and cities built in a style unknown before. You might behold the country flourishing with renovated sites, so that each wealthy man accounted that day lost to him, which he neglected to signalise by some magnificent action." In towns where the houses were not individually fortified, we find wood almost exclusively used from the Saxon times to the 17th century. From the 13th to the 17th century design was little altered, and with the exception of the carvings which followed the changing tastes of the times, the houses presented similar features. The narrow façade with the gable end overhanging the street, was the general form, and in the important requisites of space and convenience were little superior to the artisans' cottages of to-day, which are in many things more commodious than the merchants' houses of the 15th century. Even in the 16th century Erasmus does not hesitate to ascribe the periodical distempers which made themselves repeatedly manifest in England to the unsanitary state of the houses with their defective ventilation, their fixed windows, and absence of chimneys, precluding a healthy admission of fresh, and exit for foul air. The compact plan of low contracted apartments, round a central hall, and no passages, the narrow front, and moderate elevation, are the leading features of town houses established in accord with our domestic habits, and pertinaciously adhered to during the lapse of ages, and even carried out in later times in buildings to which they are little applicable. So slowly were changes and deviations made in the plan and manner of building of town houses, that Stowe, the historian, especially remarks upon a brick tower, erected by Sir Thomas Champneys, as the first, and a wooden one built by another London citizen, in Lime Street, as the second, he ever heard of attached to a residence. He goes on to declare that he believes that

the infirmities of blindness and gout, with which their possessors are suffering from, are divine judgments, on their desire to overlook their neighbours.

The principles of construction of these early houses were founded on a sound experience, and the traditional methods of framing were rigidly adhered to, having been perfected, after much careful study and investigation. The method usually followed was to build up a foundation of brick, or flint rubble, to just above ground level, and these foundations were of a somewhat sparing nature; a long oak sill of large dimensions was then laid on this structure, and into this sill were framed oak uprights, about eight inches apart, mortised, and tenoned, and pinned with oak pins: on these uprights was framed an oak head carrying the joists of the floor above, which projected out over the wall below, sometimes as much as two feet; on the end of these joists another plate was placed, and the same construction was repeated up to roof, which latter overhung, shielding all the building. Nothing was better calculated for preserving a perishable construction from driving rain, hail, or snow, than the protection afforded by these overhanging gables, and this is the correct explanation of this picturesque feature in old houses, a feature which delights the heart of all artists, on account of the fine bold shadows that it gives. The framework being complete, and pinned and braced together, the spaces between the timbers were filled in with a coarse admixture of clay, and chopped stray, called dawb, plastered on to a core or framework, of willow withes with wattles intertwined. This construction was called post and pane work, a post then a pane, or panel, the posts and panels showing both outside and inside; the inside being sometimes decorated in colour, or distempered with patterns, or sometimes coated with a thin skin of plaster and painted with frescoes. The walls and framework were very strong, complete cohesion being obtained by the extraordinary care that was taken to frame every timber to those with which it came in contact. But one great defect existed—the joint between the oak and clay filling was never perfect, and unwelcome draughts found their way into the apartments, adding much to the discomfort of the inmates. Many were the plans resorted to in order to abate the inconvenience of this imperfection:—tapestry hangings, panelling with wood inside and outside, plastering inside, and finally pargetting all over outside, destroying somewhat of the picturesque effect of the houses, but materially conducing to internal comfort. Pargetting walls then, like most architectural effects, was the outcome of a necessity, and the desire to remedy a defect, and from somewhat humble beginnings it gradually developed till it became one of the most decorative features of the house. The term parget, now nearly obsolete, and only applied to the rough plastering on the inside of flues, is supposed to get its derivation from the Latin *paries*, a wall originally written pariet, and in old manuscripts is variously spelt pargetting, pergetting, pergening, and pargework. It was used in several senses; 1st. For plain plaster surfaces, to quote from Evelyn's diary, he says: "The

whiteness and smoothness of the excellent pargeting was a thing I much observed." The thin coat of plaster before used scarcely covered the irregular surfaces of the wall beneath; and we find another old writer saying, "I wyll perget my walles, for it is a better sight."

In the *Hormani vulgaria*, we have the various kinds of finishing plastering set down thus:—"Some men wyll haue their wallys plastered, some pergetted & whytlymed, some rough caste, some pricked, some wrought with plaster of Paris." Secondly, the term was also applied to decorative plaster, ornamental ribs, floriations, cartouches and figures in relief, or ornaments sunk on the surface, or formed upon it, in a smoother material to the rest.

Sometimes the wall was panelled in wood, part of the height, and plastered above to quote from the survey of the Manor of Wimbledon, 1649:—"above which waynscot is a border of freet or parge worke wrought, having therein set eleven pictures of very good workmanship, the seeling is of the same, freet or parge work." The word was also used for paint, especially the paint for beautifying the face. Ben Jonson, in his *Epicæne* referring to a somewhat faded lady, says, 'She's above 50 too, and pargets.'

It occurs also in a symbolical sense in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, and in a book called the *Government of the Tongue*, a quotation occurs:—"There are not more arts of disguising our corporeal blemishes than our moral, and yet while we thus paint and parget our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected."

Though it was during the reign of Elizabeth, and the succeeding Stuart reigns that ornamental plastering reached its highest perfection, and so many rich exteriors and elaborate ceilings were wrought, yet plastering in a measure was known in very early times.

Plaster of Paris, or Gypsum, was known as early as the 13th century, and plasterers, white-washers, and dealbatores were mentioned in the London Assize of 1212. But this early plastering was a mere pellicle or skin. White-washing was also a very early custom, and was not confined to wicked churchwardens after the Reformation. We know that Henry III. on several different occasions directed the Norman chapel in the tower to be white-washed. At the Coronation of Edward I. a similar office was performed at Westminster Hall, and when Newgate was repaired in 1282, plaster of Paris was brought to plaster the windows, and the chamber where the justices sit within, 13s. 4d. Sometimes our enthusiasm for the purity of purpose of the early builders receives a shock. They exhibited a marked abhorrence of joints, and the natural surface of masonry, and we find that it was also common in very early times to white-wash churches for frescoes, and to plaster church towers outside to preserve them, and to imitate stone angles on brickwork, and many other little devices that we are apt to think unworthy of the ancients, who usually built so well and honestly.

A good insight into the manner and process of pargetting is got

FORE STREET, IPSWICH.

SUN INN, IPSWICH.

by reading Harrison's *Introduction to Hollinshed's Chronicle* he writes thus of English houses, circa 1586 :—"Of chalke also we have our excellent asbestos, or white lime, made in most places wherewith being quenched we strike over our claye workes, and stone walls, in cities, good townes, rich farmers, and gentlemen's houses ; otherwise instead of chalke (where it wanteth for it is so scant that in some places it is sold by the pound) they are compelled to burn a certain kind of red stone, as in Wales, and elsewhere. Within their doores also such as are of ability doo oft make their floores, & parget of fine plaster burned which they call plaster of paris whereof in some places we have great plentie, and that very profitable, against the rage of fire. In plastering likewise of our fairest houses over our heads, we used to laie first a laire or two of white mortar tempered with hair, upon laths which are nailed one by another, (or sometimes upon reed or wickers more dangerous for fire, and made fast here and there with sap laths for pulling downe) & finallie cover all with the aforesaid plaster." This is much the same process as is used at the present time.

Not only was it usual and customary to parget all new houses, during Elizabeth's reign, but many old ones that had survived, and were too strongly constructed to warrant their being pulled down, were cased in plaster, and dated at the time the plastering was done, giving an illusory idea of the age of the structure. An old house in the Fore Hamlet is thus treated, having two dates upon it, 1619 the date of the building, and 1786 on the plaster work. Sparrowe's House in the Butter Market, Ipswich, and the "Neptune" Inn, are similar examples.

A word about the various manner of ornamentation. A cheap and simple way was the working of panels, by running mouldings in relief, over the façade, as the houses in Fore Street, Bridge Street, and Soane Street. This is one of the earliest methods. Then, also, with a trowel to form ornamental pauels, in sunk relief, as Brook Street and Fore Street : to cast ornaments and affix them, to stamp ornaments on wet stucco with wooden moulds, as the "Sun" Inn, Ipswich, and examples from various parts of the county ; and, finally, the modelling of wet stucco in figures, foliage, and fruits, in high relief. This latter is the perfection of the pargeter's art. Where the ornaments were cast this was done in plaster of Paris poured into a mould. The modelling was done in stucco, the difference between the two being that stucco has for its base carbonate of lime formed from burning chalk : plaster of Paris is sulphate of lime, produced by burning gypsum, or alabaster. The former sets slowly, and can be modelled, and when dry withstands the weather. The latter sets quickly, and soon perishes by external exposure. For this reason the latter was only used for internal decoration. With the carbonate of lime for stucco was mixed, for strengthening and toughening, white of eggs, bullocks' blood, wax, wort of malt, and pitch. In 1571 the accounts for the repair of Newark steeple there is an entry : "6 strike of malt to make the mortar blend with lime and temper the same, & 350 eggs to mix with it, this to

seven quarters of lime." Now, in Ipswich, we have examples of all varieties of pargetting, though in some kinds the specimens are not so good as in other towns, yet we have one remarkable example in Sparrowe's House, Ipswich, commonly known as the Ancient House. Parts of this edifice date back to the 15th century, and within its walls are specimens of Tudor, Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Queen Anne, and the examples of each style are all good of their kind. The great feature, however, that impresses the ordinary observer is the pargetted front dating from Charles II. reign. This front has been oftentimes described, so it will suffice to say, that this pargetting, which consists of a great variety of subjects and ornaments, is skilfully done, though the details are coarse, and the anatomies peculiar. This plaster was evidently modelled on the building when in a semi-plastic state, and its good state of preservation speaks volumes for old workmanship and material. One of the secrets of the tenacity of old plastering was the large quantity of good hair that was mixed in. Owing to the modern system of tanning, good hair is scarcely obtainable.

In addition to the above modes of treatment, there was a method of impressing patterns, by passing a wheel, having the reverse cut on the cylindrical surface, over the wet plaster, and this was a simple and effective treatment, and moreover very cheap. Rough cast was the throwing of small stones and shingle against wet plaster, and letting them adhere, forming panels and bands, and sometimes the whole wall was treated in this manner; examples of this occur in the Fore and Back Hamlet of this town. Of panelled parget the old house in Fore Street, with three oriel windows, is the best example.

Very few timber houses in the town now remain unplastered, but the one recently restored in Carr Street, at the corner of Cox Lane, gives an idea of the appearance of a mediæval house, in its original condition.

Of plastered ceilings we have many examples treated in a widely diversified manner; here the ornaments were cast in moulds, and affixed on, and the mouldings run by means of a carved outline passed backwards and forwards, over the wet plaster, till the form was perfect. A very elaborate ceiling, and one little known, is in a house in S. Peter's Street, occupied by Mr. Murrell: here the beams are elaborately moulded, and garlands, flowers, and other enrichments profusely displayed. This is 17th century work. As might be expected Sparrowe's house contains several more or less ornate specimens: Jacobean on the first floor and Queen Anne below. The "Half Moon," the old house at the corner of Silent Street, and the houses in Fore Street, have all good specimens, the beams, which are highly ornamented, rising to the centre of the room from the walls. At the rear of the Mr. Hill's shop, in Brook Street, are the remains of two fine old rooms, with very highly decorated ceilings, the treatment being different from any others in the town: ribs forming geometrical designs cover the entire surfaces, and in the figures formed by the ribs the Tudor rose

and *fleur de lis*, are variously inserted. Time fails to enumerate every individual example, and a bare description gives little idea of the quaintness, ingenuity, and infinite variety of the designs with which these wealthy merchants of the middle ages decorated their residences. This essay has been necessarily short and imperfect, but if it has aroused a passing interest, its mission is more than accomplished.

Dr. J. E. Taylor finally gave a brief address upon the "The Saxon Road through Ipswich." The archæology of roads, he said at the outset, had been studied on one side only. Most antiquarians paid great attention to the great Roman military roads that ran through England, but few people had taken notice of what he might call the roads of the common people—those old country and occupation roads which were in many instances coincident with the boundaries of parishes that were of Saxon origin. Such roads had an antiquity of their own, running through all historic records, which were compelled to take acknowledgment of their previous existence; and from the evidences unearthed when the deep sewer was laid, he had come to the conclusion that Ipswich was a town from beyond the period of historic record, and that it was not greatly affected by Roman occupation. The one road through Ipswich would naturally run along the hill side between the "skirts of the forest" on the one side, and the marshes on the other. The existence of such a road from S. Matthew's Church over the Cornhill to Carr Street was demonstrated by the relics found beneath the surface, and in spite of the real or so-called Roman remains, which might be easily accounted for, he had no doubt this was in truth an old Saxon, and perhaps at an earlier period, a British high road.

At the close of Dr. Taylor's address a cordial vote of thanks was proposed in graceful terms by Lord John Hervey, and seconded by Mr. Alfred Wrinch. His Worship acknowledged the compliment, and the *Conversazione* terminated with the National Anthem.

THE ALMSHOUSE CHAPEL, HADLEIGH; AND WILL OF ARCHDEACON PYKENHAM.

BY THE VERY REV. DEAN SPOONER, M.A.,
Rector of Hadleigh.

The Alms Row Chapel at Hadleigh having been recently restored, the Will of Archdeacon Pykenham was examined with a view to discovering the history of its foundation. No certain record however exists, and we can therefore only assign an approximate date by a study of the building itself. It probably had its origin from the common practice all through mediæval times, of building road-side chapels where Mass was said daily, for the benefit of travellers. In these chapels, the Sanctuary was screened off from the rest of the building, and kept closed, none but the Priest being allowed to enter. Such seems to have been the case here, as there are still remnants of the screen. Grooves may be observed in the tie-beam of the easternmost roof principal, which show its position, and probable shape; the oak sill was found among the bricks of the old floor, and portions of the posts had been used to form seats. No traces were found of a bell-turret of any sort, but there undoubtedly was a bell to be rung at the elevation of the Host. The chapel was probably begun not later than the middle of the fifteenth century. The date 1498 was found very faintly cut upon one of the roof beams. This, however, could hardly have been the date of the completion of the building, but was probably scratched on by some man doing repairs to the roof.

A considerable amount of restoration and renovation has been necessary to save the chapel from falling into ruins. A good deal of the timber framing, though much decayed, still remained, and where sufficiently good has been preserved. The east end required special attention, and this part of the building has been strengthened. A new porch, vestry, and bell cot with bell have been provided.

The old door frame was discovered, but in a dilapidated condition, and the present door into the chapel

PYKENHAM'S GATE.

occupies exactly the same position. The floor, windows, and seating are all entirely new. The carved pulpit supposed to have been used by Dr. Rowland Taylor is an interesting piece of wood work. It is quite as old as the chapel, probably older, and it is more than likely that it was moved there from the church. The old carved benches have been adapted to form the prayer desks. In short, the greatest care has been taken to preserve everything ancient and of historical interest, and the building is now in a comfortable condition for the old people for whose use it was intended.

As to Dr. Pykenham, who provided in his Will for the maintenance of the almshouses, and the services in the chapel, particulars of his history are given in the third volume of our Proceedings, pages 87 and 274. He was appointed in 1472 to the Rectory of Hadleigh, enjoying with the same numerous other pieces of preferment, and among them the Archdeaconry of Suffolk. He resided at Ipswich, in Northgate Street, where are the remains of a house and gateway still known as the "Archdeacon's House," and the "Pykenham Gateway." This latter Kirby (p. 45) states was built by the archdeacon in 1471, adding "the initial letters of his name are still upon the gate-way." It is a fine example of brick work. Dr. Pykenham appears afterwards to have resided among his flock at Hadleigh, where he built the Rectory Tower, and also twelve Almshouses. He died in 1497, and an abstract of his Will is subjoined:—

Extract from the Will of Dr. W. Pykenham, formerly Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Hadleigh.

This is the last Will of me William Pykenham, Archdeacon of Suffolk, made the vj day of Aprill, the xijth year of Henry the Seventh, 1497, for and upon all these Lands and Tenements, Rents and Services, with the Appurtenances in Whatfield, Aldham, &c., &c.

After enumerating certain charges for life &c. made on his property, he proceeds to enumerate more particularly the items of which it consists, and where the lands and tenements were situated, and then names who shall be "seized & possessed in the same Lands and Tenements, amongst whom the Parson & Wardens of the Parish Church of Hadleg yearly for evermore, shall be ex-officio members, and shall well and completely repair, sustain, and maintain, as well all the said Land

& Tenements, as also the xij Tenements and the Appurtenances lately by me the aforesaid William Pykenham of new edified and builded for xij Alms Houses, set and being in the Town of Hadleg abovesaid, and lay out the remainder yearly for ever to and among the xxjv poor Persons Almsmen and Women, now being & which for the time shall in the xij Tenements or Almhouses abovesaid towards the Exhibition, Finding and Sustentation of the same xxjv poor Persons, Men and Women, that is to wit to every of the same poor Persons, man and woman like much in eschewing of warrants and stryffes."

"Also I will that every Holy day in the year from henceforth for evermore, the bell in the chapell be tolled every forenoon at eight of the clocke and in the afternoon at four of the clocke, by one of the said poor men." "And then I wiil that immediately without any delay, every one of the said xxiv poor men and women, which now be, and which for the time hereafter shall be elect, chosen and admitted into any of the Alms Houses foresaid, by all the time hereafter that he, she, or they shall continue and dwell in one of the said xii Alms Houses, shall daily resort into the chapell, shall continue and remain in prayer every forenoon from the said hour of eight of the clocke on to nine of the clocke next ensuing, unless a lawful and reasonable cause as sickness, impotency, or such duly provided *lett* to the contrary, and that all and every one of them devoutly say every morning in the hour afore limited in the said chapell, xv Pater Nosters, and xv Aves with the Creed, so that every one of them in one whole year so continuing, may worship all the Wounds that our Saviour Christ Jesus suffered for the redemption of sinful man, and over that those that are learned shall say Mattens, Prime, and Hours of our Lady, and also the Psalm of De Profundis, and once in the week at their best leisure the vii Psalms and the Litany, and the Placebo and Dirige for the soul of me, William Pykenham, their founder, and of John and Catherine, my father and mother, and for the soul of Walter Lyard,* sometime Bishop of Norwich, and other benefactors, and for all Christian souls."

"And likewise every afternoon in the hours afore limited, v Pater Nosters, v Aves and a Credo; and Evening Song and Complyne of our Lady, with the Psalm of De Profundis as it is above rehearsed; and once in the week our Lady Sawterre. And that all such said Alms People as be not learned, shall say every afternoon our Lady Sawterre, besides the xv Pater Noster, and xv Aves, and Credo, as it is above rehearsed. And at every afternoon in likewise our Lady Sawtere with v Pater Noster v Aves and a Credo for the Souls above specified."

N.B. De Rock says—

"Our Ladys Sawterre, or Psalter, consisted of 150 Ave Marias & 15 Paternosters, distributed that after every 10th Ave came a Pater Noster. This form of devotion is now known as the Rosary. In old English times the Lady Psalter was the term used, and Rosary a foreign introduction."

* Walter Le Hert, Bishop 1446 to 1472, *Blazon of Episcopacy*, by W. K. R. Bedford, p. 80.

LORD CURSON'S HOUSE :
THE BISHOP'S PALACE, IPSWICH.

By B. P. GRIMSEY.

(Second paper—Vide ante, page 255.)

A ms. in the Cambridge University Library * (Mm. III. 12), "Repertoriū epāle Norwicense Collectu per Anthonium Harison † Cler. 1603/4 usque 1631/2" states—

"This house was begged of ye king by Bp Thirlby ‡ that the Bp of Norwich might sometymes dwell in it for ye better government of y^t p^t of his Dioces in Suffolke."

"An^o 4to Regina Eliz. (1561) Bp Parkehurst § granted a patent for ye keping of ye Bps howse at Ipswich to Christofer Parkhurst, and gave him for his salarie yearly xls."

"An^o xxv. Eliz. (1582) Ianuarie 31. Bp Freake || demised this howse to Edmund Goodwyn ¶ of Ipswich Gent for xxi yeares from y^t date, for ye yearly rent of xs at Thanūciacon & S^t Michaell by even portions."

"17 April 1594. Bishop Scamler ** granted a concurrent lease to James Scamler Esquier—his eldest son ††—for 21 yeares from Christmas (then) last past at a rent of xs yearly"

The house is therein described as "All y^t his Capitall messuage, sometyme ye Lord Curson's place, wth all ye howses, buildings, yards, and gardeins wth all other the apptences, as they are situat, lyeing, & being in ye parishes of S^t Peter & S^t Nicholas, wthin ye Towne of Ipswich, in ye County of Suff: or either of them."

Such Lease contained a licence to the Lessee, his Exors., &c.

"To take, plucke downe, and convert to his & their ppr use, a certain long howse or howses ‡‡ pcell of ye

garden lying from ye greate gate there being eastward to the garden where ye dovecote now is builded without any-thing therefore to be allowed unto the said Bp his Exors^r or Successors &c ”

“ This Lease was confirmed by the Deane and Chapter on the 19 of April 1594 ” who “ were accessarie ” subsequently “ to the Leasing of the Bprick for 80 years and about six years after to the demolishing of pte of this place ” :

The Learned Annotator concluding :—

“ It had been fitt there had bene in ye lease made of this place & howse a proviso & reservacon of lodging for the Bp & his familie when he thought fitt, wth egress & regress for him & them &c. as in the lease of the Palace of Norwich for it may be some good Bp in conscience of pforming his dutie, would have thought fitt to have lived & made residence in Suffolke—according to the intent of ye grant of the howse to the Bp, and ye earnest desire of very many religious gent : & other people of ye Countrie, whoe much joyed in ye residence of ye good Bishop Parkehurst whoe was ye last resident in Suff : and all his Successors non-resident there ever since his death ”

* According to Dr. Bensly, the present Bishop's Registrar, who kindly so informs.

† The Rev. Anthony Harison was rector of Catfield, Norfolk, and Secretary to the Bishop of Norwich.

‡ Thomas Thirlby, or Thirleby, D.L. (see Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.*, Vol. I., p. 287), the 34th Bishop of Norwich (*vide* Blomefield), was the first and last Bishop of Westminster, and translated therefrom to the See of Norwich, on the 1st of April, 1550, and thence on the 15th of Sep., 1554, to the See of Ely. His despoliation of the lands at Westminster, the church of which was dedicated to St. Peter, for the reparation of the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, gave rise to the well-known saying : “ Robbing Peter to pay Paul.”

§ John Parkhurst, D.D., the 37th Bishop of Norwich (*vide* Blomefield, and Vol. I. Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, p. 701), installed on the 27th of April, 1560, and died 2nd Feb., 1574.

|| Edmund Freke, or Freake, D.D., the 38th Bishop of Norwich (*vide* Blomefield), translated to that See from Rochester in 1575, and thence, in 1584, to Worcester, where he died in 1590 (Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.*, Vol. II., p. 96).

¶ Appointed one of the Bailiffs of the Borough, 8th September, 1581, described as a gent., but “ himselfe useth a brewhouse within the liberty of this Towne.” Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*, p. 326.

** Edmund Scambler, D.D., the 39th Bishop of Norwich, “ so covetous, that he impoverished the Bishopricks he was advanced to in a notorious manner ” (*vide* Blomefield). Elected 15th December, 1584 (*vide* Vol. I., Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*, p. 701, and Vol. II., Cooper's *Ath. Cantab.*, 167), and died 7th May, 1594 (Weever, 710).

†† This son is, and other sons are, named in Will proved 22 June, 1594.

‡‡ Doubtless the stabling—see the plan.

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